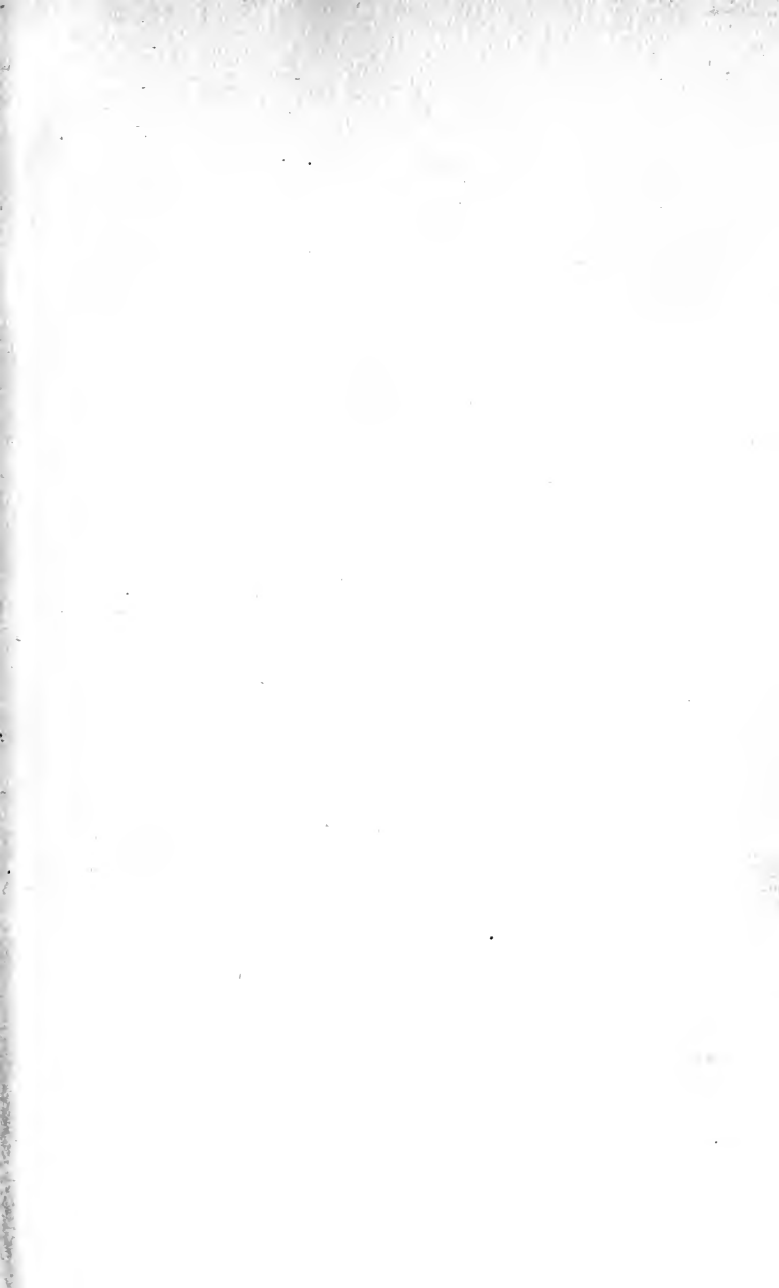


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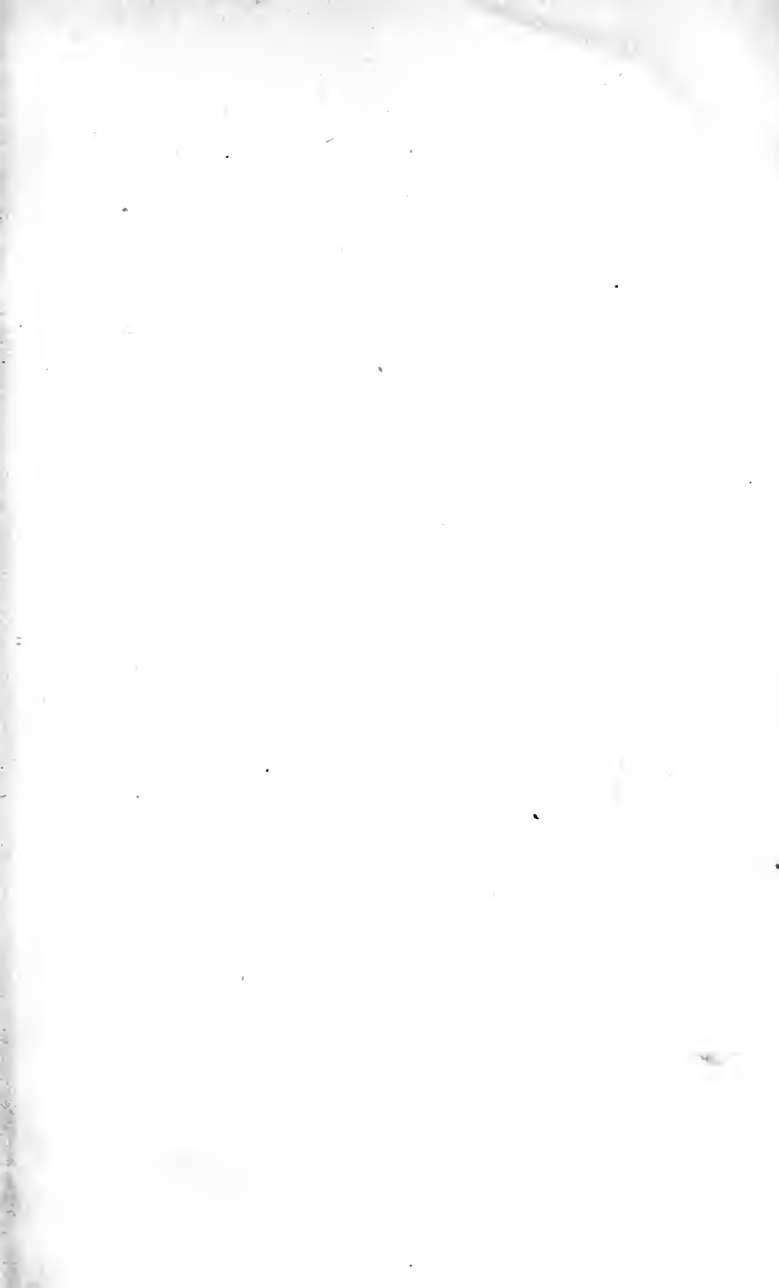
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ANNALS OF ALBANY. *us*

BY JOEL MUNSELL.

VOL. II.



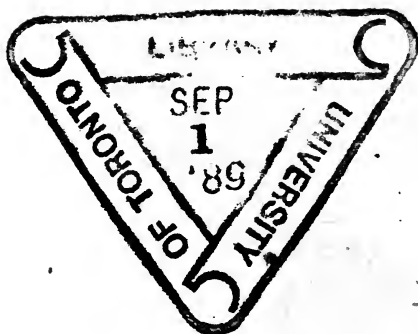
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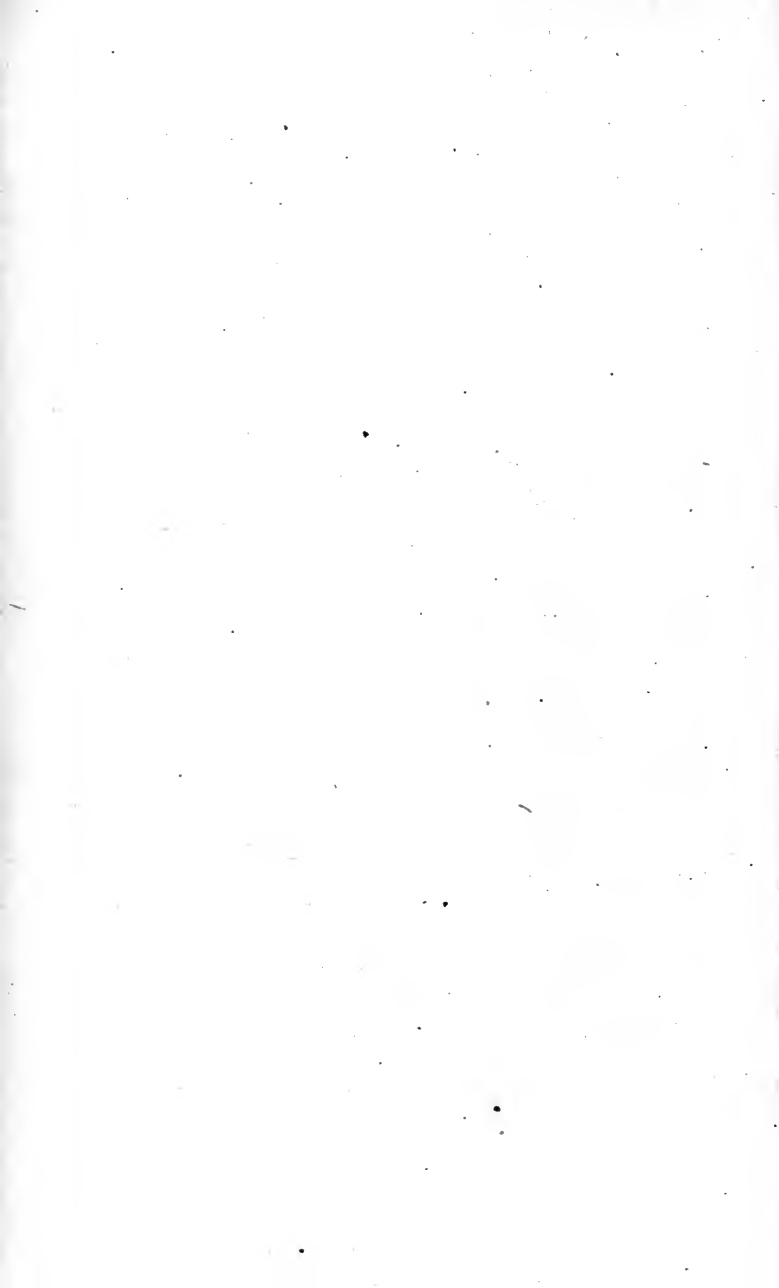
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PREFACE.

A second edition of this volume of the *Annals of Albany* having been called for, opportunity has been taken to introduce a large portion of the city records belonging to this period, that are missing in the volumes at the chamberlain's office, but which exist in the state archives at Hartford, Conn., where they were probably conveyed by Robert Livingston, in the time of the troubles with Leisler. They were found and translated by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, and published in the *Documentary History of New York*. There are still other important documents at Hartford, that belong to our city records, which remain unpublished. An omission has been made of the portion of Dutch church baptisms which was in the first edition, because they will be more perfectly printed, entire, either in a separate volume, or in a future volume of the *Historical Collections of Albany*, which is published in continuation of this series of annals. A more complete index than the one in the first edition has been made. Otherwise than in these particulars, the contents of the volume have been very little changed.

April, 1870.



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ANNALS OF ALBANY.

WAMPUM.

This article, more frequently called *sewant* in the pages which follow, particularly in the old city records, is said to be derived from *wampi*,¹ signifying in the Massachusetts Indian language, *white*, the color of the shells most frequent in wampum belts. It was strung, and sometimes formed into a broad belt, to be worn as an ornament. One of the sea coast terms of the Algonquins for this article was *peag*,² and it is frequently called *wampumpeage*. It was the first money in use in New Netherland and in New England.³ *Seawant* was the generic name of this Indian money, of which there were two kinds; *wompam*, commonly written *wampum*, which signifies *white*, and *suckhanock*, *sucki* signifying *black*. Wampum or white money, was originally made from the stem or stock of the *meteahnock* or periwinkle; *suckhannock*, or black money, was made from the inside of the shell of the quahaug, commonly called the hard clam. Specimens of a similar article are numerous in the Indian cemeteries of this state, formed of bone and mineral. The material from which the figure here given is copied, is the red pipe-stone of the west, so much valued; it is perforated longitudinally, and was evidently worn about the neck and breast, like the modern article of wampum. The Indians had various kinds of ornaments strung



¹ *Encyclopedia Americana*, article Wampum.

John Josselyn says: "Their beads are their money; of these there are two sorts, blue and white; the first is their gold, the last their silver. These they work out of shells so cunningly, that neither Jew nor devil can counterfeit them."—*Old Indian Chronicle*, 58.

² *Schoolcraft's Notes on the Iroquois*, p. 244.

³ Gabriel Furman, in *Gowans's Bibliotheca Americana*, I, 42.

in a like manner, some of which were worn for a defense against witchcraft. This, also, was formed of the red pipe-stone of the Coteau du Prairie, west of the Mississippi, and its disinterment from Indian graves in the state of New York, denotes an early traffic or exchange of the article, Mr. Schoolcraft thinks. Other species, assuming a great variety of shapes, and formed of as many kinds of material, including native copper, seem to have been worn with the object of producing a jingling sound, or to inspire fear by the tread.

The manufacture of wampum by the Indians, before the appearance of Europeans, was necessarily laborious, with the rude implements which they employed. They broke off about half an inch of the purple color of the inside of the shell, and converted it into beads.¹ These before the introduction of awls and thread, were bored with sharp stones, and strung upon the sinews of animals, and when interwoven to the breadth of the hand, more or less, were called a belt of seawant, or wampum. A black bead, of the size of a large straw, about one-third of an inch long, bored longitudinally and well polished, was the gold of the Indians, and always esteemed of twice the value of the white; but either species was considered by them, of much more value than European coin. An Indian chief, to whom the value of a rix dollar was explained by the first clergyman of Rensselaerswyck, laughed exceedingly to think the Dutch should set so high a value upon a piece of iron, as he termed the dollar. Three beads of black, and six of white, were equivalent, among the English, to a penny, and among the Dutch to a stuyver. But with the latter the equivalent sometimes varied, depending upon the finishing of the seawant. Seawant was also sometimes made from the common oyster shell, and both kinds made from the hard clam shell.

The use of wampum was not known in New England until it was introduced there in 1627, by Isaac De Razier, secretary of New Netherland, while on an embassy there to settle a treaty of amity and commerce between the two colonies. He carried with him wampum and goods, and with them purchased corn. To this introduction of wampum into New England, Hubbard attributes all their wars with the

¹ *Gowans's Bibliotheca Americana*, I, 42.

Indians which afterwards ensued. "Whatever were the honey in the mouth of that beast of trade, there was a deadly sting in the tail. For it is said they (the Dutch) first brought our people to the knowledge of wampum-peag; and the acquaintance therewith occasioned the Indians of these parts to learn the skill to make it, by which, as by the exchange of money, they purchased store of artillery, both from the English, Dutch and French, which proved a fatal business to those that were concerned in it."¹

Although the general distinction of this seawant was black and white, yet that in use in New England was black, blue and white; and that of the Iroquois of a purple color.²

¹ *Hubbard's History of New England.* -

² Wampum is a sort of a shell found on the New York coast; they are *burgos* or periwinkles, some of which are white, others violet, verging towards black. The white are of little value; the violet more in demand, and the more they incline to black the higher are they esteemed. Wampum, for state affairs, is shaped into small cylinders, a quarter of an inch long, and proportionably thick. They are worked into two forms, strings and belts. The strings consist of cylinders strung, without any order, one after another, like the beads of a rosary. The belts are wide sashes, in which the white and purple beads are arranged in rows and tied by little leathern strings, whereof a very pretty tissue is formed. Their length, width and color are in proportion to the importance of the affair to be negotiated. Ordinary belts consist of twelve rows of 180 beads each.

These belts and strings of wampum are the universal agent among the Indians, serving as money, jewelry, ornaments, annals, and for registers; 'tis the bond of nations and individuals; an inviolable and sacred pledge which guaranties messages, promises and treaties. As writing is not in use among them, they make a local memoir by means of these belts, each of which signifies a particular affair, or a circumstance of affairs. The chiefs of the villages are the depositaries of them, and communicate them to the young people, who thus learn the history and engagements of their nation.

In addition to the name *gaionne*, which is most used to signify these belts, the Indians gave them, also, that of *garihoua*, which means, an affair; that of *guauenda*, as a speech or message, and *gaianderensera*, which implies greatness or nobility, because chiefs only are competent for the great affairs treated by belts; they it is who furnish the belts and strings, and it is among them that they are divided, whenever presents are made to the villages and answers are given to the speeches of ambassadors.—*Doc. Col. Hist.*, x, 556, note.

A string of this shell money, one fathom long, varied in price from five shillings, among the New Englanders, to four guilders among the Dutch, or one dollar and sixty-six and a half cents of our present currency. The process of trade was this ; the Dutch and English sold for seawant to the Indians of the interior, their awls, knives, combs, scissors, needles, looking-glasses, hatchets, guns, black cloth, and other articles of aboriginal traffic, and with the seawant bought the furs, corn and venison from the Indians on the seaboard, who also with their shell money bought such articles from the aborigines residing farther inland ; and by this course the white men saved the trouble of transporting their furs and grain through the country. Thus, by this circulating medium a brisk commerce was carried on, not only between the white people and the Indians, but also between different tribes among the latter. So much was this the circulating medium, that the colonial governments found it necessary to make regulations on the subject. In 1641 Gov. Kieft and his council, in view of the fact that a vast deal of bad seawant, " nasty rough things imported from other places," was in circulation, while the " good, splendid seawant, usually called Manhattan's seawant, was out of sight, or exported, which must cause the ruin of the country!" therefore, in order to remedy the evil, it was ordained that all coarse seawant, well stringed, should pass at six for one stuyver only, but the well polished at four for a stuyver, and whoever offered or received the same, at a different price, should forfeit the same, and also ten guilders to the poor.

The Connecticut Code of 1650 ordained " That no *peage*, white or black, bee paid or received, but what is strunge and in some measure strunge sutably, and not small and great, uncomely and disorderly mixt, as formerly it hath bene."

Massachusetts colony passed a law in 1648, declaring that *wampumpeag* should pass current in the payment of debts to the amount of forty shillings ; the white at eight for a penny, and the black at four for a penny, "if entire, without breaches or spots ; except in payment of county rates to the treasurer." This law was repealed in 1661, yet seawant continued to form a part of the circulating medium of the colony for a long period afterward.

The wampum currency appears sometimes to have been measured by the fathom, in New England. The Pequot Indians, in the year 1656, paid as a tribute to the united colonies of New England 215 fathoms of wampum; of which amount Thomas Stanton, the agent among the Indians, was paid 120 fathoms for his salary, and the remaining 95 fathoms, together with 51 fathoms at New Haven, in all 146 fathoms, was divided among the united colonies, according to the number of males enumerated in the year 1655, in the following manner, being the first distribution of *public moneys* in the good old time of our history.

To Massachusetts,	94 fathoms.
Plymouth,	18 fathoms.
Connecticut,	20 fathoms.
New Haven,	13 fathoms.

The governor and council in the city of New York, in 1673, made an order, declaring that by reason of the scarcity of wampum, that which had hitherto passed at the rate of eight white and four black pairs, for a stuyver or penny, should then pass at six white and three black pairs for a stuyver, "and three times so much the value of silver." At this period there was little "certain coin in the government" of N. York, and wampum readily passed as change for current payment in all cases. This seawant, or wampum, was the only Indian money ever known in North America; it was not only the money of the Indians, but also the ornament of their persons. It distinguished the rich from the poor, the proud from the humble. It was the tribute paid by the vanquished to those, the Five Nations for instance, who had exacted contribution. In the form of a belt it was sent with all public messages between the Indian tribes, and preserved as a record of all public transactions among the aboriginal people. If a message was sent without the belt, it was considered an empty word, unworthy of remembrance. If the belt was returned it was a rejection of the offer or proffer accompanying it. If accepted it was a confirmation, and strengthened friendship, or effaced injuries. These shells, indeed, had more virtue among the Indians, than pearls, gold and silver had among Europeans. Seawant was the seal of a contract, the oath of fidelity. It satisfied murders, and all other injuries, purchased peace,

and entered into the religious as well as the civil ceremonies of the aborigines. A string of seawant was delivered by the orator in public council, at the close of every distinct proposition made to others, as a ratification of the truth and sincerity of what he said, and the white and black strings of seawant were tied by the pagan priest, around the neck of the white dog suspended to a pole, and offered as a sacrifice to *Thaloughyawaagon*, the upholder of the skies, the god of the Five Nations.¹

The article continued to be manufactured in different parts of the state of New York until a comparatively recent period. Smith² mentions, that a short time previous to writing his work, several poor families at Albany made their living by its manufacture. Bûrnaby³ mentions that in journeying from Philadelphia to New York, he passed through Staten Island, and had an opportunity of seeing the method of making wampum, the process of which he thus describes; "It is first chipped to a proper size, which is that of a small oblong parallelopiped, then drilled, and afterwards ground to a round smooth surface and polished. The purple wampum is much more valuable than the white; a very small part of the shell being of that color." In the summer of 1831, several bushels of wampum were brought from Babylon, on Long Island, and the person who had them, stated that he had procured them for an Indian trader, and was in the habit of supplying those traders with wampum. The best wampum is at this day manufactured on Long Island, to be sent to the western states and territories, for the purpose both of a circulating medium, and of conventions and treaties.⁴

Wampum is also manufactured at the present day in Bergen county, New Jersey, for the Indian traders of the far west.⁵ It has been manufactured by the females of that region from very early times, of the thick and blue part of the sea-clam shell. The process is simple, but requires a skill attained only by long practice. The intense hardness and brittleness of the material render it impossible to produce

¹ See *Yates and Moulton's History of New York*.

² *History of the Province of New York*.

³ *Travels through the Middle Colonies in North America*, 1760.

⁴ *Gowans's Bibliotheca Americana*, I, 41.

⁵ *Barber and Howe's Historical Collections of New Jersey*, p. 72.

the article by machinery alone. It is done by wearing or grinding the shell. The first process is to split off the thin part with a light sharp hammer. Then it is clamped in the sawed crevice of a slender stick, held in both hands, and ground smooth on a grindstone, until formed into an eight-sided figure, of about an inch in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter, when it is ready for boring. The shell then is inserted into another piece of wood, sawed similarly to the above, but fastened firmly to a bench of the size of a common stand. One part of the wood projects over the bench, at the end of which hangs a weight, causing the sawed orifice to close firmly upon the shell inserted on its under side, and to hold it firmly, as in a vice, ready for drilling. The drill is made from an untempered handsaw. The operator grinds the drill to a proper shape, and tempers it in the flame of a candle. A rude ring, with a groove on its circumference, is put on it; around which the operator, who is seated in front of the fastened shell, curls the string of a common hand-bow. The boring commences, by nicely adjusting the point of the drill to the centre of the shell; while the other end is braced against a steel plate, on the breast of the operator. About every other sweep of the bow, the drill is dexterously drawn out, cleaned of the shelly particle by the thumb and finger, above which drops of water from a vessel fall down and cool the drill; which is still kept revolving, by the use of the bow with the other hand, the same as though it were in the shell. This operation of boring is the most difficult of all, the peculiar motion of the drill rendering it hard for the breast; yet it is performed with a rapidity and grace interesting to witness. Peculiar care is observed, lest the shell burst from heat caused by friction. When bored half way, the wampum is reversed, and the same operation repeated. The next process is the finishing. A wire about twelve inches long is fastened at one end to a bench. Under and parallel to the wire is a grindstone, fluted on its circumference, hung a little out of the centre, so as to be turned by a treadle moved with the foot. The left hand grasps the end of the wire, on which is strung the wampum, and as it were, wraps the beads around the fluted or hollow circumference of the grindstone. While the grindstone is revolving, the beads are held down on to it, and turned round by a flat

piece of wood held in the right hand, and by the grinding soon become round and smooth. They are then strung on hempen strings, about a foot in length. From five to ten strings are a day's work for a female. They are sold to the country merchants for twelve and a half cents a string, always command cash, and constitute the support of many poor and worthy families.

The value of sewant about 1660, in Rensselaerswyck, in payment of taxes, was twelve white and six black to the stuyver, which is a little less than two cents.

The collections in the church were mostly in sewant, of which they had in the treasury at one time about 13,000 guilders in amount. It was a depreciated currency, however; a guilder in sewant being but about twelve and one-half cents in gold, or about one-third of a guilder, which was nearly forty cents.

COLONY OF RENSSELAERSWYCK.

[*From O' Callaghan's History of New Netherland, Vol. 2.*]

1646 to 1664.

Johannes Van Rensselaer, heir to the patroonship of Rensselaerswyck, being a minor at his father's decease, the care of his interests devolved on his uncle Johannes Van Wely, and Wouter Van Twiller,¹ executors to the last will and testament of the first patroon, who immediately rendered fealty and homage for the colonie to their high mightinesses, in the name and on the behalf of their ward.

The immediate management of this estate was entrusted to Brant Arent Van Slechtenhorst of Nieuwerkerke in Guilderland, who was appointed director of the colonie, president of the court of justice, and superintendent of all the bouweries, farms, mills, and other property belonging to the patroon, at a salary of seven hundred and fifty florins (\$300) per annum, to reckon from the date of his arrival out, together with a house, four milch cows, two horses, four morgens of tillage and four morgens of pasture land. He was specially charged to uphold, maintain and defend the freedoms and privileges with which the colonie was invested, to promote the interests and advance the settlement of Beverwyck and its immediate neighborhood, and to acquire by purchase the lands around Katskill, for the greater security of the colonie, inasmuch as the colonists, through a notion of acquiring property in that quarter, were forming companies or associations to remove thither and abandon Rensselaerswyck. He was further ordered to explore the country for minerals, and to report to his superiors in Holland whatever success might crown these labors. Thus commissioned and instructed, the newly appointed director sailed with his family and servants for Virginia. He proceeded thence in another vessel to the Mannhattans, where he landed after a passage of four months and finally arrived in the colonie in the latter part of March.

¹ Van Twiller died in Holland in 1656, or 1657. Van Wely died 19th March, 1679, aged 82 or 83 years.

His son, Gerrit Van Slechtenhorst, was to act as officier or schout-fiscaal, at a salary of six hundred florins; but he filled the office only two months, when it was merged in that of the director.¹

From the moment that colonies began to be planted by patroons in New Netherland, the directors of the Amsterdam Chamber became jealous of their existence and opposed to their continuance. They considered them injurious to the settlement of the country and the increase of its population.² By the repurchase of Payonia and Zwanendaal in 1634, they took the earliest means to check the evil. In the prosecution of their policy, they endeavored to induce the patroon of Rensselaerswyck to cede to them his rights, privileges and possessions also; but having failed in effecting this, they now changed front, and determined to circumscribe a jurisdiction and weaken a power which they could not buy off, and which they wished to destroy. Gen. Stuyvesant and Brant Van Slechtenhorst were the champions of these hostile interests and opposing views. The former claimed to be supreme ruler of the whole country, irrespective of the special rights and feudal privileges granted, as well by the charter of 1629, as by the civil law, to the local authorities of independent fiefs. The latter, thoroughly conversant with the immunities claimed for manors and municipalities in continental Europe, recognized the exercise of no authority within his limits save that of his patroon, or such as was approved and sanctioned by his legal representatives. Whatever orders or placards the director-general might issue were, he maintained, null and powerless, unless so endorsed and countersigned by his commander and executed by the officers of his court. It was easy to foresee that pretensions so opposite could not

¹Gerrit Van Slechtenhorst married Aeltje Lansing, by whom he had four children, viz: Hellegonda, Gerrit, Rachel, and Gouda. He was one of the commissaries of Schenectady in 1672, after which he removed to Kingston, Ulster Co., where he died 9th January, 1684, N. S. The other children of Brant Van Slechtenhorst, were Margaret and Alida. The latter was born in Beverwyck, and married Gerrit, son of Goosen Gerritsen Van Schayck, by whom she had no issue. She lost her husband 11th November, 1679, after which she married Pieter Davitse Schuyler, son of David Schuyler.

²*Alb. Rec.*, IV, 199.

fail to lead to collision, and Slechtenhorst had not been much more than a month at his post when an explosion took place.

A copy of a proclamation ordering the first Wednesday in May to be observed by a general fast and the performance of public worship in the several churches of New Netherland was duly forwarded to Rensselaerswyck. It was received by the authorities of that place, not in that spirit of submissive obedience which the director-general demanded for all his orders, but as an invasion of the rights and authority of the lord of the manor, against which Van Slechtenhorst forthwith protested.¹

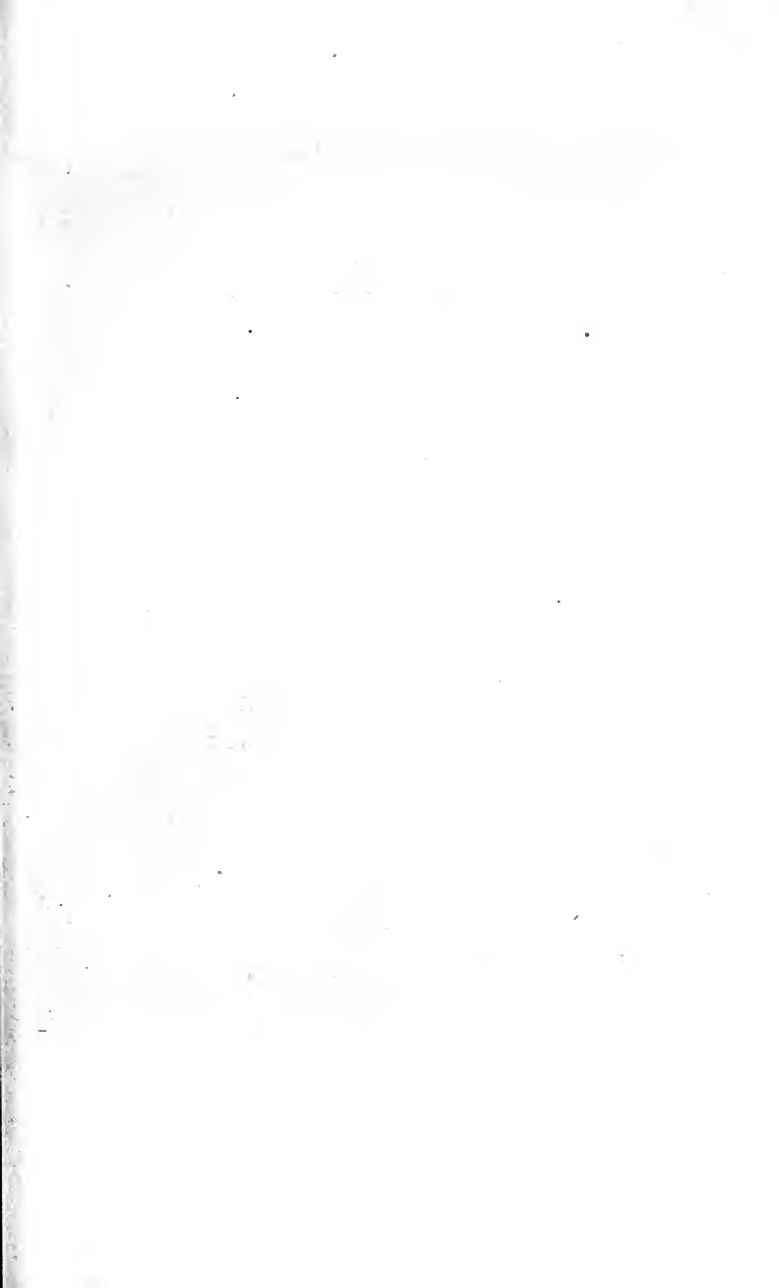
This proceeding did not comport with Stuyvesant's ideas either of law or propriety. To correct the abuse he resolved to visit the colonie, where, accompanied by a military escort, he soon after landed, his arrival being most loyally greeted by salvos from the patroon's artillery.² Summoning Van Slechtenhorst, he called in question his pretensions, and charged him with infringing the company's sovereignty. But the sturdy commander retorted: "Your complaints are unjust, I have more reason to complain, on behalf of my patroon against you." The director-general fulminated, thereupon, a lengthy protest, in which Van Slechtenhorst was accused with having conveyed lots, and authorized the erection of buildings, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Orange, in disregard not only of the sovereign authority, but in contempt of

¹This 26th April, 1648, hath the director Slechtenhorst protested against a certain writing of the Right Hon. P. Stuyvesant, concerning the publication of a day of fasting and prayer, whereby it is understood, that the right and authority of the Lord Patroon are invaded. This document was handed in only before the sermon, so that there was no time to have it read.—*Rensselaerswyck MSS.*

²July, 1648. Whereas, the council of the colony directed the Heer General Peter Stuyvesant should be greeted on his arrival and departure, with several salutes from the Heer Patroon's three pieces of cannon, so hath the director employed Jan Dircksen Van Bremen, and Hans Encluyts, to clean the same, as they were filled with earth and stones, and to load them, in which they were employed three days, to wit: one day in cleaning them; the second in firing for the arrival, and the third, for Stuyvesant's departure — for which Slechtenhorst purchased 20lbs. of powder, and expended ten guilders, for beer and victuals, besides having provided the Heer General, at his departure, with divers young fowls and pork.—*Ib.*

the director-general's commission, thus infringing the privileges granted by their high mightinesses and destroying the security of the fort. Such proceeding was totally repugnant to "military discipline and tactics." He therefore ordered, "in a friendly manner," a stop to be put to all building, within range of cannon shot, unless specially ordered by the lords majors. He further commanded, that no new ordinances affecting the sovereign authority, or relating to commerce or the public welfare, be issued without the previous consent of their high mightinesses or their representative in New Netherland; and that no exclusive right to any branch of trade be rented, nor any grain, masts, or other property belonging to the company's servants be seized, unless the prosecutions on such suits were disposed of without delay. The practice of compelling the inhabitants of the colonie to sign a pledge that, as defendants, they should not appeal to the supreme court of New Netherland from judgments rendered by the court of Rensselaerswyck, was pronounced "a crime," an infraction of the law of the land, and a subversion of the twentieth article of the charter. To prevent the recurrence of this illegal practice, an annual return to the director and council of all the affairs transacted in the colonie and of the proceedings of the court was insisted on, conformably to the twenty-eighth article of the said charter. And as Van Slechtenhorst claimed, in direct contradiction to the charter and the director-general's commission, to the vilification of the latter's office and in disrespect of the lords majors, not to be responsible to the government at Fort Amsterdam, he was called on to produce his authority, either from the states-general or the directors of the chamber at Amsterdam, for such pretension. Failing this, the director-general protested against him for disobedience of orders.

Commander Slechtenhorst, was, in the estimation of his opponents, "a person of stubborn and headstrong temper." He was, besides, fully confident that he had law and custom on his side; he was sure that he had the instructions of his superiors in his pocket, and was therefore determined not to abandon the rights of "his orphan patroon." He answered protest by protest. He charged, in his turn, the director-general with having proclaimed a day of fasting and prayer in Rensselaerswyck, "contrary to antient order and usage, as if he were the lord of the patroon's colonie."





Richard Foxcroft

He accused the company's servants at the fort with having cut, without permission, the best timber and firewood in the patroon's forests, "as if these were their own;" and with having ranged through the whole colonie, along with people from Manhattans, "with savages by their side to serve as brokers," trading publicly with the aborigines, as if the place were their property; all this without license from the patroon or his authorized agents, and without paying either duties or recognitions. As for the order not to build within a prescribed distance of Fort Orange, it was an aggression which could not be justified. The patroon's trading house stood, "a few years ago," on the border of the moat which surrounded that fort. That soil, with all around, belongs still to the patroon; he was never disturbed in its possession until Director Stuyvesant sought now "by unbecoming means," to oust "his orphan heir," to deprive him of the benefit thereof, and to appropriate the soil to himself; threatening to destroy the patroon's buildings by cannon shot. Van Slechtenhorst is hereby prevented erecting "even a hog pen" on the patroon's own land, and Stuyvesant has become a judge in his own case. The assertion that the objectionable buildings endangered the security of the fort, was a mere pretext. They were more than five hundred rods from the fort, or trading house; and, it was added, eight houses already intervened between them and Fort Orange.

In keeping with the spirit here displayed, did Van Slechtenhorst continue his improvements in Beverwyck. Another protest from the Manhattans followed, warning him that force should be used if he did not desist. But this had the effect only of calling forth "a counter blast." No suit, he insisted, could be instituted, nor execution issued in another district, without previous consent of the schout fiscaal or court of that jurisdiction, on the pain of non-suit and arbitrary correction, and therefore the present proceeding was informal. The pretensions now put forth were, moreover, at variance with those which had already been promulgated, and in contradiction with practice even at New Amsterdam. The director-general claimed, in July, that all the territory within range of cannon shot belonged to Fort Orange; now he reduces the circle to the range of a musket ball, within which he will not allow a house to be built, "notwithstanding

he permits whole streets to be filled with houses, in view of Fort Amsterdam." It was a matter of surprise, that he should use the power with which he was invested, to oppress "our infant patroon." It was his duty, as a Christian neighbor, to preach other doctrines; to turn his arms, not against friends, but enemies. It was besides, highly unbecoming in him to use force whilst their high mightinesses had not yet decided the case, especially as the house in dispute was not within musket shot of the fort.

This continued contumacy served but to irritate the executive. The freshets of the past winter had nearly destroyed Fort Orange, and the company's commissary had received orders to surround that post with a solid stone wall in lieu of the wooden fence by which it had hitherto been encompassed. But scarcely had a rod of the work been finished, when Van Slechtenhorst forbade Carl Van Brugge, "in an imperious manner," to quarry stone within the colonie, or to fell a tree either for the repair of the fortification or for firewood. The farmers and inhabitants were also ordered, contrary to the practice of former magistrates, and contrary, it might be added, to the fifth article of the charter of 1629, not to convey any such materials thither.¹ The company was thus deprived of articles necessary to build forts, or other edifices, and compelled either to beg them from their vassals; or "what is worse," to purchase them at enormous prices. Whilst thus opposing repair of the public works, Van Slechtenhorst actively continued his own buildings, "even within pistol shot of Fort Orange."

On receipt of this intelligence, General Stuyvesant resolved to maintain his authority by force. Six soldiers² were dis-

¹ This prohibition arose rather in consequence of the claim to jurisdiction, than on account of the value of the timber. For "about midsummer of 1649, the Heer General being here, asked Jan Baerentsen to wheel out some masts, which he refused to do, saying that the horses and the land which he made use of belonged to the patroon, whose consent he must first have. Whereupon the Heer General came to the director, and requested him, after relating the above circumstances, to consent thereto. The director accordingly consented. *Rensselaerswyck Gerechtsrolle*, 1648-1652, 71.

² A manuscript protest among the Rensselaerswyck papers, represents this force as "seven soldiers and five sailors," who remained fourteen days in the colonie.

patched to Van Brugge's assistance, with orders to demolish the offending house, to arrest Van Slechtenhorst "in the most civil manner possible," should he offer any opposition, and to detain him in custody until he delivered a copy of his commission and his instructions, and had declared that he had no other. He was finally summoned to appear at Fort Amsterdam to answer for his conduct. Orders were at the same time issued, prohibiting the importation of guns into the colonie without license from the lords majors. Such arms, when imported, were to be sold only to the company at a fixed price of two beavers each.

The excitement produced in the hitherto peaceful hamlets of Beverwyck, on the appearance of this armed posse, may be easily conceived. The oldest inhabitant had not seen a soldier nor heard the sound of a drum in that place until the director-general's visit in the course of the last summer. And now when another armed band arrived, with the hostile design of razing the houses of quiet and inoffensive settlers, they were sorely amazed and much alarmed.

Those whom the director-general had dispatched to enforce his orders, were not, in truth, the best qualified for the performance of this delicate mission. They were very zealous "when the patroon's timber was to be cut, or his deer killed," and were not slow to exhibit their insolence by grossly insulting the commander, "when walking the public street" in company with his deputy, Andries de Vos, cursing them and "abusing God's holy name," because "they had not bade them good evening."

This rude conduct, and the unconcealed avowal of their mission, aroused the indignation not only of the settlers but even of the Indians. These assembled in a tumultuous and angry manner, and demanded if "Wooden Leg,¹ in whom they had confided as their protector, intended to tear down the houses which were to shelter them in stormy and wintry weather?" When they learned that all the trouble was about a few roods of land, they told the commander to accom-

¹ Ebeling, in his *Erdbeschreibung und Geschichte von Amerika*, Hamburg, 8vo, 1796, III 34, represents Stuyvesant as having, "a silver leg." Slechtenhorst and the Indians are better authority on this point.

pany them home, and they would give him plenty of land "in the Maquaas country;" so that "more kindness was evinced by the unbelieving savages than by our Christian neighbors, subjects of the same sovereign, bound by their oaths to protect us against insult and outrage."

The soldiery now flushed with triumph, were disposed to celebrate whatever victory they obtained by firing a feu-de-joie. They accordingly discharged three or four volleys. This brought the Indians again together. Slechtenhorst succeeded, however, in soothing their irritation, and persuaded them to depart. They returned, shortly, in increased numbers, and inquired in angry terms, "If Wooden Leg's dogs were gone?" They were assured that all would yet be well; that they had been misinformed, that the houses should not be pulled down. A threatening storm was thus happily averted, for the director-general's rash conduct had well nigh produced bloodshed, "and the ruin not only of the colonie, but of the Manhattans and of the Christians within this land, who are all at the mercy of the savages"—especially had these been joined by some Christians, "as might have been the case."

Van Slechtenhorst's indignation at this encroachment on the patroon's privileges was not so easily removed. He gave vent to his feelings in a long and angry protest. The demand for a copy of his commission, and the summons to appear at Fort Amsterdam, he answered by calling for a copy in writing of the director-general's claims and complaints. "The noble patroon had obtained his possessions and immunities; was invested by the States General with high and low jurisdiction and the police of the most privileged manors; and were he, as his agent, now so base as to crouch before the present unwarrantable proceedings, and to produce his commission, before he had received orders to that effect, from his lords and masters, not only would they be injured, but he be guilty of a violation of his oath and honor, a betrayal of his trust, and a childish surrender of the rights of his patroon." He could not, therefore, obey such demands, the illegality of which was only rendered more flagrant by the unusual and insolent manner in which they were made: If a sworn messenger in Holland had to serve a summons, or to execute a warrant, in one of the small cities, in the name of the supreme

court, or of any of the states, he was previously required to solicit admittance, consent and aid from the local magistrates, who should give permission in writing, by endorsing the words "Fiat insinuatio" on the paper, before the summons could be made. This written authority was then placed in the hands of the messenger of the city in which the order was to be served, who thereupon made his first service both verbally and in writing on the party complained against, and reported the result to the messenger of the court or state. This, and no other, constituted a legal service. Such was the practice in Fatherland, even in the same province, though subject to a high court of appeal. But none of these prerequisites were observed by the director-general's commissary. Accompanied by an armed soldiery, he not only entered the patroon's jurisdiction, but violated, on the 28th September, the sanctity of his house. Such illegal conduct betrayed a deep contempt of the patroon and his court, as well as of the sovereign whom they represent. Those who have been guilty of similar violations of law in Fatherland "had often been apprehended, and condemned to bread and water for the space of five or six weeks; yea, were sometimes brought to the block," so jealous was every local jurisdiction of the least encroachment on its privileges.

As for preventing timber being cut within the colonie, is the patroon, he demanded, not master on his own land? Is he not free to cut his timber as well as his corn? And can he not arrest these, when cut by others without his permission? Jacob Jansen had cut two fir trees in the course of the summer without leave; the patroon's officer seized them eight days afterwards, on the river, and can he not now exercise a like authority? The objection, that the houses he was building militated against the defense of the "famous fortress," was, he again maintained, a mere pretense. "The ten houses which stood betwixt them and the fort on the north, besides those to the west, and the patroon's woods, not a stone's throw to the west, south-west and north-west," were left unmolested, though they were a greater obstruction than the new buildings to the fort, "which you can enter or quit at pleasure, by night or by day," without let or hindrance. "Wherefore it is notorious that all the present proceedings emanated from party spirit; had no foundation

in reason, and were as justifiable as the complaint in Æsop's fable, of Cousin Gysbert, who, whilst drinking on a hill from a waterfall, quarrelled with a lamb, who stood below, for disturbing the water and making it muddy."

This protest produced a long replication from the director and council, whose power, it was maintained, "extended to the colonie of Rensselaerswyck, as well as to the other colonies, such as Heemstede, Vlissingen and Gravenzande." Stringent orders were issued to Van Brugge and Labadie to prosecute and complete the repairs of the fort; to procure, for that purpose, timber everywhere within the limits of NewNetherland; to quarry stones "from the mountains, rocks and plains, and have them conveyed from any place, and in the most convenient manner, except from farms and plantations which are fenced and cultivated, or about being so." In case the people were forbid to assist with their horses and wagons, the commissaries were to have a wagon made, and to use the horses belonging to Jonas Bronck, on Van Curler's farm, as he was indebted to the company. The jurisdiction of the company, and "the antient and uninterrupted use of the gardens and fields near the fort," were to be rigidly maintained, and the destruction of the buildings within musket or cannon shot proceeded with forthwith.

The schout-fiscaal of New Netherland followed. He averred that it was long since notorious that the director and council had been treated with disrespect by Van Slechtenhorst. No court of justice in the colonie could pronounce on the present case, even if the director-general should condescend to appear before such a tribunal. The only question to decide now was, whether Van Slechtenhorst had been summoned three times by the company's commissary in the presence of two credible witnesses; for it was, by no means, the custom in Holland to serve written summons. It was a base misrepresentation to assert that three armed soldiers insolently intruded themselves into the patroon's house. Van Brugge had knocked at the door "in a civil manner," and had been admitted by the back way when he "courteously" demanded the commander to exhibit his commission and to furnish him with a copy thereof. This having been refused, a protest was served, according to order, and Van Slechtenhorst summoned to appear at Fort Amsterdam. He could

have obeyed without inconvenience, as "the river remained open, the winter pleasant, and several vessels sailed up and down, during the whole month of November." Now, however, to remove all doubt, the citation was again renewed, and the commander was peremptorily ordered to appear at Fort Amsterdam, on the fourth of April next ensuing, by the first sailing vessel, "where he will be informed of the complaint against him." The director-general immediately forwarded a report of the whole of this affair to his superiors. The prospect from Fort Orange ought, in his opinion, to be unobstructed, at least within circle of cannon shot: there were plenty of vacant lots along the river, on which the inhabitants could construct their dwellings, yet they persist, "through pride," in building near the walls. But the truth was, it was neither through pride nor obstinacy that the colonists, at this early day, persisted in clinging to Fort Orange. This post supplied them in their feebleness, with security against the Indians, and they were loth to forego its protection.

Removed from the contentions which were distracting the capital of New Netherland, Commander Van Slechtenhorst was actively extending the limits of Rensselaerswyck, by the purchase of the Mohegan lands to the south of that colonie. On the 4th of September, 1648, he had acquired for the patroon the tract called Paponicuck, in exchange for some thirty ells of duffels and a few handfuls of powder¹ and this spring purchased Katskill² and Claverack. On the other side of the Atlantic, Wouter Van Twiller was boldly laying claim to the control and monopoly of the upper waters of the Hudson river, and publicly announcing his determina-

¹The names of the proprietors of Paponicuck, were Wanemankabee, Askanga his brother, Skiwias (alias Aepje), and Wampumit, "chiefs of the Mahecanders."

²"In manner, under restriction, stipulation, and condition as herein before particularly mentioned, [in the deed of Paponicuck,] hath the honorable the director sent deputies in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Megapolensis, in the name and for the account of the honorable the patroon of this colonie Rensselaerswyck, and bought of Pewasck, being a squaw, and chief of Katskill, therein included, and her son Supahoof, through the medium and interpretation of Skiwias, or Aepje, chief of the Mahecanders, a kil named Katskill, accounted to be nine miles from Fort Orange, and six miles from Beeren island, together with the land on both sides that is to say,

tion not to permit any merchant vessel to pass Beeren Island, or to trade in the vicinity of Rensselaerswyck. For he maintained that Fort Orange had been built on the patroon's territory, and that none—"not even the company"—had a right to permit others to erect houses or to pursue any branch of business thereabout. Feudal law and feudal privileges thus brought along with them, into these parts, the old feudal quarrels of Europe for the free navigation of nature's highways to the ocean, and the question was whether the North river should be open to all their high mightinesses' subjects, or whether these should be debarred from its use of the garrison on Beeren island, now named "in such a lofty way, 'The place by right of arms.'" The absurdity of the claim to the soil on which Fort Orange stood, was clearly established, by the fact that that fort was built and garrisoned by the company full fifteen years before the existence of Rensselaerswyck; that up to the year 1644, the company had the exclusive enjoyment of the fur trade, which the company intended to reclaim "whenever it shall be able to provide its magazines with a sufficient store of goods." In view, therefore, of all these circumstances, and in order to correct a state of things, of which the merchants generally complained, the directors determined to use their sovereign right to the confusion of Van Twiller—"that ungrateful individual, who had sucked his wealth from the breasts of the company whom he now abuses." They accordingly dispatched orders to remove all obstructions to the free navigation of the North river and commercial intercourse with Fort

the kil with the falls, also along the north side of the kil three flat parcels of land, and on the south side two flats, extending on both sides, from the mouth of the kil unto the aforesaid fall, together with the wood and pasture of the woods on both sides, to hold all in peaceable possession. Whereof cession and conveyance are from this day made to the aforesaid patroon. For the purchase thereof is this day handed to them, by the honorable director of this colonie, seventeen and one-half ells of duffels, a coat of beaver, and a knife, and that in full without any further demand, all without fraud or deceit. In witness whereof the aforesaid squaw as cedant, and her son, with witnesses, have signed this instrument with their own hands. Actum in the colonie Rensselaerswyck, this 19th day of April, Anno 1649. Skiwias for his services hath received 5½ ells of duffels." [All these goods were valued at gl. 108, 16.]

Orange. If Van Twiller should again plant guns near that river, they were to be seized ; and if any person dared to exact tolls, or salt duty, on any rivers, islands, or harbors within the company's limits, to the injury of the inhabitants or traders generally, such were to be prevented by all means possible—even by force if necessary—as it was the firm determination of the directors never to part with these preeminences or jurisdictions to any colonists whatsoever.¹

Previous to this date Van Slechtenhorst had granted several leases for land in Katskill. But the directors refused to admit the patroon's pretensions to that section of country, as it had already been granted to another. In conformity with his instructions, Stuyvesant now protested against those leases, and announced his resolution to oppose these encroachments. The authorities of Rensselaerswyck were, consequently much embarrassed, and therefore remonstrated : they had only obeyed the orders of their superiors in Holland : “ as two opposite things can not be made to approximate unless one give way,” it is easy to see how impossible it had become for them to perform their duty according to their oaths. “ It is unbecoming natives of the United Netherlands,” they added, “ to loosen the bond of union by which they are joined ; on the contrary, they ought to use all possible means to tighten it.” They therefore requested the director-general to defer further proceedings in the matter, until they should communicate with their superiors, and promised in the meanwhile neither to send nor allow to be sent any settlers or cattle to the land in dispute. Thus was impeded the early settlement of the present county of Greene.

The local authorities were now earnestly besought to provide the inhabitants with a proper schoolmaster, “ Perceiving how necessary such a person was to the establishment of a well-constituted republic,” a committee was appointed to build a school-house and to collect funds for defraying whatever expenses might be incurred. Andries Jansz was appointed to take charge of this institution in the course of the following year, and received a present, on entering on the discharge of his duties, of twenty dollars.

¹ *Alb. Rec.*, IV, 44, 46, 49, 50.

Whilst engaged in this praiseworthy undertaking, the settlers were thrown into great consternation by a report that the Mohawks were meditating an attack upon them. An Indian from Tappaan had arrived "unasked and unexpected," and said, "Ye Dutchman have now been selling guns long enough to the Maquaas. They have been among us, and by presents, engaged us to assist them to kill you when the river takes. They have been likewise among the southern Indians, who have promised also to lend them a hand." When closely questioned he persisted in his statement: "Come and take me, and bind me fast; and if it do not happen at the stated time, as I have said, then strike me dead!" Asseverations so strong could not fail to convince. The settlers were called together, and the whole matter was laid before them. Opinions, however, differed. Some were for repelling force by force: others recommended negotiation. The latter and wiser policy prevailed and the authorities passed, accordingly, the following resolutions:

"The insecurity of our lives and property forces itself continually upon us, living, as we do, under the licentious constraint of inhuman men and cruel heathens. Of this we had, last year, a suspicion, but now it has really manifested itself by evident demonstration and truthlike predictions and advices communicated to us, not by the parties implicated, but by warnings and premonitions from far distant Indians. Though some have advised a recourse to arms and resistance, and to measure our weakness with their strength, the director, commissaries and council, weighing the necessity of the case have concluded and resolved to commission and empower Mons. Arendt Van Curler, Gerrit Van Wencom, Cornelis Teunisz. van Breuckelen, Thomas Chambers, and Volckert Hanz (being thereunto requested), to repair, with a suitable present to the Mohawk country, and to renew former friendship and alliance, for the welfare of the Patroon's colonie, the safety of the common weal, and the protection of our wives and children, all which they willingly undertake."

Labadie, the French commissary at Fort Orange, who was well acquainted with the Mohawk tongue, was invited to accompany this embassy; but he refused. Would it not be better, he was asked, to embrace peace than war? "It matters little to those in the fort," he selfishly replied, "how

it goes — whether it be war or peace ;” and truly they could not but feel secure. In addition to whatever arms they might have belonging to the company, the commissary, to render his position stronger, had borrowed three pieces—one a six, another a five, and the third a three pounder, belonging to the Patroon. With these, therefore, it mattered little with him what the relations with the Indians were. But it was far different with the mass of the unprotected colonists.

The ambassadors departed in the beginning of October, solemnly assuring the authorities of Rensselaerswyck that they should do all in their power to promote peace. To remove all cause of future misunderstanding with the Indians, a placard was issued abolishing licenses to trade in the interior, as well as “bosloopers” or runners, called by the French “coureurs de bois,” a “fountain of mischief, trouble and animosity ;” “but as this could not be properly or effectually accomplished without the consent of the people, the latter, in confirmation of their good inclination, have, as far as they were concerned, assented thereto, in Fort Orange, under their own hands.”

The embassy to the Mohawk was successful. Presents were distributed among them to the amount of five hundred and seventy-five guilders ; the expenses of the delegation amounted to eighty-one and a half guilders, or about thirty dollars, the whole of which sums were paid by the authorities of Rensselaerswyck.¹

In 1651, the call for a subsidy from Rensselaerswyck brought on a collision between the authorities of that colonie and the provincial government. The latter had, already, peremptorily demanded the excise on wines and strongliquors consumed in the Patroon’s district, which was refused. It was considered an invasion of the freedoms, and in direct opposition to the custom of fatherland. The Patroon had defrayed, from his own resources, the salaries of the minister and other public servants, as well as the general expenses attendant on the settlement of the country. These had amounted, on the 30th of June, 1650, to the sum of twenty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-three guilders, or

¹ Gerechtsrolle der Colonie. The items of expenses are stated in Slechtenhorst’s accounts.

more than ten thousand dollars ; no part of which had been paid either by the company, or the codirectors of the colonie.¹ It would be, therefore, submitting to a wrong to consent to the demand now put forth. As it was a matter, however, that concerned the common interests of the country and the privileges of the colonie, commander Van Slechtenhorst was commissioned to proceed to New Amsterdam, to remonstrate with the director and council against it.

He arrived at the Manhattans towards the close of the month of April, and took the earliest opportunity to represent how contrary to reason, law and usage were the proposed exactions. But Stuyvesant was inexorable, and Slechtenhorst, on his side, was equally unyielding ; " for it was a matter of great importance, which may cause not only tumult but bloodshed in the country." The parties separated, but Slechtenhorst had not yet finished his dinner, when a messenger summoned him before the director-general and council. Immediately on his appearance the authorities proceeded to pronounce sentence against him, animadverting in strong terms on his conduct, especially in reference to the settlement of Katskill. Slechtenhorst, no ways daunted, demanded if a man could be condemned unheard ? The only answer he received was an order for his arrest. He was detained four months at the Manhattans, notwithstanding he repeatedly protested against his detention, and the authorities of Rensselaerswyck made several applications for his release. Finally, seeing no prospect of obtaining permission to depart, he embarked in a sloop, and returned to Fort Orange, having given a guaranty to the skipper to see him harmless, should he be prosecuted for having received him on board. It was well for the skipper that he had taken this precaution ; for, on his return to the Manhattans, his vessel was arrested, and he was fined two hundred and fifty guilders and costs. Van Slechtenhorst estimated his expenses in consequence of these proceedings at about four hundred dollars.

¹ This expenditure is stated in a letter, signed by Johan Van Wely and John B. Van Rensselaer, and dated 7th April, 1671. *Rensselaerswyck Manuscripts.*

Three years had now elapsed since director Stuyvesant set up a claim for a separate jurisdiction for Fort Orange, distinct and independent of that of Rensselaerswyck. Yet the question remained still unsettled. Lines were not drawn in those days with as much precision as in our times. The Indians measured by the day's journey; Stuyvesant by the cannon ball. The jurisdiction of the fort, as claimed by him, extended over a circumference within the range of gun shot, which he estimated at six hundred paces of five feet to a pace;¹ a distance subsequently estimated at one hundred and fifty rods. As the hamlet of Beverwyck, now becoming every day more populous and valuable, would, by this operation, be severed from the colonie; and as the company could not fail, in consequence, to secure the greater part of the fur trade, to the serious injury of the Patroon, considerable opposition was manifested to Stuyvesant's pretension. The authorities of Rensselaerswyck maintained that the fort stood on the Patroon's soil; that the whole territory from Beeren island to the Cohoes was his; and that, consequently, the fort could have no jurisdiction beyond its walls. As for trading in furs, or cutting timber, it was, they insisted, a flagrant spoliation of the Patroon's property.

Jean Baptiste Van Rensselaer, the first of that family who visited this country, was elected one of its magistrates, whilst this controversy was at its height. Shortly afterwards, an order was issued that all the freemen and inhabitants should take the oath of allegiance to the Patroon and his representatives.

These conflicting pretensions were necessarily productive of a bad state of feeling between the opposing parties. On New Year's night, some soldiers, armed with matchlocks, sallied from the fort, and fired a number of shots at the Patroon's house. Several pieces of ignited wadding settled on the roof (which was of reed), and had caused the destruction of the building had not the inmates been on the alert. On the following day, the soldiers assaulted young Slechtenhorst

¹ De forts gerechticheyt synde, naer gemeene ordre ende gebruyck, ontrent de doel van een gotelings schoot, gereckent op ses hondert geometressche passen.

in the street, "and not only beat him black and blue, but dragged him through the mud and mire in the presence of Joannes Dyckman, the company's commissary,¹ who cried out all the time, "Let him have it now, and the d—l take him!" Philip Pietersen Schuyler endeavored to save his brother-in-law. Dyckman, hereupon, drew his sword and threatened to run Schuyler through, if he interfered. The soldiers struck others of the commander's children, and threatened to shoot them, but were prevented. The friends of the family were justly incensed at this outrage, and menaced revenge. This coming to Dyckman's ears, he, it is represented, ordered the guns of the fort to be loaded with grape, with the intention of blowing down the patroon's house.

Things were in this unplesant state when Stuyvesant sent up some placards relating to the limits of Fort Orange, which he ordered to have published in the colonie. Dyckman, accompanied by six followers and three soldiers "armed with carbines and pistols," proceeded to the house where the magistrates were in session, and demanded of Slechtenhorst to make a minute of what he was about to require. As it was contrary to law for any man to enter another's jurisdiction with an armed posse, without the previous consent of the local authorities, Dyckman's conduct was looked upon as an additional insult, against which Slechtenhorst protested, ordering the commissary at the same time to quit the room. Dyckman retired; but "as force hath more to say here than justice," he returned with increased numbers, and demanded that the placards should be published throughout the colonie by the sound of the bell. "It shall not be done so long as we have a drop of blood in our veins," replied the court, "nor until we receive orders from their high mightinesses and our honored masters." But Dyckman, nevertheless, persisted, and ordered the porter to ring the bell. This was opposed also. Dyckman now proceeded to the fort; ordered

¹ Dyckman had been first clerk to the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company, and sailed in the *Waterhond*, in the spring of 1651, for New Netherland, having been appointed bookkeeper, at a salary of 30 fl. per month and board. On his arrival he was sent as commissary and vice director to Fort Orange, which offices he filled until 1655, when, having become deranged, he was superseded.

the bell there to be rung three times; then returned to the Patroon's court-house; ascended the front stoop, or steps, with his armed followers, whilst the wondering burghers stood round, and directed his deputy to make proclamation of the placards. The latter was about to obey, when Van Slechtenhorst, rushing forward, tore the placards from his hands, "so that the seals fell on the ground." Another long protest followed from the authorities of the colonie, whilst young Van Rensselaer said to the crowd, "Go home, good friends! 'tis only the wind of a cannon ball fired six hundred paces off."

On receiving the report of these occurrences, the director-general immediately dispatched another placard to Dyckman; again declaring the jurisdiction of Fort Orange to extend within a circumference of six hundred paces of said fort, "and in order that no man shall plead ignorance, we further charge our commissary, after publication hereof, to erect on the aforesaid limits, north, south and west of the aforesaid fortress, a post, marked with the company's mark, and to affix on a board nailed thereto, a copy hereof." Within these bounds, no house was, for the future, to be built, except by consent of the director and council, or those authorized to act for them.¹ This violent and illegal act, violating at once the rights of property and the sixth article of the charter of 1629, severed, now and forever, the town of Beverwyck from Van Rensselaer's colonie.² It was not,

¹ *Rensselaerswyck Manuscripts.*

² The Patroon and codirectors of Rensselaerswyck never ceased to protest against this high handed proceeding, and to demand the restitution of the property thus unlawfully taken from them. They succeeded at length in 1673 (when the country fell a second time into the hands of the Dutch), in obtaining tardy justice. On the 3d of April of that year, the directors of the West India Company acknowledged, by a notorial act, after having examined the original Indian deeds, that the proprietors of the colonie were also right owners of the town, then called Willemstadt; that the aggression committed against them by director Stuyvesant, was in special violation of the 6th Art. of the charter of 1629, and could neither take away nor diminish the proprietorship claimed by the parties. The company at the same time declared that they had no right or claim to any part of the said colonie. This view of the case was admitted also by Gov. Dongan, in 1686, who considered it necessary to obtain a release from the Patroon of all his claims, before he could legally incorporate the city of Albany.

however, quietly submitted to by the authorities of the latter, for they immediately ordered their constable to remove the posts forthwith, "protesting before Almighty God and the states-general, against all open force and violence, and insisting on reparation for all losses and damages which might accrue, or be caused thereby." On the same day, the court drew up a long remonstrance "against the unbecoming pretensions and attacks of the director and council of New Netherland," in which they denied that the latter had any authority over the colony; they had never sworn allegiance to the company, much less to Monsieur Stuyvesant, and owned no masters but the states-general, and their own immediate superiors, whose lands have been erected into a perpetual fief, with high, middle, and low jurisdiction; and he who would now destroy this, must be more powerful than the company, "yea, than their high mightinesses." The late director Kieft, understood the law better than those who administer it now-a-days; and this will be made manifest when the matter shall be subjected to that touchstone.¹

This paper was declared, by the director and council, "a libellous calumny." Secretary de Hooges was called on to furnish the names of the magistrates who had voted in favor of it, and threatened, in case of disobedience, to prosecute him for contumacy.

In the meanwhile the question of jurisdiction presented itself in a new shape to agitate and disturb still further this infant hamlet. A negress belonging to Sander Leendertsen Glen, charged with theft, caused several "decent persons" to be prosecuted as receivers of stolen goods. She was ordered to be arrested for defamation, and Dyckman proceeded to take up the wench. Her master refused to surrender her that evening. Dyckman, offended at this, told the burgher that he had power to send him and all his family to jail; to pull his house down about his ears, and trample it

¹ On the 13th of this month, the authorities of the colonie purchased from the Indians two tracts of land on the east side of the Hudson, and situate north-east of the flats. One of these was called Paanpaack (on which the city of Troy now stands), the other Panhoosick, or Hoosick, as it is now called, which adjoined the first mentioned on the north. It is described as running landward in "unto the Wappenakicks, or otherwise to the Fresh river."

underneath his feet, "as it was erected on the company's soil." "I have nothing to do with you," replied Glen; "I can not serve a new master until I am discharged from the one I live under." The commissary threatened him with Stuyvesant, but the other thought he should fare as well at the director-general's hands as he. This retort overthrew Dyckman's temper. He drew his rapier and threatened to run his adversary through. But Glen was not afraid. He seized a stick to repel his assailant, who then retired. Next morning he was summoned to the fort, and placed under arrest. Rumors now became rife that Stuyvesant was about to visit the place, and the commissary went so far as to give out that a new gallows was building for Slechtenhorst and his son, and for young Van Rensselaer, who were put down as the fomenters of this rebellion."¹

The director was at this time occupied in ridding himself of all that remained of his opponents at New Amsterdam. Melyn was in a manner outlawed; Van Dinclage had retired to Staten Island to brood over his contumelies; Van Schelluyne durst not exercise his profession, and the nine men were under ban. The only one undisposed of was attorney-general Van Dyck, and his hour had now arrived.

From the moment that he had been commissioned, he was treated by Stuyvesant with marked contumely, and excluded from the council for over two years after his arrival in the colony. In the exercise of his office he was most commonly employed as a scrivener, to copy legal papers, the drafts of which the director-general usually prepared; at other times he was "charged to look after the pigs and keep them out of the fort, a duty which a negro could very well perform." When Van Dyck happened to object, the director "got as angry as if he would swallow him up;" or if he presumed to disobey, "put him in confinement, or bastinadoed him with his rattan!" A series of ill-usage such as this naturally drove the fiscal into the ranks of the opposition. Charges of drunkenness and of having received bribes were brought against him as early as 1647, and periodically renewed, but did not accomplish as yet his dismissal or disgrace.

¹ *Rensselaerswyck Manuscripts.*

But in the spring of this year ¹ a silly lampoon against the director-general made its appearance, and Van Dyck was put down as its author.² The council was convoked to consider this weighty affair of state, and a resolution followed, dismissing the schout-fiscaal from office, "on account of the multitude of his misdemeanors and connivances." This resolution purported to be "by and with the advice of the nine men," but these repudiated the assertion, and declared, "that they never had any knowledge of the commonalty, having complained of Van Dyck; that they never had agreed to the resolution ordering his dismissal; that Stuyvesant had passed it on his own authority, and that the secretary had falsely appended to it their names."

To fill this vacancy, Cornelius Van Tienhoven, the putative author of the above intrigue, received the appointment of attorney-general; Carel Van Brugge, "an Englishman," provisionally succeeded him as provincial secretary; and Adriaen Van Tienhoven became receiver-general in place of his brother.

"Were an honorable person appointed in my stead," says Van Dyck, commenting on these proceedings, "the false

¹ The directors, writing this year to Stuyvesant, say: "We have observed that your climate does not reform much the manners of individuals. Of this there is yet much less hope if the chiefs of the administrations set a bad example to others. In this respect, we receive many complaints from those who return from New Netherland, against the attorney-general, for drunkenness and other vices. If he continue such a disorderly life, we shall be compelled to employ such means of restraint as we deem expedient."—*Alb. Rec.*, iv, 74.

² This pasquinade was in these terms: "Myn Heer General! It is impossible for me to conceal from your excellency, that I heard you scolded and cursed on the evening of the 11th of March, at Mr. Fyn's house, as a rogue and a tyrant, with many other calumnious defamations, which cut me to the heart. Thou art a God appointed of God! I pray you for Christ's sake to prevent it, or I shall feel very unhappy, for I can no longer listen to it, and durst not acquaint you with it by word of mouth. Christman, Fyn, and two other women heard it also. I wish that the fiscaal would bestir himself. No other man is better. Was neither signed nor subscribed, nor compared with the discovered scrap, this 28th March, 1652, in New Amsterdam, (signed), Cor. Van Thienh., secretary." Van Dyck accused Van Tienhoven, Christman (V. T.'s clerk), and others of having got up this plot, and circulated this lampoon to have him dismissed.—*Hol. Doc.*, vi, 263-265.

accusations against me, which have been so long resolved upon and written, might have some semblance of truth; but the person whom the director-general hath, on his own mere motion, made fiscaal, is his perjured secretary, who returned here contrary to their high mightinesses' prohibition; a public, notorious, and convicted whore-monger and oath-breaker; a reproach to this country, and the main scourge of both Christians and heathens, with whose sensualities the director himself has been always acquainted." "The fault of drunkenness could easily be noticed in me, but not in Van Tienhoven, who has frequently come out of the tavern so full that he could go no further, and was forced to lie down in the gutter."¹

Having thus disposed of Van Dyck, Stuyvesant turned his attention to Van Slechtenhorst, and to conclude all difficulties with him, repaired to Fort Orange and called on the authorities of Rensselaerswyck to state where their bounds commenced. It was indifferent to him from what point, north or south, they should start. The exemptions allowed them four miles on one, or two miles on both banks of the river, and he was prepared to concede to that extent; but he warned them, if they should refuse this "reasonable offer," he would proceed *ex parte*. They replied that they had no instruction to act in the premises; and requested delay, until they advised with the interested parties in Holland. The delay was granted, but the question of supremacy over Beverwyck was not so easily settled. Sergeant Litchoe presented himself with a party of soldiers before the patroon's house, and having stationed his followers at the door, ordered Van Slechtenhorst to strike the patroon's flag. The latter peremptorily refused to obey, whereupon "fourteen soldiers armed with loaded muskets, entered the enclosure, and after firing a volley, hauled down the lord's colors." Stuyvesant followed up this act, by issuing a proclamation erecting in Fort Orange a court of justice for the village of Beverwyck and its dependencies, apart from, and independent of, that of Rensselaerswyck. This placard having been affixed to the court house of the colonie, was torn down by Van Slechtenhorst, who in return posted a proclamation vindicat-

¹ *Alb. Rec.*, III, 264-268; *Hol. Doc.*, VI, 194-276.

ing the patroon's rights, and denouncing the pretensions of those who infringed them. This was removed by those of the fort.¹

From the date of general Stuyvesant's proclamation above mentioned, reckons the establishment of a legal tribunal in Beverwyck, and consequently, in the present city of Albany. It was an exercise of the prerogative which followed naturally the high-handed proclamation of the fifth of March preceding.

Van Slechtenhorst's reign was now evidently drawing to a close. For four years he had manfully defended the rights of his "orphan patroon," and unflinchingly contended against the invasions of superior force. But what, in those days, could avail in New Netherland the opposition of one man against the attacks of the executive? Nine armed soldiers burst into his house, and, without exhibiting any authority for the act, dragged him, a prisoner, "against all his protests," to Fort Orange, "where neither his children, his master, nor his friends, were allowed to speak to him," whilst "his furs, his clothes, and his meat were left hanging to the door-posts," and his house and papers were abandoned to the mercy of his enemies. He was next conveyed on board a sloop lying in the river, and removed, in charge of a guard, to New Amsterdam, "to be tormented, in his sickness and old age, with unheard of and insufferable prosecutions, by those serving a Christian government, professing the same religion, and living under the same authority."²

Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer succeeded Van Slechtenhorst as director, and Gerrit Swart was appointed sheriff or schout-fiscaal of Rensselaerswyck in his place. Provision was made

¹ *Gerechtsrolle der Colonie Rensselaerswyck*, 103-114; *Alb. Rec.*, ix, 123; *Rensselaerswyck Manuscripts*. Gerechtsroll evan den Banck van Justitie der Fortresse Orange, Dorpe Beverswyck ende appendentie van dien, door den Eerentfesten ende Achtbaeren Heer, Myn Heeren de Heer Directeur Generaal en Raaden van Nieuw Nederlandt, den 10 Aprilis A^o. 1652, in loco synde gestelt. *Mortgage Book A*, in County Clerk's Office, Albany.

² *Slechtenhorst's Memorial*, *Manuscript*. It has been stated that the commander was lodged in the keep at New Amsterdam. This was not so. He was placed under what was called civil arrest. Some of his time was passed at Staten Island, some at Breukelen.

at the same time for the regular preaching of the gospel, and the conversion of the heathen, by the appointment of the Rev. Gideon Schaets as minister of the colonie; at a salary of eight hundred guilders, or \$320 per annum. This stipend was afterwards raised to one thousand, and then to thirteen hundred guilders.¹

Information was received by the patroon and codirectors of Rensselaerswyck of the high-handed measures which Stuyvesant had exercised in the early part of this year in regard of their colonie. They thereupon sent in to the Amsterdam chamber a remonstrance, complaining, 1st. That the director-general had dared to intrude in their colonie, and had commanded the patroon's flag to be hauled down; 2d. That he had caused timber to be cut on the complainant's lands, without either their knowledge or permission; 3d. That he had claimed for the company the right of jurisdiction and property over all the land within a circumference of one hundred and fifty rods of Fort Orange, where he had erected a court of justice, notwithstanding the soil had been purchased from the right owners by the patroon, with the jurisdictions thereunto belonging; whereby the colonists were reduced to a state of dependency, absolved from their oaths, "transformed from freemen to vassals, and incited to disregard their former solemn compacts and their lord and master;" 4th. He had, moreover, discharged sheriff Swart from his oath of office and obliged him to swear allegiance to the company; 5th. Demanded copies of all the rolls, protocols, judgments, resolutions and papers relative to the colonie and its affairs; 6th. Ordered his commissary to force Van Slechtenhorst's house, and to toll the bell at the publication of his illegal placards; 7th. Arrested by force and arms the director of the colonie; had him conveyed to the Manhattans, where he illegally detained him in custody; 8th. Taxed the colonie to swell the company's revenues; licensed those who quit the patroon's service to sell articles of contraband to the savages; and in

¹The power of attorney to J. B. Van Rensselaer is dated 8th May, 1652. Gerrit Swart was born in 1607, and was, consequently, 45 years of age when he came to New Netherland. He filled the office of sheriff in Albany, to 1670, when Capt. Salisbury was elected his successor, by a majority of the burghers of that city.

addition to the exaction of the tithes, had raised a tax by farming out the excise on wines and beers—"thus in every respect and everywhere using violence and infringing rights, jurisdictions and preeminences, apparently determined to take our goods and blood, contrary to all laws, human and divine; declaring, over and above all this, that he is continued in his administration solely in the hope and consideration that before his departure he should ruin this colonie."¹ The patroon and codirectors solemnly avowed their intention "to employ all lawful remedies to preserve and maintain their rights and privileges, and to protect their colonists against such lawless aggressions," and insisted that the West India Company should forthwith order their director to abandon these attempts, repeal his placards, and compensate for the injuries which he had inflicted. But if the directors were of opinion that they had any just cause of complaint, they were then called on to appear in any court of justice to make good their pretensions before "our common judges." Failing to answer categorically the above accusations within four and twenty hours, the interested parties threatened "to complain where they expect they shall be heard."

The director answered in vague terms, that they were unwilling to commit an infraction on any person's privileges; but this not being deemed satisfactory, the patroon and his friends addressed a memorial to their high mightinesses the states-general, of whom they demanded justice and redress. This paper was immediately sent to the department of Amsterdam, who, after considerable delay, returned a reply to some of the charges brought against their agent in New Netherland. They denied all knowledge of the patroon's

¹We, the undersigned, certify that it happened in December, Anno 1651, when M. Joannes Dyckman was in conversation with us concerning the Heer General Petrus Stuyvesant, and the difference between his honour and the colonie, that he answered thereupon, that the Heer General was continued in his office for no other purpose than to plague the colonie. This we declare to have occurred, and are ready to confirm the same by a solemn oath. Done in the Colonie Rensselaerswyck, the 16th March, A^o. 1652. B. V. Slechtenhorst, Director; A. van Curler. *Rensselaerswyck Manuscripts.*

flag having been hauled down; of his colonists having been released from their oaths; of any of his lots having been taken away; and of the establishment of a court of justice in Fort Orange. The timber was removed from a place so defined as to injure no one, and all complaints against the extension of the jurisdiction of Fort Orange were without foundation. That jurisdiction was determined "before the colonie of Rensselaerswyck was granted." "The limits of the colonie were, therefore, fixed above and below the fort, under whose walls the petitioners were afterwards permitted to shelter themselves from the savages; but from this concession no right or title can be imagined or acquired." Gerrit Swart was not discharged from his oath to the patroon. He was only obliged to take a second one to the company, "remaining subject to both masters." The demand of the rolls and papers belonging to the colonie, as well as the levying tithes and excise therein, was authorized by the charter. As Van Slechtenhorst would not "toll the bell" on the publication of the placards, it was unavoidably necessary that it should be executed by others; and his arrest was imperatively demanded in order to curb the insufferable insolence, effrontery and abuse of power," of which he was guilty. The authorizing the sale of arms and ammunition to the savages was acknowledged. "It was deemed prudent that it should be now and then permitted."

Having thus disposed in one way or another, and as best they could, of the charges which were brought against them, the directors now assumed the offensive, and presented against the patroon and codirectors of Rensselaerswyck a number of counter-charges, in justification of the measures they had adopted, or as an offset to those accusations made against themselves.

They had, it was averred, exceeded their lawful limits, and were now called on to record their boundary lines in the land office of the company, otherwise the latter would have the survey made by its own orders. They had attempted, against all law, to extend their lines along the North river, to monopolize the trade, to the ruin of private persons. They refused to permit any vessel to pass by a certain house called Rensselaers-stein, and claimed without any foundation the privilege of staple right. They exacted seven per

cent duty on each beaver and five per cent on other goods, enforcing these pretensions with cannon shot, which they discharged into yachts that refused to come to. They have endeavored, "by perverse machinations;" to possess themselves of Fort Orange, and when frustrated herein, they undertook to lease lots in its vicinity and erect buildings thereupon. "They had dared to grant commissions to individuals to sail to the coast of Florida;" and forbade colonists to move within the company's limits on pain of corporal punishment, confiscation of property and banishment; to cut or cart wood for the inhabitants of Fort Orange; to pay to the latter what they owed them; or to appeal from any judgments over fifty guilders, as they were privileged to do. They declined to furnish any extracts of their proceedings or judgments; to make returns to writs of appeal; to publish placards or permit such publication by others, but tear them by force from the hands of court messengers and destroy their seals; and if any writ be served by the company's officers, then they incite the parties summoned not to appear. Over and above all this, the oath which the colonists are compelled to take is "seditious and mutinous," for no notice is taken therein, either of their high mightinesses or of the company. No report has been made of the state of the colonie, as should have been annually done, nor have the instructions issued for the administration of the colonie been ever communicated, as the charter required. "From all which flow, as a natural consequence, an insolent and overbearing demeanor on the part of their commanders to their inhabitants; insufferable protests, injuries, menaces, disputes and provocations against the company's ministers; and, lastly, a general disobedience of all the company's commands and ordinances, to such a degree that they would not permit the director and council to proclaim even a day of prayer in the colonie in the same manner as in all other parts of New Netherland."¹

The limits between Fort Orange and the colonie were in 1654 still undetermined. Some confusion as to jurisdiction necessarily ensued, to remove which the director-general called again on the patroon's agents to fix on their point of

¹ *Alb. Rec.*, VIII, 59-63, 215-221; *Hol. Doc.*, VI, 303-306; VII, 1-24.

departure, as he was willing to allow them, agreeably to the charter, four miles on one side, or two on each bank of the river, "without the limits of Fort Orange." The magistrates of the colonie being unprovided with instructions from their superiors requested delay, and Stuyvesant seized an opportunity which offered, shortly after, to enlarge his jurisdiction. The court of Rensselaerswyck was about to farm the excise, and demanded how far they could collect this impost. The answer was an order to the court of Fort Orange to collect the duties on all wines, beers and spirituous liquors sold by retail "within a circuit of one thousand rods of the fort." The colonie was hereby deprived of a very important source of revenue, and fresh fuel was heaped on the old fires of litigation and trouble. As if the elements of strife were not sufficiently numerous, a claim for tenths was also put in. Counter orders were given by the patroon's officers to their vintners, to refuse the payment of the excise, on the ground that the general government defrayed none of the local charges; and as for the tenths, "neither the inhabitants of the colonie nor those of Beverwyck could be induced either by monitions or persuasions to pay them."¹

Commissary Dyckman, whose violent demeanor might, long ere this, justified doubts of the soundness of his mind, became now so unquestionably insane that the magistrates were forced to represent his condition to the supreme council, who thereupon appointed Johannes de Decker vice-director, "to preside in Fort Orange and the village of Beverwyck, in the court of justice of the commissaries aforesaid to administer all the affairs of police and justice, as circumstances may require, in conformity to the instructions given by the director general and council, and to promote these for the best service of the country and the prosperity of the inhabitants."

Shortly after the installation of the new vice director, Father Le Moyne took occasion to pay his respects to the Dutch at Beverwyck. He was received with much respect by the Hollanders; and the Mohawks whom he visited for the purpose of concluding a treaty on the part of the French evinced more than ordinary gratification at seeing

¹ *Alb. Rec.*, iv, 213; ix, 121-125, 128, 129.

him.¹ But the Father had not well left the country when a body of one hundred of these Indians presented themselves at Fort Orange. They were on the eve of setting forth on a war excursion against the Canada Indians, and fearing "that the French had poisoned the ears of their Dutch brothers against them," now asked the latter to remain neuter. They complained, at the same time, that when they visited the fort, they did not experience as much hospitality and feasting as the Dutch did when they came to their castles; they could not have the smallest repairs done to their guns unless they had wampum to pay in return, which treatment was not such as a brother should receive from a brother. The authorities assured them that they should observe a perfect neutrality, as they had no concern with their quarrels with other Indians. When they visited the Mohawk country they went few in number, and should their brothers observe the same rule, they should be lodged and entertained in a manner becoming their rank. In regard to the other subject of complaint, they could not interfere. Every Dutchman was obliged to earn his bread, and no man could be obliged to serve another for nothing. This being the rule among Christians, their brothers could not justly complain if they were treated as their other brethren. Presents were duly exchanged. The Indians laid their wampum belts at the feet of the white men, and the latter furnished powder and lead in return; "all which they accepted with their customary barbarous applaudings," and departed.²

The church erected in 1643 had long since become inadequate to the accommodation of the community, and it had been determined in the course of the preceding year to erect a new building. To assist this good work, the patroon and codirectors subscribed one thousand guilders or four hundred dollars,³ and fifteen hundred guilders were appropriated

¹ *Relation*, 1655, 1656, 7-16.

² Present on this occasion, Commissary De Decker and the magistrates of both the courts, viz; Rutger Jacobsen, Andries Herperts, Volckert Jansen, J. B. Van Rensselaer, A. van Curler, J. van Twiller, J. Hap, H. Jochemsen, and Philip Pietersen Schuyler, &c. *Fort Orange Rec.*

³ *Rensselaerswyck Manuscripts.*

from the fines imposed by the court at Fort Orange. A site, at the junction of what is now State street and Broadway, was selected, and in the early part of the summer, Rutger Jacobsen, one of the magistrates, laid the corner-stone of the sacred edifice, in the presence of the authorities, both of the town and colonie, and of the assembled inhabitants. A temporary pulpit was, at first, erected for the use of the minister, but the settlers subscribed twenty-five beavers to purchase a more splendid one in Holland. The Chamber at Amsterdam added seventy-five guilders to this sum, for "the beavers were greatly damaged;" and "with a view to inspire the congregation with more ardent zeal," presented them in the course of the next year with a bell "to adorn their newly constructed little church."¹

The difficulties about the excise in the colonie remaining still unsettled, orders were sent up by the director and council to arrest and convey the contumacious tapsters to New Amsterdam. De Decker accordingly invited one of them to his house, where, on his arrival, he made him prisoner. The sloop in which he was to be conveyed down the river not being ready to sail until the next day, De Decker, for greater security, lodged his prisoner through the night in the same bed with himself. Through the connivance of the soldiers on guard, the tapster contrived to escape from the fort on the morrow, and repaired forthwith to the patroon's house. Hither De Decker followed and ordered him to return to the fort, but he refused. The other tapsters now made common cause with the fugitive, and arming themselves, remained together to protect each other from the emissaries of the law. The vice director, esteeming it an absurdity to suffer an asylum for fugitives from justice to exist in the very centre of his jurisdiction was preparing to execute his orders by force, when John B. Van Rensselaer pledged himself to repair to the Manhattans and arrange the matter with the supreme authorities. To avoid bloodshed, De Decker acquiesced in this proposal; but another order arrived a few days afterwards, directing him to send down

¹ *Alb. Rec.*, iv, 233. A fragment of this little bell is still in possession of one of the Dutch reformed churches at Albany. It bears the inscription "Anno 1601."

the tavern-keepers forthwith. In obedience to these instructions, he proceeded with an armed posse to the houses of the parties, where he again met Van Rensselaer and "his associates." He summoned them, in the name of the director and council to surrender and accompany him to the fort. "Whereupon they each answered, 'There sits the Lord he will answer for me.'" Van Rensselaer acquiesced herein, and again bound himself to produce the tapsters when required. De Decker, finding it useless to continue the discussion, protested, and Mr. Van Rensselaer proceeded to New Amsterdam. Here, on his arrival, he presented a strong remonstrance against the course which the government was pursuing. Their exactions, he insisted, were contrary to the sixth article of the charter. Instead of the directors having any claim on the patroon, the contrary was the fact. The company had guarantied to defend the colonists against all violence, yet the latter had thrice come forward, at great expense, to assist Fort Orange; first, during the war with the French savages; secondly, in the trouble with the English; and lately during the unhappy misunderstanding with the Indians around the Manhattans. Whenever there was any prospect of trouble, they were the first to appease the savages by presents. The losses which the latter inflicted on the colonie, by the killing of cows, horses, and other cattle, amounted annually to several thousand guilders; and, in addition, the patroon and codirectors maintained, at their own expense, all the ministers and officers of the colonie. In the face of these facts, it was manifestly unjust to seize now on the excise, and to insist on the payment, also, of tenths. However, to prevent all further disturbance, he was willing to permit the payment of the former, under protest, if the director and council pledged themselves to refund the money, should a final decision be given against them by impartial judges, either here or in Holland.

This remonstrance was, at once, pronounced "frivolous" by the director-general and council, whose "high office and quality permit them not to stoop so low as to enter the lists with their subjects and vassals, much less to answer their frivolous and unfounded protests with a pusillanimous diffidence." Their duty was rather "to correct such absurd

assertions, and to punish the offenders." Wherefore, as a public example, the protestor was fined twenty guilders.

Having thus, as they considered, vindicated their dignity, Van Rensselaer was informed that his colonists were bound equally with other settlers in the province to contribute to the public burthens, not only by the very nature of civilized government, but by Art. XVIII, of the charter of 1629; and this they ought to do, without suspecting any infraction on their privileges or jurisdiction. The excise due from this colonie which amounted by estimate, to fifteen hundred guilders, must therefore be paid, together with all damages which may have accrued by the delay. The tavern-keepers must, moreover, submit to the guaging of their stock as often as the same may be required; and as John Baptist Van Rensselaer was, himself, the original cause that the excise is resisted, he was called on to give a bond of three thousand guilders, for the personal appearance of the "contumacious tavern-keepers;" otherwise he was to remain at the Manhattans under civil arrest.

The director and council also insisted that the colonie was obliged to pay the tithes. If Mr. Van Rensselaer would agree with some of his colonists on a round sum, in lieu of these, it would be accepted until instructions should be received from Holland; if the directors or arbitrators should decide afterwards that the colonie was not subject to tenths, the amount paid should be reimbursed. The assertions that the colonists assisted the company in its difficulties "were made, but not proved." It is true they promised to assist in putting Fort Orange in a state of repair, at the time of the troubles with the English; but it was not less true, that after having given three or four days' labor, "they left us to shift for ourselves." The director and council were entirely ignorant of being under any obligations to them "during the late troubles." This rejoinder was followed by a proclamation, ordering all the towns and colonies in the province not to remove their crops before they settled with the company's commissaries for the tenths. A copy of this placard was sent for publication to the authorities of Rensselaerswyck, but they refused to publish it.

It was during this misunderstanding that the "contumacious tapsters," having been guarantied by the director and

court of the colonie against damage, arrived at the Manhat-tans to answer for their conduct. The plea of residence in the colonie and of acting according to superior orders availed them nothing. One was fined two hundred pounds, failing payment of which he was to be banished; the other was mulcted eight hundred guilders. The pa-troon subsequently made good both these fines. The dif-ficulties about the tenths were not settled until July, 1658, when the colonie compounded for them by the yearly pay-ment of three hundred schepels of wheat. Commissary De Decker being now about to return to Holland, resigned his office, and Johannes La Montagne, hitherto one of the coun-cil, was commissioned vice director of Fort Orange, Johan-nes Provoost became secretary and Ludovicus Cobbes court messenger.¹ The vice-director's house at this period was an old building within the fort, twenty-six feet nine inches long, Rhineland measure; two stories high, constructed of boards one inch thick, with a roof in the form of a pa-vilion," covered with old shingles. Under this house was a cellar "as long as the house was broad." The first floor was divided into two compartments. At the north end was a chamber, sixteen or seventeen feet broad; at the south end an entry ten feet wide. The space on the second floor was one undivided room, directly under the roof, without a chim-ney, to which access was had by a straight ladder, through a trap-door. Here the magistrates administered justice: this was the first court-house of the present city of Albany.

Fort Orange was, until the year 1661, the frontier town on the northern and western borders of the province. Beyond that all was "the far west," little known and less explored, wholly abandoned to the wild savage or wilder beasts of prey. But civilization, that giant before whom beasts and savages were alike fated to disappear, and who was never to pause until he bathed his feet in the waters of the Pacific, was now about to take another step westward. The proxi-mity of the whites had exhausted the resources of the Indians

¹ *Alb. Rec.*, x, 68; xi, 409, 410, 415-420, 445-447, 466, 470, 488-499; xiii, 72; 221-223; xviii, 83; *Rensselaerswyck Manuscripts*; *Fort Orange Rec.* The number of furs exported this year from Fort Orange and vicinity, amounted to 34,840 beaver and 300 otter skins

in the neighbourhood of Beverwyck. Furs were becoming scarce, and the soil was no longer an object of value. The natives were, therefore, inclined to sell for a trifle the Great Flatt, west of the fort, "towards the interior of the country." Six or eight families were desirous to move thither, and the prospect of obtaining additional settlers was favorable, for at Beverwyck the common people were much impoverished and unable to meet their wants, "from one loaf to another."¹ Under these circumstances, Arent van Curler applied, on behalf of himself and others, to the director-general for permission to purchase the land in question. The requisite authority was duly granted,² but had not been yet received at Fort Orange when a freshet laid the country for miles around under water. This was followed, a few days after, by an inundation, much greater than the first, which forced the inhabitants to quit their dwellings and fly with their cattle for safety to the woods on the adjoining hills. Incalculable damage was caused by these irruptions. The wheat and other grain were all prostrated, and had to be cut mostly for fodder, affording scarcely seed sufficient for the next spring.³ This visitation necessarily caused the postponement of the purchase of the great Flatt until the ensuing month, when the following deed was obtained from the Indian owners:

¹ Arent van Curler's letter to Director Stuyvesant, dated Rensselaerswyck, 18th June, 1661, in *Fort Orange Rec.*, also in *Alb. Rec.*, xix, 179. Van der Kemp's translation, in the latter, is in many essential parts incorrect.

² *Alb. Rec.*, xix, 180. Arent van Curler's letter having been read, together with the authority to purchase the same, and to make a concentration thereupon, the director and council assented thereunto, "provided that the said lands, on being purchased from the native proprietors, be, as usual, transferred to the director-general and council aforesaid as representatives of the Lords Directors of the Privileged West India Company; that, what ever the petitioners shall pay for the aforesaid lands to the original proprietors, shall, in due time, be returned to them, or be discounted to them against the tenths.

³ Petition in *Rensselaerswyck Manuscripts* of the colonists of Rensselaerswyck to the director and commissaries of that colonie, for a remission of rent and tenths for this year, dated September 15th, 1661. Jeremias van Rensselaer's letter to his mother, 8th October, 1661, in *Rensselaerswyck Manuscripts*, *Alb. Rec.*, vi, 345.

"Appeared before me, Johannes La Montagne, appointed by the Director general and council of New Netherland Vice Director and Commissary in the service of the privileged West India Company, at Fort Orange and the town of Beverwyck, certain chiefs of the Mohawk country, by name Cantuquo, Sonareetsie, Aiadane, Sodrachdrasse, proprietors of a certain parcel of land, called in Dutch the Groote Vlacht (Great Flatte), lying behind Fort Orange between the same and the Mohawk country, which they declare to have ceded and transported, as they hereby cede and transport, in real and actual possession and property, unto Sieur Arent van Corlear, the said parcel of land or Great Flatt, called, in Indian, Schonowe, as it is bounded in its contents and circumference, with its trees and streams, for a certain number of cargoes, wherein the cedants acknowledge to have received satisfaction; renouncing, now and for ever, all property and claim which they hitherto have had in the aforesaid parcel of land, promising to free the same from all claims which other Indians might have thereon. Done in Fort Orange the 27th July, anno 1661, in presence of Martin Morris and William Montagne, thereunto requested, in presence of me La Montagne, Vice Director and Commissary over the Fortress Orange."¹

A grant under the provincial seal was issued in the following year, but the land was not surveyed or divided until 1664.² The inhabitants of Fort Orange and its neighborhood were most anxious to retain the fur monopoly, and had sufficient influence with the director and council to induce them to order that the settlers of Schaenhechtede (as the new village came to be called) should confine themselves exclusively to agriculture, and abstain from all trade with the Indians. This, in fact, was the condition on which they were allowed to remove thither; "for it would never have been permitted to settle this plain except on the assurance that no object was in view but agriculture, because of the dangers which would accrue if,

¹ *Fort Orange Rec.*, 1654-1680. The mark of Cantuquo to the above instrument was a bear; of Aiadane, a turtle; of Sonareetsie a wolf; denoting the tribe or family to which each belonged.

² *Alb. Rec.*, XXI, 137.

at such a distant place, any trade with the savages was allowed."¹ Such a restriction was easily evaded at this "distant" outpost, and it soon came to be known that some of the settlers sold intoxicating liquors to the natives. When the application for the survey came before the council, Jacques Cortelyou was sent thither, but with instructions not to survey any man's land who might refuse to sign the following obligation:

"We the undersigned inhabitants on the Flatt named _____, hereby promise that we shall not carry on, or allow to be carried on, at the aforesaid Flatt, or thereabout, any the least handeling (traffic), however it may be called, with any Indians, under what pretext the same may be, directly or indirectly, on pain of paying, if we, or any of us, happen to violate this our promise, a fine, without any opposition, for the first offence, of fifty beavers: for the second, one hundred; and for the third, forfeiture of our acquired and obtained lands on the aforesaid Flatt."²

When this resolution was communicated to the parties interested, it excited much discontent. They avowed their loyalty, and willingness to pay the duties rightfully belonging to the company, and not to do anything in violation of the laws and placards of the province. They hoped that they should not be treated less liberally than others. They had purchased their lands with their own moneys, erected buildings, stocked their farms; now should all this be in vain, they would be ruined. They therefore requested that the surveyor might be allowed to proceed, "otherwise they should be necessitated to help themselves as best they could."³

Accompanying this remonstrance was a private letter from Van Curler to the director-general. On his recommenda-

¹ *Alb. Rec.*, XXI, 139.

² Pampieren raekende Schaenhechtady in Albany County Clerk's office, 1680-1685; 297-301.

³ Signed, A. van Curler, Phillip Hendricksen, Sander Leendertsen Glen, Symon Volcertsen, Pieter Soghmaekelyk, Teunis Cornelissen, Marte Cornelise, William Teller, Bastiaen De Winter, attorney for Catalyn widow of Arent Andries de Voss, Pieter Jacobse Borsboom, Pieter Danielse van Olinda, Jan Barentse Wemp, Jacques Cornelise, These were the first settlers of the locality in question.

tion the settlers had consented to proceed with their ploughing and planting, though, at first, they seemed unwilling to do so. He trusted that the place would be surveyed, though it was his impression that the director and council were acting on the suggestion of some envious persons who sought their own profit at the expense of the cultivation of the public lands, and that under a pretended fear that "a little beaver" should be bought there, and they have thereby so much less. It seemed to him that they who followed agriculture ought not to be worse treated than those who pursue commerce. It would be lamentable were the settlers and their posterity to remain forever under this ban of slavery, and be excluded from bartering either bread, milk, or the produce of their farms for a beaver, so as to be able to purchase some covering for their bodies and dwellings. No person would imagine that trade could be carried on with the Indians at Schaenhechtady as favorably as at Fort Orange. Goods must be brought from the latter place thither, and therefore must needs sell higher. To obviate all difficulty, the settlers were willing to pledge themselves not to sell any brandy to the Indians, on pain of confiscation of their property.¹

This appeal in favor of unshackled commerce was of no avail. Nothing but danger would accrue if the inhabitants were to continue conveying merchandise, as they had already begun to do, on wagons and horses, to the savages. "Already the Indians had attacked wagons, fired on those who conducted them, and attempted to violate females journeying thither, as well in the concentration as on the road." To prevent a repetition of these insolences, no goods were to be carried to Schaenhechtady for the future, and the schout of Fort Orange was ordered to proceed forthwith to the new settlement, take an inventory of all the goods introduced there in violation of the act of concession, and have the same removed, "as it was not the intention to build up one place for the purpose of bringing ruin on another—yea, on the whole country."² Thus things remained for nearly another year. It was not until May,

¹ Pampieren raekende Schaenhechtady.

² *Ibid.*; *Alb. Rec.*, XXI, 135.





Jeremias Van Rinselaar

1664, that the surveyor was allowed "to lay out the lands of Schauenhechtede."¹ In legal and municipal affairs it remained dependent on the court at Fort Orange.

Jeremias Van Rensselaer succeeded his brother Jan Baptist, as director of the colonie in 1658, and administered its affairs for sixteen years with great prudence and discretion. He was much respected by the French, and exercised an influence over the Indians surpassed only by that of Van Curler. On the change of government and the breaking out of the war, considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining a patent for the manor from the Duke of York. To obviate this, some persons of influence advised him to take out one in his own name, he being qualified, as a British subject, to hold real estate. To his great honor, it is recorded that he rejected the offer, for he was only coheir, and could not thus defraud his brothers and sisters. He was a man of great industry, and communicated to Holland an account of various occurrences in this country, under the name of the *New Netherland Mercury*. His correspondence, from 1656 to his death, still in good preservation, affords a valuable and interesting commentary on private and public affairs, and contains a relation of facts and incidents which otherwise would be irreparably lost. He died on the 12th October, 1684, and was followed to the grave by a large concourse of mourners.²

¹ *Alb. Rec.*, XXII, 169, 234.

² His wife died 29th January, 1689, N. S., in the 44th year of her age, leaving five children, the eldest of whom, Kiliaen, was the first lord of the manor of Rensselaerswyck, which he represented in the Provincial Assembly from 1691 to 1703, when he was called to the Council. In the following year he conveyed Claverack, or "the lower manor," as it was called, with the Cralo estate at Greenbush, to his younger brother Hendrik. From these two proceed the numerous members of this wide-spread family in this country. Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer survived his brother four years, having deceased 18th October, 1678; Dom. Nicolaus Van Rensselaer died the month following.

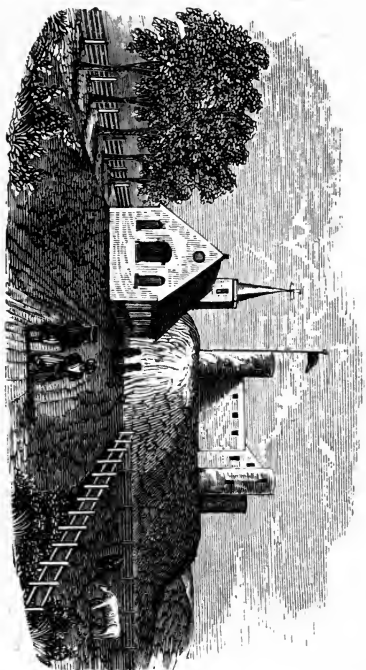


DESCRIPTION OF ALBANY AND MANNERS OF
THE INHABITANTS.

[From Mrs. Grant's Memoirs of an American Lady.]

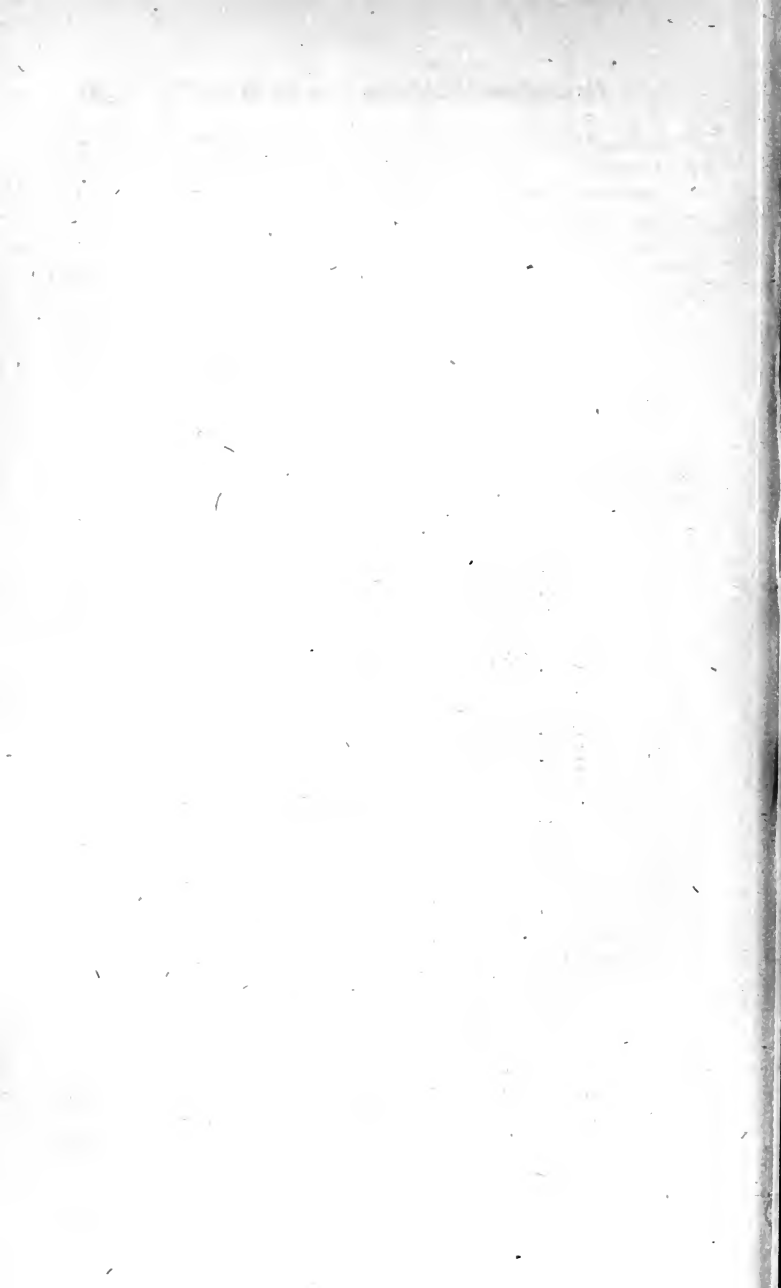
1764.

The city of Albany stretched along the banks of the Hudson; one very wide and long street lay parallel to the river, the intermediate space between it and the shore being occupied by gardens. A small but steep hill arose above the centre of the town, on which stood a fort, intended (but very ill adapted) for the defence of the place, and of the neighboring country. From the foot of this hill, another street was built, sloping pretty rapidly down till it joined the one before mentioned that ran along the river. This street was still wider than the other; it was only paved on each side, the middle being occupied by public edifices. These consisted of a market-place, or guard-house, a town hall, and the English and Dutch churches. The English church, belonging to the Episcopal persuasion, and in the diocese of the bishop of London, stood at the foot of the hill, at the upper end of the street. The Dutch church was situated at the bottom of the descent where the street terminated; two irregular streets, not so broad, but equally long, ran parallel to those, and a few even ones opened between them. The town, in proportion to its population, occupied a great space of ground. This city, in short, was a kind of semi-rural establishment; every house had its garden, well, and a little green behind; before every door a tree was planted, rendered interesting by being coeval with some beloved member of the family; many of their trees were of a prodigious size and extraordinary beauty, but without regularity, every one planting the kind that best pleased him, or which he thought would afford the most agreeable shade to the open portico at his door, which was surrounded by seats, and ascended by a few steps. It was in these that each domestic group was seated in summer evenings to enjoy the balmy twilight, or the serenely clear moonlight.



ENGLISH CHURCH AND FORT.

From Watson's Annals.



Each family had a cow, fed in the common pasture at the end of the town. In the evening the herd returned all together, of their own accord, with their tinkling bells hung at their necks, along the wide and grassy street, to their wonted sheltering trees, to be milked at their masters' doors. Nothing could be more pleasing to a simple and benevolent mind than to see thus at one view, all the inhabitants of a town, which contains not one very rich or very poor, very knowing or very ignorant, very rude or very polished, individual; to see all these children of nature enjoying in easy indolence, or social intercourse,

“The cool, fragrant, and the *dusky* hour,”

clothed in the plainest habits and with minds as undisguised and artless. These primitive beings were dispersed in porches, grouped according to similarity of years and inclinations. At one door were young matrons, at another the elders of the people, at a third the youths and maidens, gayly chatting or singing together, while the children played round the trees, or waited by the cows, for the chief ingredient of their frugal supper, which they generally ate sitting on the steps in the open air. This picture, so familiar to my imagination, has led me away from my purpose, which was to describe the rural economy, and modes of living in this patriarchal city.

At one end of the town, as I observed before, was a common pasture where all the cattle belonging to the inhabitants grazed together. A never-failing instinct guided each home to her master's door in the evening, where, being treated with a few vegetables and a little fat, which is indispensably necessary for cattle in this country, they patiently waited the night; and after being milked in the morning, they went off in slow and regular procession to the pasture. At the other end of the town was a fertile plain along the river, three miles in length, and near a mile broad. This was all divided into lots, where every inhabitant raised Indian corn sufficient for the food of two or three slaves (the greatest number that each family ever possessed), and for his horses, pigs, and poultry; their flour and other grain they purchased from farmers in the vicinity. Above the town, a long stretch

to the westward was occupied first by sandy hills, on which grew bilberries of uncommon size and flavor, in prodigious quantities; beyond, rise heights of a poor hungry soil, thinly covered with stunted pines, or dwarf oak. Yet in this comparatively barren tract there were several wild and picturesque spots, where small brooks, running in deep and rich bottoms, nourished on their banks every vegetable beauty; there some of the most industrious early settlers had cleared the luxuriant wood from these charming glens, and built neat cottages for their slaves, surrounded with little gardens and orchards, sheltered from every blast, wildly picturesque, and richly productive. Those small sequestered vales had an attraction that I know not how to describe, and which probably resulted from the air of deep repose that reigned there, and the strong contrast which they exhibited to the surrounding sterility. One of these was in my time inhabited by a hermit. He was a Frenchman, and did not seem to inspire much veneration among the Albanians. They imagined, or had heard, that he retired to that solitude in remorse for some fatal duel in which he had been engaged; and considered him as an idolator because he had an image of the virgin in his hut. I think he retired to Canada at last; but I remember being ready to worship him for the sanctity with which my imagination invested him, and being cruelly disappointed because I was not permitted to visit him. These cottages were in summer occupied by some of the negroes, who cultivated the grounds about them, and served as a place of joyful liberty to the children of the family on holidays, and as a nursery for the young negroes, whom it was the custom to rear very tenderly, and instruct very carefully.

In the society I am describing, even the dark aspect of slavery was softened into a smile. And I must, in justice to the best possible masters, say that a great deal of that tranquillity and comfort, to call it by no higher name, which distinguished this society from all others, was owing to the relation between master and servant being better understood here than in any other place. Let me not be detested as an advocate for slavery, when I say that I think I have never seen people so happy in servitude as the domestics of the Albanians. One reason was, (for I do not now speak of the

virtues of their masters,) that each family had few of them, and that there were no field negroes. They would remind one of Abraham's servants, who were all born in the house; this was exactly their case. They were baptized too, and shared the same religious instruction with the children of the family; and, for the first years, there was little or no difference with regard to food or clothing between their children and those of their masters.

When a negro-woman's child attained the age of three years, it was solemnly presented, the first New Year's day following, to a son or daughter, or other young relative of the family who was of the same sex with the child so presented. The child to whom the young negro was given, immediately presented it with some piece of money and a pair of shoes; and from that day the strongest attachment grew between the domestic and the destined owner. I have nowhere met with instances of friendship more tender and generous than that which here subsisted between the slaves and their masters and mistresses. Extraordinary proofs of them have been often given in the course of hunting or of Indian trading; when a young man and his slave have gone to the trackless woods together, in the case of fits of the ague, loss of a canoe, and other casualties happening near hostile Indians. The slave has been known, at the imminent risk of his life, to carry his disabled master through unfrequented wilds, with labor and fidelity scarce credible; and the master has been equally tender on similar occasions of the humble friend who stuck closer than a brother; who was baptized with the same baptism, nurtured under the same roof, and often rocked in the same cradle with himself. These gifts of domestics to the younger members of the family were not irrevocable; yet they were very rarely withdrawn. If the kitchen family did not increase in proportion to that of the master, young children were purchased from some family where they abounded, to furnish those attached servants to the rising progeny. They were never sold without consulting their mother, who, if expert and sagacious, had a great deal to say in the family, and would not allow her child to go into any family with whose domestics she was not acquainted. These negro-women piqued themselves on teaching their children to be excellent ser-

vants, well knowing servitude to be their lot for life, and that it could only be sweetened by making themselves particularly useful, and excelling in their department. If they did their work well, it is astonishing, when I recollect it, what liberty of speech was allowed to those active and prudent mothers. They would chide, reprove, and expostulate in a manner that we would not endure from our hired servants; and sometimes exert fully as much authority over the children of the family as the parents, conscious that they were entirely in their power. They did not crush freedom of speech and opinion in those by whom they knew they were beloved, and who watched with incessant care over their interest and comfort. Affectionate and faithful as these home-bred servants were in general, there were some instances (but very few) of those who, through levity of mind, or a love of liquor or finery, betrayed their trust, or habitually neglected their duty. In these cases, after every means had been used to reform them, no severe punishments were inflicted at home. But the terrible sentence which they dreaded worse than death, was past—they were sold to Jamaica. The necessity of doing this was bewailed by the whole family as a most dreadful calamity, and the culprit was carefully watched on his way to New York, lest he should evade the sentence by self-destruction.

One must have lived among those placid and humane people to be sensible that servitude, hopeless, endless servitude, could exist with so little servility and fear on the one side, and so little harshness or even sternness of authority in the other. In Europe, the footing on which service is placed in consequence of the corruptions of society, hardens the heart, destroys confidence, and embitters life. The deceit and venality of servants not absolutely dishonest, puts it out of one's power to love or trust them. And if in hopes of having people attached to us, who will neither betray our confidence, nor corrupt our children, we are at pains to rear them from childhood, and give them a religious and moral education; after all our labor, others of their own class seduce them away to those who can afford to pay higher for their services. This is not the case in a few remote districts, where surrounding mountains seem to exclude the contagion of the world, some traces of fidelity

and affection among domestics still remain. But it must be remarked that, in those very districts, it is usual to treat inferiors with courtesy and kindness, and to consider those domestics who marry out of the family as holding a kind of relation to it, and still claiming protection. In short, the corruption of that class of people is, doubtless, to be attributed to the example of their superiors. But how severely are those superiors punished? Why this general indifference about home; why are the household gods, why is the sacred hearth so wantonly abandoned? Alas! the charm of home is destroyed, since our children, educated in distant seminaries, are strangers in the paternal mansion; and our servants, like mere machines, move on their mercenary track without feeling or exciting one kind or generous sentiment. Home, thus despoiled of all its charms, is no longer the scene of any enjoyments but such as wealth can purchase. At the same time we feel there a nameless cold privation, and conscious that money can coin the same enjoyments with more variety elsewhere. We substitute these futile and evanescent pleasures for that perennial spring of calm satisfaction, "without overflowing full," which is fed by the exercise of the kindly affections, and soon indeed must those stagnate where there are not proper objects to excite them. I have been forced into this painful digression by unavoidable comparisons. To return:

Amidst all this mild and really tender indulgence to their negroes, these colonists had not the smallest scruple of conscience with regard to the right by which they held them in subjection. Had that been the case, their singular humanity would have been incompatible with continued injustice. But the truth is, that of law the generality of those people knew little; and of philosophy, nothing at all. They sought their code of morality in the Bible, and there imagined they found this hapless race condemned to perpetual slavery; and thought nothing remained for them but to lighten the chains of their fellow Christians, after having made them such. This I neither "extenuate," nor "set down in malice," but merely record the fact. At the same time it is but justice to record, also, a singular instance of moral delicacy distinguishing this settlement from every other in the like circumstances; though, from their simple and kindly mode of life, they

were from infancy in habits of familiarity with these humble friends, yet being early taught that nature had placed between them a barrier, which it was in a high degree criminal and disgraceful to pass, they considered a mixture of such distinct races with abhorrence, as a violation of her laws. This greatly conduced to the preservation of family happiness and concord. An ambiguous race, which the law does not acknowledge, and who (if they have any moral sense, must be as much ashamed of their parents as these last are of them) are certainly a dangerous, because degraded part of the community. How much more so must be those unfortunate beings who stand in the predicament of the bat in the fable, whom both birds and beasts disowned? I am sorry to say that the progress of the British army, when it arrived, might be traced by a spurious and ambiguous race of this kind. But of a mulatto born before their arrival, I only remember a single instance; and from the regret and wonder it occasioned, considered it as singular. Colonel Schuyler, of whom I speak, had a relation so weak and defective in capacity, that he never was intrusted with any thing of his own, and lived an idle batchelor about the family. In process of time, a favorite negro-woman, to the great offence and scandal of the family, bore a child to him, whose color gave testimony to the relation. The boy was carefully educated; and when he grew up, a farm was allotted to him well stocked and fertile, but "in depth of woods embraced," about two miles back from the family seat. A destitute white woman, who had somehow wandered from the older colonies, was induced to marry him; and all the branches of the family thought it incumbent on them, now and then, to pay a quiet visit to Chalk, (for so, for some unknown reason, they always called him.) I have been in Chalk's house myself, and a most comfortable abode it was; but I considered him as a mysterious and anomalous being.

I have dwelt the longer on this singular instance of slavery, existing devoid of its attendant horrors, because the fidelity and affection resulting from a bond of union so early formed between master and servant contributed so very much to the safety of individuals, as well as to the general comfort of society.

RETURN OF ABERCROMBIE'S ARMY.

After the defeat of the British under Abercrombie before Ticonderoga, in 1758, the corpse of the gallant and lamented Lord Howe was escorted to Albany by Philip Schuyler.¹ In a few days the wounded of this proud but humbled army, were brought down, and received by the Schuylers at their farm residence, the Flats, as men and brethren. The barn was fitted up as a hospital, and a part of the house allotted to the surgeon, among whose patients was the afterward notorious Charles Lee, who was a captain in the forty-fourth regiment. On the advance of the army from Albany by the way of the Flats, Lee commanded one of the first detachments in the line of march ; and although he neglected to bring the customary warrants for impressing cattle and other necessities, he, however, says Mrs. Grant, seized every thing he wanted wherever he could most readily find it, as if he were in a conquered country ; and not content with this violence, poured forth a volley of execrations on those who presumed to question his right of appropriation. Even Mrs. Schuyler was not spared. On his return he shared the hospitalities of the mansion,² and in the language of Mrs. Grant, " was received and treated as a child." Lee felt and acknowledged the resistless force of such generous humanity. He swore, in his vehement manner, he was sure there was a place reserved in heaven for Madam Schuyler, though no other woman should be there.

¹For an authenticated account of the final destiny of the remains of Lord Howe, see *Historical Collections of Albany*, I, 390, 391.

²The house of Madame Schuyler was soon after this event burned, but was rebuilt after her death, and a portion of the old wall is still seen in the present edifice.

CHARTER OF THE CITY OF ALBANY.

This instrument was executed by Governor Thomas Dongan, in 1686. In the Governor's report on the province, made in the following year to the committee of trade, he says :

"The town of Albany lyes within the Ranslaers colony, and to say truth the Ranslaers had the right to it for it was they settled the place, and upon a petition of one of them to our present King, about Albany, the petitioner was referred to his Majesty's council at law, who upon a perusal of the Ranslaers papers, made their return that it was their opinion that it did belong to them; upon which there was an order sent over to Sir Edmond Andros, that the Ranslaers should be put in possession of Albany, and that every house should pay some two beavers, some more some less, according to their dimensions, per annum, for thirty years, and afterwards the Ranslaers to put what rent upon them they could agree for. What reason Sir Edmund Andros has given for not putting these orders in execution I know not. The Ranslaers came and brought me the same orders which I thought not convenient to execute, judging it not for his Majesty's interest that the second town of the Government and which brings his Majesty soe great a revenue should bee in the hands of any particular men. The town of itself is upon a barren sandy spot of land, and the inhabitants live wholly upon trade with the Indians. By the meanes of Mr. James Graham, Judge Palmer and Mr. Cortlandt, that have great influence on that people, I got the Ranslaers to release their pretence to the town and sixteen miles into the country for commons to the King, with liberty to cut firewood within the colony for one and twenty years. After I had obtained this release of the Ranslaers I passed the patent for Albany."

The citizens commissioned Peter Schuyler and Roberr Livingston to go to New York and receive the Charter from the hands of the Governor. The original document

is on file in the Chamberlain's office, dated July 22, 1686, as is also a copy of it printed by Hugh Gainé, in 1771, from the latter of which we have copied.¹

Thomas Dongan, lieutenant and governor of the province of New York, and dependencies in America, under his most sacred majesty James the Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, etc., and supreme lord and proprietor of the said province of New York and its dependencies, to all persons to whom these presents shall or may come, or in any wise concern, sendeth greeting:

Whereas the town of Albany is an ancient town within the said province, and the inhabitants of the said town have held, used and enjoyed, as well within the same as elsewhere within the said province, divers and sundry rights, liberties, privileges, franchises, free customs, preeminences, advantages, jurisdictions, emoluments, and immunities as well by prescription, as by grants, confirmations and proclamations, not only by divers governors and commanders-in-chief in the said province, under his said majesty, but also of several governors, generals and commanders-in-chief of the Nether-Dutch Nation, whilst the same was or has been under their power and subjection. And whereas divers lands tenements and hereditaments, jurisdictions, liberties, immunities and privileges have heretofore been given and granted to the inhabitants of the said town, sometimes by the name of commissaries of the town of Beverwyck; sometimes by the name of the commissaries of the town of Albany; sometimes by the name of *schepenen* of Williamstadt; and sometimes by the name of justices of the peace for the town of Albany; and by divers other names, as by their several grants, writings, records and minutes amongst other things may more fully appear. And whereas the inhabitants of the said town have erected, built, and appropriated at their own proper cost and charges, several public buildings, accommodations, and conveniencies for the said town, as also certain pieces or parcels of ground for the use of the same, that is to say, the town-hall, or stadt-

¹ The Council Minutes of July 29, 1723, speak of a printed Charter (see vol. VIII, 288). It seems to have been first printed in 1706. (*Annals*, v, 134, 139).

house, with the ground thereunto belonging ; the church or meeting place, with the ground about the same ; the burial place, adjoining to the palisades at the south east end of the town ; the watch house and ground thereunto belonging ; a certain piece or parcel of land, commonly called or known by the name of the Pasture, situate, lying and being to the southward of the said town, near the place where the old fort stood, and extending along Hudson river, till it comes over against the most northerly point of the island, commonly called Martin Geritsen's island, having to the east Hudson's river, to the south the manor of Rensselaerwyck, to the west the highway leading to the town, the Pasture late in the tenure and occupation of Martin Gerritsen, and the Pasture late in the tenure and occupation of Casper Jacobse, to the north the several pastures late in the tenure and occupation of Robert Sanders, Myndert Harmense, and Evert Wendel, and the several gardens late in the tenures and occupation of Dirk Wessels, Killian Van Rensselaer and Abraham Staats, with their and every of their appurtenances ; and also have established and settled one Ferry from the said town to Greenbush, situate on the other side of Hudson's river, for the accommodation and conveniency of passengers, the said citizens and travellers. And whereas several the inhabitants of the town, do hold from and under his most sacred majesty respectively, as well by several respective patents, grants and conveyances, made and granted by the late governors and commanders-in-chief of the said province, as otherwise, several and respective messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the town of Albany aforesaid, and that the said inhabitants of the said town of Albany and their heirs and assigns respectively, may hold, exercise, and enjoy, not only such and the same liberties, privileges, franchises, rights, royalties, free customs, jurisdictions and immunities, as they anciently have had, held, used and enjoyed, but also such public buildings, accommodations, conveniencies, messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in the said town of Albany, which as aforesaid, have been by the inhabitants erected and built, or which have as aforesaid been held, enjoyed, granted, and conveyed unto them, or any of them respectively.

Know ye therefore, that I the said Thomas Dongan, by virtue of the commission and authority unto me given, and power in me presiding, at the humble petition of the justices of the peace of the said town of Albany, and for divers other good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, have given, granted, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents, for and on behalf of his most sacred majesty aforesaid, his heirs and successors, do give, grant, ratify, and confirm unto the said inhabitants of the said town, hereinafter agreed to be called by the name or names of the Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty of the City of Albany, all and every such and the same liberties, privileges, franchises, rights, royalties, free customs, jurisdictions, and immunities, which they have anciently had, held and enjoyed, provided always, that none of the said liberties, privileges, franchises, rights, free customs, jurisdictions; or immunities, be inconsistent with, or repugnant to, the laws of His Majesty's Kingdom of England, or other the laws of the general assembly of this province; and the aforesaid public buildings, accommodations and conveniences, pieces or parcels of ground in the said town, that is to say, the said town hall or stadt house, with the ground thereunto belonging; the said church or meeting place, with the ground about the same; the said burying place, the watch house, and ground thereto belonging; the said pasture and the aforementioned ferry, with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, together with all the profits, benefits and advantages that shall or may accrue or arise at all times hereafter, for anchorage or wharfage in the harbor, port or wharf of the said city, with all and singular the rents, issues, profits, gains and advantages which shall or may arise, grow or accrue by the said town-hall or stadt-house, and the ground thereunto belonging; church or meeting-place, with the ground about the same; burying-place, watch-house, pasture, ferry, and other the above mentioned premises, or any of them, and also all and every the streets, lanes, highways and alleys, within the said city, for the public use and service of the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, and of the inhabitants of the places adjacent, and travellers there; together with full power, licence and authority to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty, and their suc-

cessors for ever, to establish, appoint, order, and direct the establishing, making, laying-out, ordering, amending, and repairing of all streets, lanes, alleys, highways and bridges, water courses and ferries in and throughout the said city, or leading to the same, necessary, needful and convenient for the inhabitants of the said city, and the parts adjacent, and for travellers there: Provided always, that the said license, so as above granted for the establishing, making, and laying out streets, lanes, alleys, highways, ferries and bridges, be not extended or construed to extend, to the taking away of any person or persons right or property, without his or their consent, or by some known law of the said province. And for the consideration aforesaid, I do likewise give, grant, ratify, and confirm unto all and every the respective inhabitants of the said city of Albany, and their several and respective heirs and assigns, all and every the several respective messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate, lying and being in the said city, to severally and respectively granted, conveyed, and confirmed by any the late governors, lieutenants, or commanders in chief of the said province, or by the commissaries or justices of the peace, or other magistrates of Albany aforesaid, or otherwise howsoever; to hold to their several and respective heirs and assigns forever.

And I do by these presents, give and grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the said city of Albany, all the waste, vacant, unpatented and unappropriated land, lying and being within the said city of Albany, and the precincts and liberties thereof, extending and reaching to the low water mark, in, by, and through all parts of the said city; together with all rivers, rivulets, coves, creeks, ponds, water courses, in the said city, not heretofore given or granted, by any of the former governors, lieutenants, or commanders-in-chief, under their, or some of their respective hands and seals, or the seal of the province, to some respective person or persons, late inhabitants of the said city, or of other parts of the said province; and also the royalties of fishing, fowling, hunting, hawking, mines, minerals, and other royalties and privileges, belonging or appertaining to the city of Albany (gold and silver mines only excepted.)

And I do by these presents give, grant, and confirm unto the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors, forever, full and free licence and liberty of fishing in Hudson's river, not only within the limits of the said city, but without, even so far northward and southward, as the river does extend itself, within the said county of Albany, together with free liberty, licence, and authority to and for the said mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of Albany aforesaid, and their successors, at all time and times hereafter, for and during the space of one and twenty years, from and after the fourth day of November last past, to be accomplished and fully to be compleat and ended, to cut down and carry away, out of any part of the manor of Rensselaerwyck (provided it be not within any fenced or enclosed land) such firewood and timber, for building and fencing, as to them shall seem meet and convenient.

And I do by these presents, grant unto the said mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of Albany, and their successors for ever hereafter; all such strays as shall be taken within the limits, precincts, and bounds of the said city. •

And I do by these presents, give and grant unto the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, and their successors, full liberty and license at their pleasure, to purchase from the Indians, the quantity of five hundred acres of low or meadow land, lying at a certain place, called or known by the name of Schaahtecogue, which quantity of five hundred acres, shall, and may be, in what part of Schaahtecogue, or the land adjacent, as they the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty, of the city of Albany, shall think most convenient.

And I do by these presents, give and grant unto the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty, full power and license at their pleasure, likewise to purchase from the Indians, the quantity of one thousand acres of low or meadow land, lying at a certain place, called or known by the name of *Tionnondoroge*, which quantity of one thousand acres of low or meadow land, shall and may be in what part of *Tionnondoroge*, or the land adjacent on both sides of the river, as they

the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, shall think most convenient; which said several parcels of low or meadow land, I do hereby in behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors give, grant and confirm unto the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany aforesaid, to be and remain to the use and behoof of them, and their successors forever. To have and to hold, all and singular the premises, to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors forever, rendering and paying therefor unto his most sacred majesty, his heirs, successors and assigns, or to such officer or receiver, as shall be appointed to receive the same, yearly, forever hereafter, the annual quit rent or acknowledgement of one beaver skin, in Albany, on the five and twentieth day of March, yearly forever.

And moreover, I will, and by these presents for his said majesty, his heirs, and successors, grant, appoint, and declare, that the said city of Albany, and the compass, precincts, and limits thereof, and the jurisdiction of the same, shall from henceforth extend and reach itself, and shall and may be able to reach forth and extend itself, as well in length and in breadth, as in circuit, on the east by Hudson's river, so far as low water mark; to the south, by a line to be drawn from the southermost end of the Pasture, at the north end of the said island, called Martin Gerritsen's island, running back into the woods, sixteen English miles due northwest, to a certain kill or creek, called the Sandkill, on the north, to a line to be drawn from the post that was set by Governor Stuyvesant, near Hudson's river, running likewise northwest, sixteen English miles; and on the west by a straight line, to be drawn from the points of the said south and north lines; wherefore by these presents, I do firmly enjoin and command, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs, and successors that the aforesaid mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city aforesaid, and their successors, shall, and may freely and quietly have, hold, use, and enjoy the aforesaid liberties, authorities, jurisdictions, franchises, rights, royalties, privileges, advantages, exemptions, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises aforesaid, in manner and form aforesaid, according to the tenure and effect of the aforesaid grants, patents, customs

and these letters patent of grant and confirmation, without the let, hindrance, or impediment, of any of his majesty's governors, lieutenants, or other officers whatsoever; and that the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city aforesaid, and their successors, or any of them, in the free use and enjoyment of the premises, or any of them, by the lieutenants or governors of his said majesty, his heirs, and successors, or by any of them, shall not be hindred, molested, or in any wise disturbed.

And also I do for and on behalf of his most sacred majesty, his heirs and successors, ordain and grant to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, and their successors, by these presents, that for the better government of the said city, liberties and precincts thereof, there shall be forever hereafter, within the said city, a mayor, recorder, town clerk, and six aldermen, and six assistants, to be appointed, nominated, elected, chosen and sworn, as herein after is particularly and respectively mentioned, who shall be forever hereafter, called, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, and that there shall be forever, one chamberlain or treasurer, one sheriff, one coroner, one clerk of the market, one high constable, three sub-constables, and one marshal or sergeant at mace, to be appointed, chosen, and sworn in manner hereinafter mentioned.

And I do, by these presents, for and on the behalf of his most sacred majesty, his heirs and successors, ordain, declare, constitute, grant and appoint, that the mayor, recorder, aldermen and assistants of the said city of Albany, for the time being, and their successors, forever hereafter, be, and shall be, by force of these presents, one body corporate and politic, in deed, fact, and name, by the name of, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty, of the city of Albany; and them by the name of, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, one body corporate and politic, in deed, fact, and name; and I do really and fully create, ordain, make, constitute, and confirm by these presents, and that by the name of, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, they may have perpetual succession, and that they, and their successors, forever, by the name of, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of

Albany, be, and shall be, forever hereafter, persons able, and in law capable, to have, get, receive, and possess lands, tenements, rents, liberties, jurisdictions, franchises, and hereditaments, to them and their successors, in fee simple, or for term of life, lives or years, or otherwise; and also goods, chattels, and also other things of what nature, quality, or kind soever; and also to give, grant, let, set, and assign the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, and chattels, and to do and execute all other things in and about the same, by the name aforesaid; and also, that they be, and forever shall be, persons able in law, capable to plead, and be impleaded, answer, and be answered unto, defend, and be defended, in all or any of the courts of his said majesty, and other places whatsoever, and before any judges, justices, and other person or persons whatsoever, in all and all manner of actions, suits, complaints, demands, pleas, causes and matters whatsoever, of what nature, kind or quality soever, in the same and the like manner and form as other people of this province, being persons able and in law capable, may plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, by any lawful ways or means whatsoever; and that the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors shall and may forever hereafter, have one common seal to serve for the sealing of all and singular their affairs and businesses, touching or concerning the said corporation. And it shall and may be lawful to and for the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors, as they shall see cause, to break, change, alter and new make their said common seal, and as often as to them it shall seem convenient.

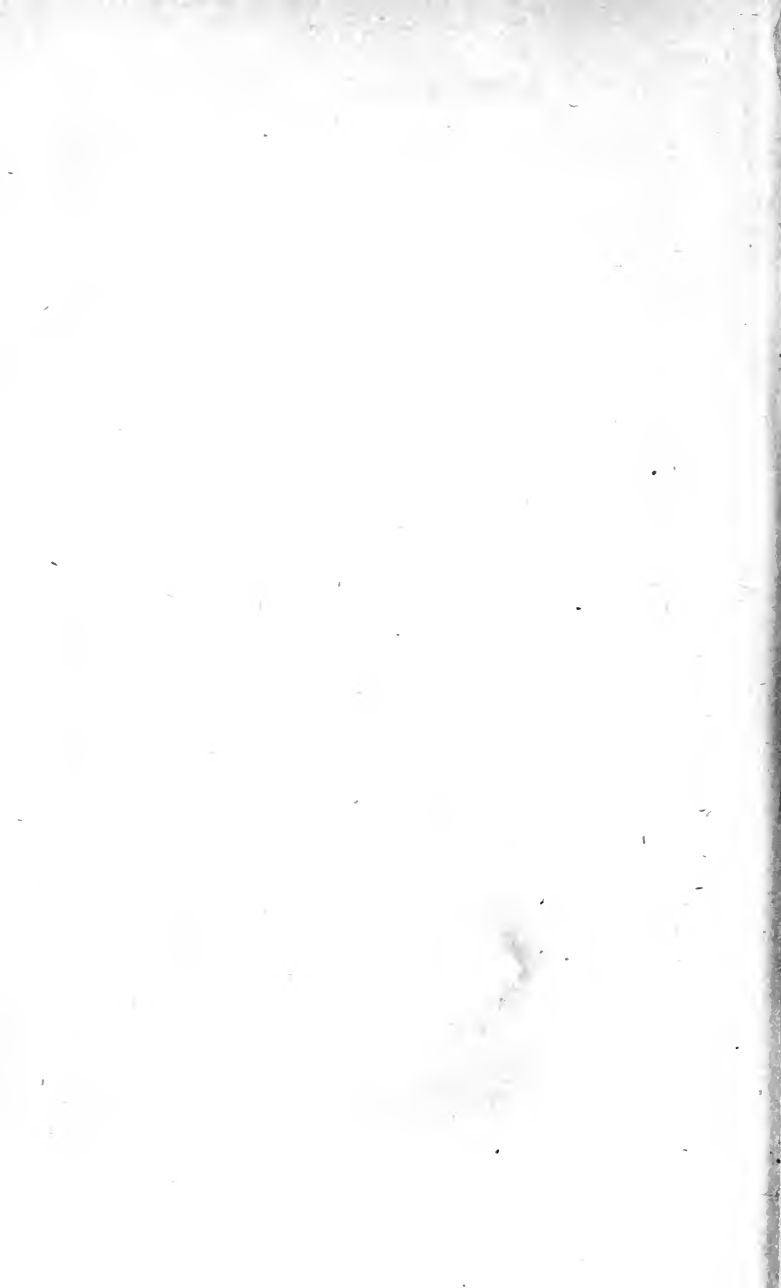
And further know ye, that I have assigned, named, ordained and constituted, and by these presents, do assign, name, ordain and constitute Peter Schuyler, to be the present mayor of the said city of Albany, and that the said Peter Schuyler, shall remain and continue in the office of mayor there, until another fit person shall be appointed and sworn in the said office; as in and by these presents, is hereafter mentioned and directed. And I have assigned, named, ordained and constituted, and by these presents do assign, name, ordain and constitute, Isaac Swinton, to be



PIETER SCHUYLER, FIRST MAYOR OF ALBANY,

From a painting done in England in 1712, and now in the possession of John Schuyler

He is said to have been burried near the site of the old Eagle Tavern, in
Broadway, below Hamilton street, west side.



the present recorder of the said city, to do and execute all things, which unto the office of recorder of the said city doth, or may any way appertain or belong. And I have assigned, named, ordained and constitute, and by these presents do ordain, constitute, create and declare, Robert Livingston, town clerk of the said city; to do and execute all things which unto the office of town clerk, doth or may belong. And also I have named, assigned, constituted and made, and by these presents do assign, constitute and make Dirk Wessels, Jan Jans Bleecker, David Schuyler, Johannis Wendel, Lavinus Van Schaick, and Adrian Garritse, citizens and inhabitants of the said city of Albany, to be the present aldermen of said city. And also I have made, assigned, named and constituted, and by these presents do make, assign, name and constitute Joachim Staats, John Lansing, Isaac Verplank, Lawrence Van Ale, Albert Ryckman, and Melgert Winantse, citizens and inhabitants of the said city, to be the present assistants of the said city. Also I have assigned, chosen, named and constituted, Jan Bleecker, citizen and inhabitant of the said city, to be the present chamberlain or treasurer, of the city aforesaid. And I have assigned, named, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do assign, name, constitute and appoint, Richard Pretty, one of the said citizens there, to be the present sheriff of the said city. And I have assigned, named, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do assign, name, constitute and appoint, James Parker, one other of the said citizens, to be the present marshal of the said city.

And I do, by these presents, grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors, that the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and assistants of the said city, for the time being, or the mayor and any three or more of the aldermen, and three or more of the assistants of the said city, for the time being, be, and shall be called the common council of the said city; and that they, or the greater part of them, shall or may have full power and authority, by virtue of these presents, from time to time, to call and hold common council, within the common council house, or city hall of the said city; and there, as occasion shall be, to make

laws, orders, ordinances and constitution in writing; and to add, alter, diminish and reform them, from time to time, as to them shall seem necessary and convenient, (not repugnant to the prerogative of the King's majesty, his heirs or successors, or to any the laws of the kingdom of England, or other the laws of the general assembly of the province of New York aforesaid) for the good rule, oversight, correction and government of the said city, and liberties of the same, and of all the officers thereof, and of the several tradesmen, victuallers, artificers, and of all other people and inhabitants of the city, liberties and precincts aforesaid, and for the preservation of government, the Indian trade, and all other commerce and dealing, and for disposal of all the lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels of the said corporation: which said laws, ordinances and constitutions, shall be binding to all the inhabitants of the said city, liberties and precincts aforesaid; and which laws, orders, ordinances and constitutions, so by them to be made as aforesaid; shall be and remain in force, for the space of one year, and no longer, unless they shall be allowed and confirmed by the governor and council, for the time being.

And further, I will and grant to the said common council of the said city, for the time being, as often as they make, ordain and establish such laws, orders, ordinances, and constitutions aforesaid, shall or may make, ordain, limit, provide, set, impose, and tax reasonable fines and amerciaments, against and upon all persons offending against such laws, orders, ordinances and constitutions as aforesaid, or any of them, to be made, ordained and established as aforesaid, and the same fines and amerciaments shall and may require, demand, levy, take and receive, by warrants, under the common seal, to and for the use and behoof of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, and their successors, either by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offenders therein, if such goods and chattels may be found within the said city, liberties and precincts thereof, rendering to such offender and offenders the overplus, or by any other lawful ways or means whatsoever.

And I do by these presents, for the King's majesty, his heirs and successors, approve and ordain the assigning, naming and appointment of the mayor and sheriff of the said city, that it shall be as follows, viz: upon the feast day of St. Michael, the arch angel, yearly, the lieutenant governor or commander in chief, for the time being, by and with the advice of his council, shall nominate and appoint such a person as he shall think fit, to be mayor of the said city, for the year next ensuing; and one other person of sufficient ability in estate, and capacity in understanding, to be sheriff of the said city of Albany, for the year next ensuing; and that such person as shall be assigned, named and appointed mayor, and such person as shall be assigned, named and appointed sheriff of the said city as aforesaid, shall on the 14th day of October, then next following, in the city-hall or stadt-house aforesaid, take the several and respective corporal oaths before the recorder, aldermen and assistants or any three of the aldermen and four of the assistants of the said city, for the time being, for the due execution of their respective offices as aforesaid; and that the said mayor and sheriff, so to be nominated and appointed as aforesaid, shall remain and continue in their respective offices, until another fit person shall be nominated, appointed and sworn in the place of mayor, and one other person shall be nominated, appointed and sworn in the place of sheriff of the said city, in manner aforesaid: which oaths the said recorder, aldermen and assistants, or any three or more of the aldermen, shall and may lawfully administer, and have hereby power to administer to the said Mayor and the said sheriff, so nominated and appointed, from time to time, accordingly.

And further, that according to usage and custom, the recorder and town clerk of the said city, shall be persons of good capacity and understanding, such as his most sacred majesty, his heirs and successors, shall in the said respective offices of recorder and town clerk respectively appoint and commissionate; and for defect of such appointment, and commissionating, by his most sacred majesty as aforesaid, his heirs and successors, to be such persons as the said governor, lieutenant or commander in chief of the said province, for the time being shall appoint or commissionate;

which persons so commissioned to the said office of recorder and office of town clerk respectively, shall have, hold and enjoy the said offices respectively, according to the tenor and effect of the said respective commissions, and not otherwise.

And further, I will, that the recorder, town clerk, aldermen, assistants, chamberlain, high constables, petty-constables, and all other officers of the said city, before they, or any of them shall be admitted to enter upon and execute their respective offices, shall be sworn faithfully to execute the same, before the mayor, or any three or more of the aldermen, for the time being. And I do, by these presents, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, grant, and give power and authority to the mayor and recorder of the said city, for the time being to administer the same respective oaths to them accordingly.

And further, I will, and by these presents, do grant for and on behalf of his most sacred majesty, his heirs and successors, that the mayor aldermen and recorder of the said city, for the time being, shall be justices and keepers of the peace of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, and justices to hear and determine matters and causes within the said city, liberties and precincts thereof; and that they or any three or more of them, shall and may forever hereafter have power and authority, by virtue of these presents, to hear and determine all and all manner of petty larcenies, riots, routs, oppressions, extortions, and all other trespasses and offences whatsoever within the said city of Albany, and the limits, precincts, and liberties thereof, from time to time, arising and happening, and which shall arise or happen, and any ways belong to the office of justices of the peace, and correction and punishment of the offences aforesaid, and every of them, according to the laws of England, and the laws of the said province; and to do and execute all other things in the said city, liberties and precincts aforesaid, so fully and in as ample manner as to the commissioners assigned, and to be assigned for the keeping of the peace in the said city and county of Albany, doth or may belong.

And moreover, I do, by these presents, for his majesty his heirs and successors, will and appoint that the alder-

men and assistants, within the said city, be yearly chosen on the feast day of St. Michael the arch angel, for ever, viz: Two aldermen and two assistants for each respective ward, in such public place in the said respective wards, as the aldermen for the time being, for each ward, shall direct and appoint, and that by the majority of voices of the inhabitants of each ward; and that the chamberlain shall be yearly chosen, on the said feast day, in the city hall of the said city, by the said mayor, aldermen and assistants of the said city, or by the mayor or three or more of the aldermen, and three or more of the assistants of the said city, for the time being. And I do, by these presents, constitute and appoint Robert Livingston to be the present town clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the court of pleas, to be holden before the mayor, recorder and aldermen within the said city, and the liberties and precincts thereof.

And further, I do by these presents, for his said majesty, his heirs and successors, require and straitly charge and command, that the sheriff, town clerk, clerk of the peace, high constable, petty constables, and all other subordinate officers in the said city, for the time being, and every of them respectively, jointly and severally, as causes shall require, shall attend upon the said mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city, for the time being, and every or any of them, according to the duty of their respective place, in and about the executing of such the commands, precepts, warrants and process of them, and every of them, as belongeth and appertaineth to be done or executed.

And that the aforesaid mayor, recorder, and aldermen, and every of them, as justices of the peace, for the time being, by their or any of their warrants, all and every person or persons for high treason or petty treason, or for suspicion thereof, and for other felonies whatsoever, and all malefactors and disturbers of the peace, and other offenders for any other misdemeanors, who shall be apprehended within the said city or liberties thereof, or without the same in any part within the said county, shall and may send and commit, or cause to be sent and committed to the common gaol of the said city, there to remain and be kept in safe custody by the keeper of the said gaol, or his deputy

for the time being, until such offender and offenders shall be lawfully delivered thence.

And I do, by these presents, for his said majesty, his heirs and successors, charge and require the keeper and keepers of the said gaol for the time being, and his and their deputy and deputies, to receive and take into safe custody, to keep all and singular such person and persons so apprehended, or to be apprehended, sent and committed unto the said gaol, by warrant of the said justices or any of them as aforesaid, until he or they so sent and committed to the said gaol, shall from thence be delivered by due course of law.

And further, I grant and confirm, for his said majesty, his heirs and successors, that the said mayor of the said city for the time being, and no other, shall have power and authority to give and grant licenses annually, under the public seal of the said city, to all tavern keepers, inn keepers, ordinary keepers, victuallers and all public sellers of wine, strong waters, cider, beer, or any sort of liquors by retail within the city aforesaid, or the liberties and precincts thereof, or without the same in any part of said county; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said mayor of the said city, for the time being, to ask, demand, receive for each license by him to be given and granted aforesaid, such sum or sums of money, as he and the person to whom such license shall be given or granted, shall agree for, not exceeding the sum of thirty shillings, current money of this country, for each license; all which money, as by the said mayor, shall be so received, shall be used and applied to the public use of the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, without any account thereof to be rendered, made or done to his said majesty, his heirs, successors or assigns, or any of his lieutenants, or governors of the said province, for the time being, or any of their deputies.

And further, I do grant for his said majesty, his heirs and successors, that the said mayor of the said city, for the said city, for the time being, and no other, be, and forever shall be clerk of the market within the city aforesaid, and the liberties and precincts, thereof; and that he and no other, shall and may forever do, execute and perform all

and singular acts, deeds and things whatsoever, belonging to the office of clerk of the market within the city aforesaid, and the liberties and precincts thereof, to be done, executed, and performed. And that the said mayor of the said city for the time being, and no other person or persons, shall or may have assize or assay of bread, wine, beer and wood, and other things to the office of clerk of the market belonging or concerning, as well in the presence as in the absence of his said majesty, his heirs, and successors, or his or their lieutenants or governors here. Also, I will and grant for his said majesty, his heirs and successors, unto the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city for the time being, and their successors forever, that the mayor of the city aforesaid, for the time being, during the time that he shall remain in the said office of mayor, and no other, be, or shall be coroner of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, as well within the city aforesaid, and the liberties and precincts thereof, as without the same, within the limits or bounds of the said county: and that he, and no other, shall do or cause to be done and executed, within the said city, limits and precincts thereof, or without the same, within the limits and bounds of the county, all and singular matters and things to the said office of coroner belonging, there to be done. And that the said mayor of the said city for the time being, shall take his corporal oath before the recorder, or any three or more of the aldermen of the said city, well and duly to execute the said office of clerk of the market and coroner of the said city and county, before he take upon him the execution of either of the said offices.

And also, I do by these presents, grant unto the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, that if any of the citizens of the said city, or inhabitants within the liberties and precincts thereof, that shall after be elected, nominated, and chosen to the office of mayor, aldermen, assistants, sheriff or chamberlain of the said city as aforesaid, and have notice of his or their election, shall refuse or deny to take upon him or them to execute that office, to which they shall be so chosen or nominated; that then, and so often it shall and may be lawful for the mayor, recorder, aldermen and assistants of the said city, for the

time being, or the mayor, or any three of the aldermen, and three or more of the assistants of the said city for the time being, to tax, assess, and impose upon such person or persons so refusing or denying, such reasonable or moderate fines and sum of money as to their discretion shall be thought most fit so as the said fine, penalty, or sum, for refusing or denying to hold and execute the office of mayor of the said city, do not exceed the sum of twenty pounds, current money of this country; and the fine for refusing or denying to hold and execute the place of an aldermen do not exceed the sum of ten pounds, like current money; and the fine for denying or refusing to hold and execute the place of chamberlain, assistant or sheriff, the sum of five pounds, like current money.

And I do, by these presents, for his said majesty, his heirs and successors, authorize the mayor, recorder, aldermen and assistants of the said city for the time being, and the mayor, and three or more of the aldermen, and three or more of the assistants there for the time being, to frustrate and make void the election of such person or persons so refusing or denying as aforesaid; and then, and in such cases, any other fit and able person and persons, citizen and citizens, of the said city, or inhabiting within the liberties and precincts thereof, in convenient times, to elect anew in manner aforesaid, directed and prescribed to execute such office and offices so denied or refused to be executed as aforesaid; and that if it shall happen that such person or persons so to be elected anew, shall refuse or deny to take upon him or them any of the said office or offices unto which he or they shall be chosen and elected as aforesaid; then and in such case, the mayor, recorder, aldermen and assistants of the said city for the time being, or the said mayor, or three or more of the said aldermen, and three or more of the assistants of the said city for the time being, shall or may set, and impose upon them so denying or refusing, such and the like moderate fines as is before set down in the like cases to the respective offices, with such limitations as aforesaid; and also in such and the like manner as aforesaid; to continue and make void such election and elections, and make new elections as often as need shall be and required; all which said fines so set and

imposed, I do, by these presents, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs, successors and assigns, grant to be, and shall be and remain, and belong unto, and shall be put into the possession and seizen of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty for the time being, and their successors, to be levied and taken by warrant under the common seal, and by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the several persons so refusing or denying as aforesaid, if such goods and chattels may be found within the said city, liberties and precincts thereof, rendering to the parties the overplus, or by any other ways or lawful means whatsoever, to the only use of the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors, without any account to be rendered, made or done to the said king's majesty, his heirs, successors or assigns for the same.

And know ye, that for the better government of the said city, and for the welfare of the citizens, tradesmen and inhabitants thereof, I do by these presents, for his said majesty his heirs and successors, give and grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, and their successors, that the mayor, recorder and aldermen, or the mayor or any three or more of the aldermen, for the time being, shall, from time to time and all times hereafter, have full power and authority, under the common seal, to make free citizens of the said city and liberties thereof; and no person or persons whatsoever, other than such free citizens, shall hereafter use any art, trade, mystery or manual occupation within the said city, liberties, and precincts thereof, saving in the times of fairs there to be kept, and during the continuance of such fairs only. And in case any person or persons whatsoever, not being free citizens, shall hereafter use or exercise any art, trade mystery or manual occupation or shall by himself themselves or others, sell or expose to sale any manner of merchandize or wares whatsoever by retail, in any house, shop or place, or standing within the said city, or the liberties or precincts thereof, no fair being then kept in the said city, and shall persist therein, after warning to him or them given or left, by the appointment of the mayor of the said city, for the time being, at the place or places where such person or

persons shall so use and exercise any art, trade, mystery or manual occupation or shall sell or expose to sale any wares or merchandize, as aforesaid, by retail; then. it shall be lawful for the mayor of the said city, for the time being, to cause such shop windows to be shut, and also to impose such reasonable fine for such offence, not exceeding twenty shillings, for every respective offence; and the same fines so imposed, to levy and take, by warrant under the common seal of the said city, for the time being, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels, of the person or persons so offending in the premises, found within the liberties and precincts of the said city, rendering to the parties the overplus, or by any other lawful ways or means whatsoever, to the only use of the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors, without any account to be rendered, made or done to his majesty, his heirs and successors or to his or their lieutenants, governors, or commanders in chief for the same. Provided always, that no person or persons, shall be made free as aforesaid, but such as are his majesty's natural born subjects, or such as shall be first naturalized by act of general assembly, or have obtained letters of denization, under the hand of the lieutenant, or governor, or commander-in-chief for the time being, and the seal of the said province; and that all persons to be made free as aforesaid, shall and do pay for the public use of the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, such sums of money, as such person or persons, so to be made free, shall respectively agree for, not exceeding the sum of three pounds twelve shillings, for the admission of each merchant or trader; and the sum of six and thirty shillings, for the admission of each handicraft or tradesmen.

And whereas, amongst other the rights, privileges, preheminences and advantages, which the citizens and freemen of the said city of Albany, and their predecessors, have for many years last past held, used and enjoyed, the privileges, preheminences, and advantages of having within their own wall, the sole management of the trade with all the Indians living within and to the eastward, northward and westward of the said county of Albany, within the compass of his said majesty's dominion here, which hath been from time

to time, confirmed to them, and their said predecessors, as well by prescription, as by divers and sundry grants, orders, confirmations and proclamations, granted, ordered, confirmed, and issued forth, not only by and from divers governors, and commanders in chief in the said province, since the same hath been under his said majesty's dominion, but also of several governors, generals, and commanders in chief of the Nether-Dutch nation, whilst the same was, or has been under their power and subjection, which has always been found by experience, to be of great advantage, not only to the said city in particular, but to the whole province in general; and that by the care, caution and inspection of the magistrates, of the said city, to the well and orderly management and keeping the trade with the Indians within their walls, it hath returned vastly to the advancement of trade and the increase of his majesty's revenue, and been the sole means, not only of preserving this province in peace and quiet, whilst the neighbouring colonies were imbrued in blood and war; but also of putting an end to the miseries those colonies labored under from the insulting cruelty of the Northern Indians. Whereas on the other hand, it has been no less evident, that whenever there has been any slackness or remissness in the regulation and keeping the Indian trade within the walls of the said city, occasioned by the incroachment of some persons trading with the Indians, in places remote, some clandestinely, others upon pretence of hunting passes, and the like, the trade not only of the said city, but of the whole province has apparently decreased, the king's revenue has been much impaired, and not only so, but this government has lost much of the reputation and management amongst the Indians, which it otherwise had and enjoyed; wherefore, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, I have given, granted, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents, do give, grant, ratify and confirm unto the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors forever, the right, privileges, preheminance and advantage of the sole and only management of the trade with the Indians, as well within this whole county, as without the same, to the eastward, northward and westward thereof, as far as his majesty's dominion

here does or may extend, to be managed and transacted only by the freemen, being actual inhabitants within the said city and within the now walls or stockadoes thereof, and not elsewhere. And I do hereby, for his said majesty, his heirs and successors, absolutely forbid and prohibit all and every the inhabitants of the said province of New York, (the inhabitants of the said city of Albany, only excepted) to trade or traffic with any of the five nations of Indians, called the Senekas, Cayouges, Onnondages, Oneydes, and Maqueas, who live to the westward, or with any other Indian or Indians whatsoever, within the county of Albany, or to the eastward, northward or westward thereof, so far as his said majesty's dominions here, do or may extend, or to have or keep in their houses or elsewhere, any Indian goods or merchandize, upon the pain and penalty of the forfeiture and confiscation of such Indian commodities, whether the same be beavers, peltry or other Indian commodities, whatsoever, except Indian corn, venison, and dressed deer skins, to trade for, and upon pain and penalty of the forfeiture and confiscation of all such Indian goods and merchandizes, as guns, powder, lead, duffels, rum and all other Indian goods and merchandize, which shall at any time hereafter be found, concealed, or kept in any house or place without the walls of the said city, and within the said county of Albany, and the other limits and boundaries herein before set forth and prescribed; and in case any person or persons whatsoever shall at any time hereafter, out of the walls of the said city, and within the said county, or the other limits and boundaries herein before set forth and prescribed, trade or traffic with any Indian or Indians, for any beavers, peltry, or other Indian commodities, (except before excepted) or there shall conceal and keep any Indian goods, wares or merchandizes in any house or place as afore-said; then it shall and may be lawful for the mayor, recorder, or any of the aldermen for the time being, by warrant under their or any of their hands, to cause such Indian commodities so traded for, and such goods or merchandizes so kept and concealed without the walls of the said city, wheresoever they shall be found within the said city or county, or without the same, within the limits and boundaries before expressed, to be seized, and the same to be condemned and confiscate, in the

court of pleas, or common pleas in the said city, or any other court of record within the said city or province, one third part to the mayor of the said city for the time being, one third part to such person or persons as shall inform or sue for the same, and the other third part to the use of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors forever. And also, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the mayor, recorder and aldermen of the said city for the time being, by a warrant under their or any of their hands and seals, to cause such person or persons, as shall presume to trade or traffic with the Indians contrary to the form and effect of these presents, to be apprehended wherever they shall be found within the limits and boundaries herein before prescribed, to answer the same at the court of pleas and common pleas in the said city, or any other court of record within the said city or province, where being legally convicted thereof, such person or persons, over and besides the forfeiture and confiscation of such goods, merchandizes and commodities as aforesaid, shall be fineable, and fined in such sum or sums of money, (not exceeding twenty pounds, current money of this country) at the discretion of such court, before whom he or they shall be prosecuted, shall be thought reasonable and convenient; which said fines shall be one-third part to the person who shall inform and prosecute for the same, and the other two-thirds to the use of mayor, aldermen and commonalty, and their successors forever.

And further, I do by these presents, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, grant and declare to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of Albany, and their successors, that his majesty, his heirs and successors, or any of his or their governors, lieutenants, commanders in chief, or other officers, shall not, or will not, from henceforth, forever, hereafter, grant unto any person or persons whatsoever, any license or licenses, to hunt within the said county of Albany, or to the eastward, northward or westward, so far as his said majesty's dominions here, doth, or may extend, without the consent and approbation of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, for the time being, by the said person or persons first to be had and obtained.

And further, I do, by these presents, for his said majesty, and his successors, grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, that they and their successors be forever, persons able and capable, and shall have power to purchase, have, take, and possess in fee simple, lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions, within or without the same city to them and their successors forever, so as the same exceed not the yearly value of one thousand pounds per annum, the statute of *mortmain*, or any other law to the contrary notwithstanding; and the same lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises or any part thereof to demise, grant, lease, set over, assign and dispose at their own will and pleasure, and to make, seal, and accomplish any deed or deeds, lease or leases, evidences or writings for or concerning the same or any part thereof, which shall happen to be made and granted by the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city for the time being.

And further, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, I do, by these presents, grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty, that they and their successors shall and may forever hereafter, hold and keep within the said city, in every week in the year, two market days, the one upon Wednesday, and the other upon Saturday, weekly forever.

And also, I do by these presents, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, that they and their successors and assigns shall and may at any time or times hereafter, build a public weigh-house in such part of the said city, as to them shall seem convenient; and that they the said mayor, aldermen, and commonalty shall and may receive, perceive, and take to their own proper use and behoof all and singular the issues and profits therefrom or thereby arising or accruing; as also, that they the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, their heirs and successors, shall and may at any time or times hereafter, when it to them shall seem fit and convenient, to take in, fill and make up, and lay out all and singular the ground and lands within the limits and precinct of the said city, and the same to build upon and make use of in other manner or way as to them shall seem fit, as far

into the river that passeth by the same as low water mark aforesaid.

And further, and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, I do, by these presents, give and grant unto the aforesaid mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors, that they and their successors, shall and may have, hold and keep within the said city, liberties and precincts thereof, once every fortnight in every year forever, upon Tuesday, one court of common pleas for all actions of debt, trespass upon the case, detinue, ejectment, and other personal actions, and the same to be held, before the mayor, recorder and aldermen, or any three of them, (whereof the mayor or recorder to be one,) who shall have power to hear and determine the same pleas and actions, according to the rules of common law, acts of the general assembly of the said province, and the course of other corporations in the like nature.

And further, for and on the behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, I do, by these presents, give and grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors forever, that the mayor of the said city for the time being, shall and may determine all and all manner of actions, or causes whatsoever, to be had, moved or depending between party and party, so always as the same exceed not the value of forty shillings, current money of this province.

And further, for and on behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, I do grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, and their successors forever, that the mayor, recorder and aldermen of the said city shall always be, so long as they shall continue in their said respective offices, justices of the peace for the said county, and as such shall and may sit in the courts of sessions, or county courts, and courts of oyer and terminer that shall from time to time be held and kept within the said county; and that the mayor, recorder, or some one of the aldermen of the said city for the time being, shall and may always preside in or be president of such county courts or courts of sessions, to be held within the said county, as aforesaid, and that the sheriff of the said city for the time being, shall always be sheriff of the said county; also that

the town clerk of the said city for the time being, shall always be the clerk of the peace, and clerk of the court of sessions, or county courts for the said county.

And further, I do, for and on the behalf of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, by these presents grant to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Albany, and their successors, that the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, and their successors, shall have and enjoy all the privileges, franchises, and powers that they have and use, or that any of their predecessors, at any time within the space of twenty years last past, had, took, or enjoyed, or ought to have had, by reason, or under pretence of any further charter, grant, prescription, or any other right, custom or usage, although the same have been forfeit or lost, or hath been ill used or not used, or abused, or discontinued, albeit they be not particularly mentioned herein; and no officer shall disturb them therein, under any pretence whatsoever, not only for their future, but their present enjoyment thereof, provided always, that the said privileges, franchises and powers be not inconsistent with, or repugnant to the laws of his majesty's kingdom of England, or other the laws of the General Assembly as aforesaid, and saving to his majesty, his heirs, successors and assigns, and his commanders in chief, lieutenants, governors and other officers under him or them in his Fort Albany, in or by the city of Albany, and in all the liberties, boundaries, extents and privileges thereof, for the maintenance of the said fort and garrison there, all the right, use, title and authority, which his said majesty, or any of his said commanders-in-chief, lieutenants, and other officers have had used or exercised there, (excepting the said pasture herein before granted, or mentioned to be granted, to the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, aforesaid,) and saving to all other persons, bodies politic and corporate, their heirs, successors and assigns, all such right, title and claim, possessions, rents, services, commons, emoluments and interest, of, in and to any thing that is theirs save only the franchises aforesaid, in as ample manner as if this charter had not been made.

And further, I do appoint and declare, that the incorporation to be founded by this charter shall not at any time

hereafter do or suffer to be done, anything by which the lands, tenements or hereditaments, stock, goods, or chattels thereof, or in the hands, custody or possession of any of the citizens of the said city, such as have been set, let, given, granted, or collected, to and for pious and charitable uses, shall be wasted or misemployed, contrary to the trust or intent of the founder or giver thereof. And that such, and no other construction shall be made hereof, than that which may tend most to advance religion, justice and the public good, and to suppress all acts and contrivances to be invented or put in use contrary hereunto. In witness whereof I have to these presents set my hand, and thereto have affixed the seal of the said province, and caused the same to be enrolled in the secretary's office of the said province this two and twentieth day of July, in the second year of his said majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred eighty and six.

THOMAS DONGAN.



THE CITY RECORDS.

The early records of the colony, and of the city also, were written in the Dutch language, until about 1686, There is a mass of books and papers relating to Albany in the office of the secretary of state, and in the county clerk's office; the latter in an imperfect state, and written in a very obscure manner. The records in the office of the clerk of the common council begin in 1668. The first volume consists of minutes of the court from 1668 to 1673, written in Dutch. The second volume consists of the proceedings of the commissarissen, or magistrates, of the city of Albany from 1676 to 1680. The third volume contains the proceedings of the justices of the peace from 1680 to 1685. These are bound in vellum, and are mostly in *Nederduytsche*, generally very well written. The common council ordered them to be translated several years ago, but the person employed for that purpose has merely given a synopsis of the two last volumes, in such a way that they are of no use to any body. The minutes of the common council are very well preserved, as far as we have observed, from the time the charter was received, in 1686. The following transactions of the common council under the charter are extracts from the records referred to, taken from the volume marked No. 3, which, by the way, is a part of the contents of No. 4, transcribed in a fairer character.

1686 to 1695.

IN NOMINE DOMINO JESU CHRISTI AMEN.

Att a meeting of y^e Justices of y^e peace for y^e county of Albany, y^e 26th day of July, A. D. 1686.

Pieter Schuyler, gent. and Rob^t Livingston, gent., who were commissioned by y^e towne of Albanie, to goe to New Yorke and procure y^e Charter for this citty wh^h was agreed

upon between y^e magistrates and y^e right hon^l. Col. Tho. Dongan, Gov. Gen^l. who accordingly have brought the same along with them, and was published with all y^e joy and acclamations imaginable; and y^e said two gent^m received y^e thanks of y^e magistrates and burgesses for their diligence and care in obtaining y^e same; and whereas Pieter Schuyler is nominated and appointed to be mayor of y^e citty of Albany by y^e said charter, till such time that anoy^r. fitt person be chosen in his room. Was sworn as follows:

Whereas you Pieter Schuyler are appointed and commissioned to be mayor and clerk of y^e market and coroner of y^e citty of Albany, as also coroner for y^e s^d county, by y^e charter granted to y^e said citty by y^e Right Hon^{le} Coll. Tho. Dongan, Gov. Gen^l. of this province, you doe swear by y^e ever living God, y^t y^u will truly endeavor, to y^e best of y^r skill, with a good consience and according to y^e laws of this Government dispence iustice equally in all cases and to all p[']sons whereunto by vertue of y^r office you are impowered, and further officiat and perform y^e duty and office of mayor, clerk of y^e market, and coroner, in every respect to y^e best of y^r knowledge and capacity, so help y^u God.

These following persons were ordained aldermen by y^e charter y^e ensuing year.

DIRK WESSELS,
JAN JANS^z BLEEKER,
DAVID SCHUYLER,

JOHANNES WENDEL,
LEVINUS VAN SCHAIK,
ADRIAN GERRITSE.

The oath administred to them was:

Whereas, you Dirk Wessels, Jan Jans^z Bleeker, David Schuyler, Johannes Wendell, Levinus van Schaik and Adrian Gerritse, by y^e charter of privileges of y^e city of Albany, graunted by y^e Right Hon^{ble} Col. Tho. Dongan, Govern^r Gen^l dated y^e 22d of this instant July, and assigned, constituted and made to be y^e present aldermen for y^e city afor^sd you doe swear by y^e etternall and almighty God, that according to y^e best of y^r skill and capacity, you truly endeavor with a good consience and according to y^e laws of this government, dispence justice equally and impartially in all cases and to all persons whereunto by virtue of your office you are impowered, and endeavor and further y^e welfare and prosperity of this city as farr as it in y^u lyes so help you God.

These following persons were ordained assistants by y^e charter for y^e ensuing year.

JAN LANSING,	ALBT. RYCKMAN,
ISAAK VERPLANK,	JOCHIM STAETS,
LAWRENCE VAN ALE,	MELGERT WYNANTSE.

Whereas, you Jan Lansing, Isak Verplank, Lawrence Van Ale, Alb^t Ryckman, Jochim Staets and Melgert Wynantse are assigned, constituted and made y^e present assistants of y^e city of Albany, by charter graunted by y^e Right Hon^{ble} Col. Thomas Dongan, dated y^e 22d of this instant, July 1686, you doe swear by y^e ever living God, y^t you will according to y^r best skill and understanding att all times freely give y^r advice to y^e mayor and aldermen for y^e good mannagement of y^e public affares of this citty and be aideing and assisting in y^e makeing and constituteing of orders for y^e advancem^t of trade and traffique of y^e citty afore^{sd} and further to doe and act for y^e common weill of this citty, so help y^u God.

Robt. Livingston was by charter appointed towne clerke &^a and was sworn accordingly.

Richard Pretty being assigned and constituted high sheriff of y^e citty and county of Albany, by y^e charter, and James Parker Marshall, were sworn accordingly.

Att a court of Mayor and Aldermen held for y^e citty of Albany y^e 17th day of August, 1686:—Present, Pr. Schuyler, mayor, Jan Jansz Bleeker, J. Wendel, Dirk Wessels, Adr. Gerritse, Lev. Van Shaike.

Hercules y^e negro of Myndert Frederikse being brought before y^e court by y^e warrant of y^e Mayor, to answer y^e felonious takeing out of his masters house a small chest wherein some baggs of wampum was contained belonging to y^e poor of y^e Lutheran church, and being examined doth confess y^e fact y^t upon Thursday night last he came to his masters house and finding y^e window of y^e chamber open went in and stole away y^e small chest wherein y^e money of y^e poor of y^e Lutheran church was kept, and broke y^e chest open without y^e gate at y^e water side with an ax.

Ordered y^t y^e said negroe be committed and secured in y^e common goale till y^e next court of sessions, when he is to be brought to his tryall.

The court of mayor and aldermen doe hereby publish and declare y^t according to y^e act of assembly they have appointed y^e freeholders of y^e city and county Albany to meet together on Monday next, being y^e 21 of this instant month August, at y^e citty hall, and there elect a certain number of persons by y^e majority of y^e freeholders to be assessors for this ensuing year, who shall have full power and authority to make an assessment or certain rate for y^e defraying y^e publike charge of y^e county.

Actum in Albany y^e 17th day of August, 1686.

Att a Court of Mayor &c., Aug. 31, 1686.

Whereas Myndert Frederickse hath made his request to y^e court that his negroe Hercules now in custody, may be punished for y^e theft y^t he committed, in stealing y^e chest of wampum out of his masters house belonging to y^e church wardens of y^e Lutheran church, and y^t y^e court order may be remitted of having his tryall at y^e sessions. Whereupon y^e court have considered y^e matter and granted his request, and ordered y^e negroe to be brought to his further examination [who again confessed the deed].

The court of mayor and aldermen having considered y^e case of y^e negroe of Myndert Frederikse called Hercules, who hath stole a chest of wampum belonging to y^e poor of y^e Lutheran parich out of y^e house of his master, where he went in a night throw y^e window, all which he confesseth, and considering how evil consequence it is and how bad example it is for y^e negers, the court have ordered y^e sd neger Hercules to be whipt throw y^e towne att y^e cart tale by y^e hands of y^e hangman forthwith, for an example to oyr^s, and his master to pay y^e costts.

Sept. 10.—Regulations were passed for the observance of the Sabbath.

• Sept. 11—Ordered that whoever of y^e members of the common councill shall be absent at y^e second ringing of y^e bell, being in town, at any common council day, shall forfeit six shillings, toties quoties.

Sept. 14.—Orders were passed for the regulation of the Indian trade, which are very lengthy. At this meeting the salary of Robert Livingston, “in consideration of the diverse services” which he performed as clerk, were advanced five pounds, so that he was to have £20 per ann.

Whereas it hath been found by experience that y^e bringing in of y^e fountain from y^e hill, into y^e citty hath not only been of great use to y^e inhabitants for water butt the only means, under God, of y^e quenching of y^e late fyre, wh^h oyr wise by all probability had consumed y^e whole towne; and whereas y^e spouts y^t convey y^e water to the wells in some places are gone to decay or at least so leaky that y^e wells are quite useless, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of y^e citty have therefore thought convenient to appoint and order y^e high constable, Isaak Verplank, forthwith to cause y^e said spouts and wells to be repaired, that they may be of like use as formerly, and to keep an exact account of what y^e charge is which shall be forthwith ordered to be paid; and all laboring persons are hereby strictly charged to assist towards y^e s^d work as they will answer y^e contrary att y^r perills; and if the said high constable be found negligent y^t he doth not hys duty herein, and y^t ye work be not and all y^e wells and spouts compleated in y^e space of a fortnight, he shall forfeit forty shillings.

Sept. 23.—The assessors were directed to proceed to rate the county the sum of 1600 guilders beaver, or £120; and for defraying the city expenses £30, or 400 gl. beaver.

Att a Common Councill held in Albany, at y^e Citty Hall of y^e said Citty on y^e 26th day of October in y^e 2d year of y^e Reign of our Souveraign Lord James y^e Second, by y^e Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland king, Defender of y^e Faith, Supream and only Lord of y^e Province of New Yorke, &c., and in y^e year of our Lord 1686:—Present, Dirk Wessels, recorder; Adrian Gerritse, Hend. Cuyler, Albert Ryckman, aldermen; Abraham Van Tricht, Luykas Gerritse, William Groesbeck, Jan Andrese Cuyper, Gerrit Ryerse.

The common council having taken into consideration y^e charges and expenses y^e city have been at in obtaining y^e

charter, and y^t it is requisite some means should be used to raise some money towards y^e defraying of y^e same have therefore concluded and unanimously resolved to dispose off and sell some lotts of grounde upon y^e Plain lying on y^e south side of y^e citty for gardens, as also y^e land lying on both sides of Rutten kil for two pastures, and to that end these following persons are appointed to lay out y^e same in lotts, and to number them, to wit: Gerrit Ryerse and Luykas Gerritse, assistants, and Claes Riper and Jacob Meese, carpenters, which said lotts of grounde y^e common councill will dispose of at a publike vendue or out cry in y^e city hall on Wednesday y^e first day of December next ensuing. It is also ordered y^t y^e towne clerk put up bills at y^e citty hall door and y^e church to give notice to all persones that they may come at y^e day appointed.

Whereas his Excell. Tho. Dongan, Capt. General and Governour in cheeffe under his Majesty of y^e Province of New York and Dependencies, by virtue of y^e power and authority in him being, from and under his said Majesty, in and by a charter bearing date y^e 22d day of July last past, given under y^e seales of y^e said province for y^e considerations therein expressed, amongst diverse oyr things did graunt to y^e city a certain tract of land above Schinnechtady, upon y^e Maquaas river, of a thousand acres, called Tiononderoga, and y^e other land thereunto adjoining, and whereas y^e season will now admitt that a view may be taken thereof, in order to purchase y^e same of y^e Indians, these following persons are nominated and appointed by y^e common councill by y^e first conveniency to goe thither and view y^e said land, and make a report thereof to y^e common councill, to witt, Dirk Wessells, recorder, and Robt. Livingston, gentleman, with two other fitt persons whom they shall think fit to goe along with them and assist them in the prosecution of said business.

John Carter and Cobus Van Vorst porters are convened before y^e common councill to take y^e oaths as porters for the city.

Ordered that y^e fyreasters goe about and visite each respective house in y^e citty, to see if there chimneys and fyrehearths be sufficient, and also that care be taken that y^e ladders and fyre hooks be upon there places and in re-

pare, all which is recommended to y^e high constable, Isak Verplank, forthwith to be put in execution.

John Gow is appointed and sworn for fyer master in y^e roome of Hend. Beekman.

Att a Common Councill &c. 6th Nov., 1686.

Whereas there hath been diverse orders published from time to time concerning y^e wells and fountains of this city where sundry people rense there cloathes, throw down water and all sorts of filth neer to y^e s^d wells, and water there horses out of y^e pale y^t hangs at y^e same, and draw water with foule pales; It is therefore ordered by y^e mayor, recorder, aldermen and commonalty of this citty, y^t no person whatsoever shall for y^e future rense cloathes or throw water or any sort of filth in or near any of the wells or fountains within this city, nor water any horses out of y^e pale y^t hang at y^e same or draw water with any fowle or dirty pale, upon pain of forfeiture of y^e somme of 12s for each offence, one moyety thereof to y^e mayor, aldermen and commonality of y^e s^d citty, and y^e oyr moyety to y^e use of y^e sheriffe, constables, or any oyr person as shall inform or sue for y^e same.

Whereas we have received information y^t sundrey carmen and oyr persons fetch sand from a topp of y^e hill where y^e old burying place has been, insomuch y^t ye verry coffins are exposed to publke view; ordered y^t no carman or other person shall henceforth fetch or digg any sand on y^e north side of y^e Shennechtady path, upon pain of forfeiting y^e some of twelfe shillings for each offence, one moyety [&c. as above].

Nov. 19.—It being "found inconvenient and that daily disorders and abuses doe increase within this city by people's taking the freedom to sell all sorts of liquor by retaile both to Christians and Indians," without license, it was prohibited to sell by retail in less quantities than five gallons, without license, under penalty of £5 for each offence.

The Lycence for one y^t sells by retaile.

Peter Schuyler, Esqr May^r of y^e city of Albany; to y^e sheriffe, constables, and y^e King's Maj^{es} officers, greet-

ing, know yee y^t wee, y^e s^d mayor, have lycenced and by these presents doe lycence Volkie Pieters to sell wine, rum, and oy^r strong drink by retaile in y^e house where she now liveth in this citty, both to Christians and Indians, for one whole year next ensuing y^e date hereof; provided always shee pay such duties and excyse, as by y^e laws and statutes of this province are established, and behave herself according to y^e rules and orders of this city, in that behalfe made and provided, in testimony whereof we have caused y^e seale of this city to be hereunto affixed, dated y^e 22th day of Novem^{br} in y^e Reign of our Souvraign Lord James y^e second by y^e grace of God, of Engl^d Scotland, France, and Ireland, king, defender of y^e faith.

PR. SHUYLER, *Mayor.*

Att a Court of Mayor &c., Dec. 28, 1686.

Be it remembred y^t y^e s^d day came before y^e mayor's court, John Doe who gave this court to understand and be informed y^t Lafleur alias Rene Poupas, of y^e county of Albany, yeoman, on y^e 23^d day of Decem^r in y^e second year of his maj^{se} reign, att his house at y^e Stille water in y^e county of Albany, did trade and traffique with y^e indians, and then and there did barter with s^d indians, certain goods and merchandizes, viz^t strung wampum, stockings and oy^r indian commodities for dear skins and peltry, and did also in his house keep and conceale two hundred and thirty-four gilders in strung wampum, nine pare of indian stockings; and eight dear skins; contrare and against y^e form and effect of severall laws, orders and proclamations in y^t case made and provided, whereupon y^e said John Doe demands judgment of condemnation of y^e s^d 234 gilders, strung wampum, according to y^e papers upon s^d bunches writt, and nine pare of indian stockings and eight dear skinns, one-third part for y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty, one-third part for y^e mayor, and one-third part for y^e s^d John Doe, and ye s^d John Doe doth also demand jugem^t of this court against y^e s^d Lefleur for y^e somme of twenty pounds courant money of this province, as a fine for his so trading as aforesaid. Two-thirds thereof for y^e behoof of y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty of this city, and one-third part for y^e said John Doe.

Before Dirk Wessels Recorder and Aldermen, Jan. 25, 1686-7.

John Doe's information against Renne Poupar being read, and y^e s^d Renne Poupar did engage to bring prooffs y^t y^e wampum was at his house in order to pay the carpenter for y^e making of his house, of which he is wanting; whereupon y^e case is put into y^e hands of y^e jury, viz^t: Jan Bleeker, Jan Lansing, Johannes de Wandelaer, David Schuyler, Lawrence Van Ale, Johannes Cuyler, Jacob Lokermans, Melg^t Wynantse, Wessel ten Broek, Jan Vinnagen, Arent Schuyler, Anth^o Lespinard, who being gone out brings in their verdict and fynde it for y^e Col. and y^t y^e def^t hath trangressed y^e law in having zewant and stockings in his house.

The court haveing considered y^e case doe approve of y^e verdict of y^e jury, and give judgem^t against y^e 234 gl. in zew^t and 9 pare of stockings founde in his house, one-third for y^e mayor, one third for y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty, and one-third for y^e informer; and moreover as an fine y^e somme of forty shillings courant money of this province, two-thirds thereof for behooff of y^e mayor, aldermen and commonality of this citty, and one-third for y^e informer with costs of sute.

Rene Poupar gives in a petition, and setts forth y^t he being a stranger, did not know y^t it was prohibited to have strung wampum in his house, doth therefore pray y^t y^e wampum seized by the sheriff may be restored, and y^e fine of forty shillings remitted.

The court deferrs y^e bussinesse till y^e mayor comes home.

Same day (see above) Richard Pretty, sheriff of y^e said citty giveth this court to understand and be informed, Arent Schulyer of this citty, trader, sometime in Decemr. last, at his dwelling house in this citty, did affront and abuse y^e fyre-masters and constables who were sent by speciall order and commission from y^e court of mayor and aldermen, to view y^e chimneys and fyre-hearths, and notwithstanding his being warned that his chimney was fowle and was desyred to clean it against next day y^t they came again, affronted them and threatened to beat them, with divers oy^r base words and actions. It is therefore considered by y^e court y^t y^e s^d Arent Schuyler doe pay as a fine, y^e somme of forty shillings cou-

rant money of this province, and y^t he pay for his costs and charges £2 0 4 like courant money for his costs and charges of prosecution at y^e discretion of y^e s^d court.

Since it is very requisite y^t there be fyre-wood rid to y^e indian houses for y^e indians' accomodation and y^e traders being founde negligent in rideing y^e same according to former custome, you are hereby required in his majst name to charge and command all y^e indian traders of this citty, that in y^e space of 14 days they ride wood according to y^e list w^h shall be made by John Johnse Bleeker, Jan Lansing, Robt. Sanders and Arent Schuyler, to y^e s^d indian houses, and give an acc^t to you of each load they so shall ride to y^e indian houses afores^d upon y^e penalty of each person, if they shall be negligent, to pay as a fine one ps. of $\frac{2}{3}$, and y^t y^u are in no ways to ommitt in doeing whereof this shall be y^e sufficient warrant, dated in Albany y^e 24th day of February, 1686-7.

To Isaak Verplank, high constable of this city.

Att a Court of Mayor, &c., April 11, 1686-7.

Ordered that there be a pounce made upon y^e plain for y^e use of this citty and precincts thereof, to put all horses, cattle, hoggs and sheep therein, that any ways are founde transgressing in any corn, pastures, orchards, gardins and oyr lotts, according to law, and y^e constables to have y^e keeping thereof.

Jacobus Van Vorst, Wm Gysbertse and Joseph Yetts, were admitted carmen, and had the following Lycences granted them: P^r Schuyler, may^r of y^e city of Albany, sends greeting in our Lord God everlasting; know yee y^t wee y^e s^d mayor, of good and credible report, to us made by diverse credible and honest persones, y^t Jacobus Van Vorst one of y^e porters of this citty, is a man meet to keep a cart and be one of y^e carters of this city; have licenced, allowed and admitted, and by these presents doe licence, allow, and admitt y^e said Jacobus Van Vorst to be one of y^e carters of this city, so y^t y^e said Jacobus Van Vorst doe not deny any body to ride or cart for them when he is not employed about y^e porter's employment, and to behave himself according to y^e rules

and orders of this citty, in that behalf, made and provided, in testimony whereof we have caused y^e seale of y^e said citty to be hereunto affixed, dated y^e 19th day of April, 1687, in y^e 3^d year of his majst reign.

Whereas some of y^e inhabitants of this city have been wanting in y^e makeing up their proportion of y^e stockadoes about y^e fort upon the hill, by w^h means y^e fort can not be repaired, you are hereby required in his maj^{ts} name to cause them of your compe^e y^t have not wrought and performed there part at y^e setting up of y^e stockadoes, forthwith to sett them up y^t y^e fort may be finished, in doing whereof this shall be to y^u a sufficient warrant, Actum in Albany, y^e 25th day of May, 1687.

Att a Court of Mayor &c., June 14, 1687.

Ordered by y^e court y^t y^e cap^{tns} of y^e respective companies doe warn y^e people under there command to keep a watch every night in y^e city till further order.

Orderd also y^t y^e sergeants of y^e respective companies goe about to raise a half years sellary for y^e ratel watch.

[Mrs Elizabeth Van Dyck, relict of Cornelis Van Dyck, applied for an appraisement of the estate.]

At a Common Council, &c., Aug. 27, 1687.

The business concerning y^e tax or rate being taken into consideration, is put to y^e vote whether y^e publike charge of y^e citty should be defrayed by an assessment or rate upon y^e inhabitants or not, and they that voted for a tax or assessment are,

Pr. Schuyler, mayor,
Dirk Wessels, recorder,
Johannes Wendell,
Adrian Gerritse,
Levinus Van Schaik,

Albert Ryckman,
Hend. Cuyler,
Ger^t Ryerse,
Mynd^t Harmense.

And they y^t voted to sell of y^e lands belonging to y^e city at Tionondoroga &c., are,

Wm. Claese, Luykas Gerritse, Jan Andriese.

Att a Court of Mayor &c., Oct. 14, 1687.

The returns of y^e aldermen for y^e 3 respective wards, for choosing of new ones being made, and for y^e first ward are chosen Hend. Cuyler, Johannes Wendel; for y^e 2d ward Levinus Van Schaick, Jan Jans Bleeker; for y^e 3d ward David Schuyler, Alb^t Ryckman. And for y^e common councill men are choose for y^e first ward Reynier Barents, Jacob Staas, for y^e 2d warde Johannes Cuyler, W^m Claese, for y^e 3d warde Garrit Van Nesse, Ger^t Ryerse; and were sworne in there respective offices accordingly, except Capt. Wendel and Capt. Bleeker.

By the court of Mayor and Aldermen of y^e citty of Albany

Whereas y^e selling of drink at unreasonable hours at night is founde inconvenient especialy at this juncture of time, y^e court doe therefore hereby strictly charge and command y^t none of y^e inhabitants of this city or county thereof doe presume to sell any strong drink, beer, syder or other liquor to any person whatever after y^e Taptoo upon y^e penalty of forfeiting y^e somme of tenn shillings every person y^t shall be found drinkeing in y^e house, and if any citizen or inhabitant of this citty doe presume to suffer people to drink in their houses any drink fetched from y^e tavern or any other places, y^e master of y^t house shall pay for every person y^t he shall so admitt to drinke in his house after y^e Taptoo aforesaid, y^e somme of six shillings courant money of this province.

And whereas divers persons were warned last year to ride a load of fyrewood to y^e watch house, have been negligent in doing y^e same; all persons are hereby warned y^t have not brought y^e load of wood accordingly, y^t they bring or cause to bring y^e same to y^e guardhouse in y^e space of 8 days, else it shall be brought from there yards upon there cost and charge and moreover pay a fine of 2s, and if there be no wood in there yards a load of wood shall be brought upon there charge and brought to y^e garde. Dated in Albany y^e 17th day of Oct. 1687.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON.

May 23, 1688.—Isak Verplank, high constable, and Benony van Colaer, Evert Wendel Junr., and Johannes de Wandelaer, constables, were dismissed, and thanked for their good service.

And Benony van Corlaer was sworn high constable for y^e ensuing year, and Pr. Davidse Schuyler and Johannes van Sante sworn as constables, and Evert Banker.

Oct. 14, 1688.—The returns for y^e aldermen of y^e city of Albany for y^e ensuing year, were, for aldermen,

Johannes Wendell, Levinus van Schaik, for y^e first ward.

Jan Jansz Bleeker, Jan Lansing, second ward.

Albert Ryckman, David Schuyler, thirde ward.

And for y^e common councill or assistants,

Reynier Barrentse, Evert Banker, 1st warde:

Johannes Beekman, Isaak Verplanke, 2d warde.

Johannes Abeel, Johannes Mingael, 3d warde.

Who were sworn in their respective offices accordingly. For constables this ensuing year: Johannes van Sante, high constables, Phill. Foreest, 1st warde; John Nack, 2d do; Wessels ten Broek, 3d do.

November 27, 1688.—Anthony Lisenard petitions y^e court y^t order might be taken to pay y^e funerall charges of Mons. Salvay, a Frenchman of Canada, who dyed at his house in June last, since he is daily troubled with people who demand y^e money of him. [The effects of deceased ordered to be sold to pay charges.]

Ordered y^t John Van Loon, late coroner of this city; deliver y^e papers of Adrain van Ilpendam, notary publike, deceased, to Robert Livingston, towne clerk, in order if any persons are minded to have copies of those instruments they may have them.

The last will and testament of Adrian Gerritse Papendorp, in his life time burger and inhabitant of this city, is brought into court by Johannes Abeel, and proved by y^e oaths of Jan Janse Bleeker and Johannes Lansing, witnesses thereto, and his wife Jannetie Croon, therein named, was approved to be heir and executrix to y^e s^d will. Ordered y^t y^e will afores^d be translated and recorded, and she referred to his excellency Sir Edm. Andross, Capt. Gen. and Gov. in Cheefe of his Majs. territory and dominion of N. England, for further confirmation of y^e probate thereof.

June 5, 1688.—Adam Vrooman doth petition y^e common council y^t whereas Rode y^e Maquase sachem, for diverse considerations hath about three years agoe granted him two flattts or plains upon both sides of y^e Maquase river above Hend. Cuyler's land, containing about eleven morgen, w^h said land he doth presume is included in y^e grant given to this citty and inserted in their charter and therefore prays y^t y^e mayor, aldermen and commonality would be pleased to grant him a conveyance for y^e s^d two parcells of land lying neer y^e stone house, so called by y^e Indians, as you goe to y^e Maquase country, and 40 acres of wood land adjoining them, which would be a convenient settlement for y^e s^d Adam Vrooman, and is willing to pay a small acknowledgement for y^e same yearly. [The lands were granted, consisting of sixty-two acres, for a yearly rent of two bushels of winter wheat, conditioned that he should build a small house on it and plow a part of the land the next spring.]

Whereas Pr Schuyler and Rob^t Livingston did stand engaged to Capt. Andrew Bowne for y^e somme of eighty-three pounds fifteen shillings with y^e interest a ten per cent from y^e 22d of July, 1686, which they now necessitate to borrow, towards y^e payment of y^e charter, we whose names are underwritten doe hereby engage to indemnify and bear harmless y^e s^d Rob^t Livingston his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, from any damage y^t he might incur by paying of y^e s^d somme or any part thereof; and whereas P^r Schuyler mayor and Johannes Cuyler one of y^e assistants doe engage to satisfy and pay Capt. Andrew Bowne y^e s^d somme of £83 15s. with two years interest, at ten per cent, we whose names are hereunto subscribed doe for our selfs, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, oblige our selfs to pay or cause to be paid unto Mr. Pieter Schuyler, mayor, and Johannes Cuyler, in y^e space of a year after y^e date hereof each of us severally y^e somme of seven pounds three shillings and six pence, with our proportion of a year's interest, if y^e s^d mayor shall have occasion to take up y^e money to pay s^d Capt. Bowne, that is each a fourteenth part; for y^e payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bynde our selfs our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and

every of them, firmly by these presents, as witness our hands in Albany, y^e 23^d day of July, 1688.

Signed by y^e mayor, recorder, y^e 6 aldermen, and 6 assistants.

December 4, 1688. Upon application of Dom Godevridus Van Dell who gives y^e court to understand y^t by y^e testimony of divers antient inhabitants y^e kings high way went formerly to y^e westward of y^e great pasture by y^e Beverskill along Shermerhorns pasture and not over y^e same as y^e open way between Shermerhorns pasture doth sufficiently evidence doth therefore desyre y^t y^e high way may be orderd to be as it was formerly where it may be laid out very conveniently: or if y^r worships juge more convenient y^t the high way be kept throw y^e pasture as it has been admitted this last summer, then y^e s^d Dom Dellius requests y^t y^e old highway which lyes without y^e pasture to witt from y^e Beverskill or creek to y^e end of Shermerhorns pasture may be added to y^e great pasture.

The mayor, recorder and aldermen doe juge it commodious and requisite, yea absolute necessary y^t y^e highway be forever throw y^e great pasture, and not where Dom Dellius alledges y^e old path went formerly, and doe therefore after mature consideration grant y^t y^e old highway from y^e Beverskill to y^e end of Shermerhorns pasture be joynd to y^e great pasture, and y^t whoever hereafter shall posess or enjoy y^e s^d great pasture may freely inclose, keep and enjoy y^e s^d old highway for ever, and Mr. Marte Gerritse one of his majestys justices of y^e peace, who joyns with s^d pasture declares y^t he doth relinquish all claim and pretence which he might or could pretend to y^e s^d highway for him and his heirs for ever.

Att a Mayors Court &c., Dec. 11th, 1688.

Dome Gideon Schaets doth by Bennony Van Corlaer produce into court y^e last will and testament of his decased wife, Barentie Hendricks, dated y^e 26th Oct. 1688, whereunto were wittnesses Paulus Martense and John Harris, who being called, declared upon oath that they see y^e s^d Barentie

Hendrickse in good and perfect memory and in sound understanding when she signd and sealed s^d will. Ordered y^t y^e s^d will be translated and recorded accordingly.

Whereas divers complaints have been made concerning y^e bakers who sell there wheat bread at such dear rates, not withstanding y^e cheapness of y^e corn. Ordered y^t y^e bakers and whatever persons who expose bread to sale in this city doe take no more than one penny, half-penny or five stuyvers zewant for a loaf of fine wheat bread, which must weigh one pound English weight and y^e same finenesse as hitherto they have made, which order to continue for y^e space of one whole year after y^e date hereof or further order.

It is further orderd y^t no persone whatever presume to cutt down any of y^e townes old stockadoes till y^e spring, when new ones is to be putt in y^e room, upon pain and penalty of ten shillings.

Whereas great inconveniences and confusion doth arise by divers persones assumeing to themselves y^e liberty to make use of y^e towne ladders for there owne occasion which were made for y^e citys use in time of need, in so much that verry few are to be found in there places where they were first ordained: It is therefore ordered by y^e mayor and aldermen y^t y^e fyre masters doe inspect into y^e condition of s^d ladders and fyrehooks y^t they be in good condition and repare, and y^t in some convenient place of each ward there be at least 2 good ladders of 25 foot, and 2 of 15 foot with iron hooks, fast to y^e ladder and 2 fyrehooks which will make 12 ladders and 6 hooks for y^e 3 respective wards, and whatever ladders or hooks shall be founde over and above y^e s^d number y^e fyremasters are to take care they be hung at y^e church. It is further orderd y^t no person or persons whatever presume to take or use any of y^e s^d ladders without leave of some one of y^e fyremasters for y^e time being, upon y^e forfeiture of one shilling courant money of this provence, but if he ask leave of any of y^e fyremasters y^e person using y^e s^d ladder shall pay 2d. per diem.

It is ordered likewise y^t y^e constables, together with John Gow, Anthony Lespinard, Melgert Wynantse and Hen^d. Bries fyremasters for y^e ensuing year, joyntly see y^e above s^d orders put in execution and frequently visit the

houses and hearths of this city, if that they be without danger and sufficient and if any be founde deficient or there chimneys fowle they shall pay as a fine y^e somme of three shillings courant money of this province.

At a Common Council, &c, Dec. 11, 1688.

The mayor, aldermen and commonality of y^e city of Albany having taken into consideration y^e burger or small pakt hath been paid by y^e inhabitants of this towne time out of mind towards y^e defraying of y^e publike charge thereof, which s^d packt or excise is continued by his excellency y^e gov^r for y^e space of two years, upon y^e mayors and aldermen's request; and whereas many frauds are committed by y^e merchants and inhabitants of this citty by selling their rom and oyr liquor without acquainting y^e towne treasurer therewith, or using y^e sworn porters to house y^e same, it is therefore hereby ordered that no inhabitant of this city do presume to take or receive into their houses any rom, wyne, beer, or other excysable liquor, above y^e quantity of five gallons, or that hath by y^e antient custome of this citty hes been liable to pay y^e s^d burger packt, without y^e sworn porters, and before they fetched a note of y^e treasurer of this city, of the quantity which they so have purchased, in order y^t y^e excyse may be collected accordingly. And if any merchant who shall receive rom in order to dispose of y^e same, shall refuse or deny to give an account to y^e towne treasurer how he hes disposed of his s^d liquor, or who can not give a just acc^t thereof y^e s^d merch^t or merch^{ts} shall be lyable to pay y^e excyse for y^e liquor whereof he can give no such accompt. And in case any person is found to take or receive any rom, wine or beer, or other excysable liquor into his house without y^e sworne porters or a note of y^e tresurer, they shall be lyable to pay as a fine to y^e citty y^e somme of six shillings for each anker or tenn gallons which they so shall take or receive into their houses or sellers as aforesaid.

It was also determined at this sitting to demand 18d "courant money of this province" for the acknowledgement of conveyances before the mayor, recorder or aldermen. James Parker was allowed 50s. per annum as marshal. The will of Carsten Frederikse was produced by his widow

Tryntie Warners, and proved by Evert Janse, the other witness, Stoffell Janse, being dead.

Att a mayors Court &c., Jan. 15, 1689.

Anthony Lespinard was appointed by y^e mayor and aldermen to be viewer of corn in this city, and took his oath accordingly, and is to have for each time he is desyred to view y^e same 9^d if y^e corn be good of his y^t receives, and if bad or not merchandable by y^t delivers.

Forasmuch as it is thought convenient y^t y^e stockadoes be removed from y^e place where they now lye and planted rounde this city where y^e old stood, and since it can not well be effected without due order be taken y^t an equal division be made of y^e proportion, and every person acquainted where there stockadoes ought to be putt up and from whence they are to fetch them. It is therefore orderd by y^e mayor and aldermen of this city yt y^e assistants doe make a dividend of y^e new stockadoes: how many rodd every person according to there ability should putt up and from whence they are to bring them where it is nearest and most convenient, beginning at y^e place y^t is open between Dirk Dragoons and y^e point, and so round northward as far as y^e said new stockadoes will reach; all which are to be putt up in y^e space of a month after y^e date hereof.

Actum in Albany y^e 6th day of March 1689.

By the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of y^e City of Albanie, and y^e justices of y^e peace of y^e County afores^d, the 21st day of May, 1689.

Present the mayor, recorder, all the aldermen and assistants, justices, Rob^t Sanders and Abr. Schuyler.

Whereas the selling and giving of strong drinke to y^e Indians at this present juncture is founde by experience not only inconvenient but extream dangerous insomuch y^t y^e greatest part of y^e traders and inhabitants of this

city have made their application to us, y^t it may strickly forbidd, since y^e Indians by their excessive drinking are so insolent and troublesome y^t nothing but y^e greatest mischeeffs and calamities can be expected if not prevented we doe therefore hereby strickly prohibite and discharge all y^e inhabitants of y^e citty and county of Albany to sell or give any rom, brandy, or strong liquor, beer or cyder, to any Indian or Indians, upon any pretence whatsoever, upon y^e penalty of five pounds, toties quoties, and because it has been founde by experience y^t it will almost be impossible to make discovery of y^e breach of this order by y^e ordinary method of probation in regard y^e same will be managed with so much secrecy as none will be privy thereto but y^e delinquents themselves, or Indians whose testimonys are not held valid of law, for y^e discovery therefore of such secret and dangerous practices we doe hereby order and declare y^t upon information made to y^e mayor, recorder, aldermen, or justices of y^e peace, by any Christian Indian or Indians against any person or persons whatsoever, of y^e breach of this order, the said magistrate or justice of y^e peace shall issue out his warrant, requiring him forthwith to come before him; then and there if he can upon his oath so purge himselfe of such accusation as aforesaid, which if such person shall refuse to doe, y^e matter of fact in y^e accusation contained shall be taken for granted, and y^e s^d magistrate or justice of y^e peace shall forthwith issue out execution to y^e sheriff or any constable to levy y^e fine and charges by distress upon y^e offenders goods and chattles without any further processe or tryall, always provided y^t it shall be in y^e power of y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty of y^e s^d city, if they see cause to give or dispose of any small quantity of rom to some particular Sachims, who come here upon publike bussinsse any prohibition aboves^d in any manner notwithstanding. The said fyne to be disposed of as follows vitz: y^e one half or moyety for y^e high sherriffe of y^e county for y^e time being if he informs, and y^e other half for y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty afors^d, and, if y^e s^d sheriffe doth not inform, he is to have y^e quarter part and y^e informer y^e half and y^e citty y^e other quarter part.

Whereas we are informed y^t one Dubison is intended to transport himself and family to Canida, being suspected to have kept a secret correspondence with y^e French there, and it being juged dangerous to suffer such a percon to live at Sarachtoge or any place of this county at this juncture of time where he may have conveniency to keep such a correspondence. You are therefore hereby required in his majestys name to bring y^e s^d Dubison and family forthwith here, in order that they may be secured from any such dangerous designs, in doing whereof this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and seal in Albany y^e 14th of June, 1689.

To Anthony Van Shaik, Constable of y^e Halfmoon.

Albany y^e first day of July, 1689.

The proclamation for proclaimeing there majesty, king William and queen Mary king and queen of England, France and Ireland, &a being brought hither from N. York immediately upon y^e receit thereof, y^e mayor and recorder caused y^e court of aldermen and common councile to assemble, who attended accordingly and haveing considered of y^e greatest solemnity y^t could be used in so short a time appointed y^e cittizens to be in arms abut 12 o'clock, which haveing done they went in order from y^e city hall up to where there majestys were proclaimed in solemn manner in English and Dutch; y^e guns fyreing from y^e fort and volley of small arms; y^e people with loud acclamations crying God save king W^m. and queen Mary. Afterwards they marched down to y^e city hall where there majestys were again proclaimed. Y^e night concluded with y^e ringing of y^e bell, bone fyres, fyre works and all other demonstrations of joy.

Aug. 13, 1689.—The peticons of Adam Vrooman and Pr. Van Olinda, Robert Sanders and Claes Lawrence Van Purmurent being read in court, who request for parcells of land in Tionondoroge, belonging to y^e city, which the court will consider of.

*A Proclamation by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty
of the City of Albany.*

Whereas by these late revolutions diverse persons have taken the freedom to fetch Indians with their packs into their houses, and to be so troublesome and importune to y^e heathens, that they have complained they could not eate their victuals quietly, which is contrare to the wholesome laws and orders made by this city for y^e regulation of y^e Indian trade; we doe therefore hereby, in y^e name of there maj^{es}, King William and Queen Mary, publish and declare that no person or persons whatsoever, within this city, shall upon y^e arrivall of any Indian or Indians address themselves to speake to them of and concerning trade, nor shall entice them either within or without y^e gates of y^e s^d citty, by signs or otherwise, howsoever, to trade with themselves or any other persones, upon payne and penalty of paying for each offence, if committed without y^e gates of y^e s^d citty; y^e somme of three pounds, if within y^e same y^e somme of six shillings only; which fine is to be for y^e behooffe of such person as shall sue for the same. That no person or persons whatsoever within this citty shall presume to take any Indian or Indians into there houses with pack or packs of beaver or peltry, and so trade them, upon penalty of paying as a fine for such offence 30 shillings, and y^e Indian or Indians with said packs immediately to depart out of y^e house without trading, directly or indirectly. That no person or persons whatever within this city shall send out or make use of any broakers whether Christians or Indians, in y^e management of y^e Indian trade upon payn and penalty of paying as a fine for each offence y^e somme of five pounds, one moyety thereof for y^e use of mayor, aldermen and commonality of y^e s^d city, and y^e other moyety to such person as shall sue for y^e same. That no person or persons whatsoever within this city shall trade for or receive any beavers, peltry, or other Indian commodities from any Indian or Indians, after y^e ringing of y^e bell at eight of y^e clock on y^e night, upon payn and penalty of forfeiting such commodities so traded for and received as afores^d, two third parts to y^e use of y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty of y^e s^d citty, and

y^e other third part to y^e use of such person as shall sue for y^e same. That no person or persons whatsoever within this city doe presume to trade or traffique with, or by any means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, entice any Indians so to doe upon y^e sabbath day, upon pain and penalty of forfeiting such goods so traded for as afores^d, as also on payne and penalty of paying as a fine for such offence, y^e somme of forty shillings to y^e use of such person as shall sue for y^e same. Actum in Albany y^e 13th day of August, in y^e first year of y^e reign of William and Mary, king and queen of England, France and Ireland, defender of y^e faith, A^o 1689.

Resolved, y^t y^e fall waters on y^e Bevers kill or creek, where Melgert Wynants intends to erect a saw mill, be sold to y^e deakons of y^e Netherdutch church for y^e somme of £25, to pay for y^e maintenance of Dicke Jan Cornelise, one of y^e poor belonging to this county.

Sept. 29, 1689.—The common council being convened to give their votes for a treasurer for this citty for y^e ensuing year, doe by plurality of voyces choose Mr. Jan Becker.

Albany y^e 14th day of Oct., 1689.

This day being appointed by y^e charter of this city for y^e aldermen of y^e respective wards to bring there returns of y^e aldermen chosen for y^e ensuing year, which were

Johannes Wendel, Levinus van Schack, for y^e 1st ward.

Claes Ripse van Dam, Jan Jansz Bleeker, for y^e 2d ward.

David Schuyler, Albert Ryckman, for y^e 3d ward.

The assistants chosen for this year were

Reynier Barents, Evert Banker, for y^e 1st ward.

Johannes Cuyler, Jan Nack, for y^e 2d ward.

Ger^t Ryerse, Eghbert Teunise, 3d ward.

Y^e constables were Pr. Boss, for y^e 1st ward; Joh. Appel, for y^e 2d; Gert. van Ness, for y^e 3d. Phill. Foreest was sworne high constable.

This day being the 14th of Oct., 1689, Cap^t Thomas, commander of there majestys fort of Albany, took y^e oath of fidelity to there majestys king W^m. and Q. Mary.

Albany, 29th of Oct., 1689.

Zacharias Sickells, ratel man desyres he may have payment of 123 g^l wampum, which is due to him for his service as ratel watch. Ordered y^t y^e sergeants make ye division of y^e inhabitants, and y^e constables to collect s^d money.

Whereas wee are informed y^t y^e watch of this citty is so irregularly kept that few or none of y^e inhabitants of this city doe appear upon y^e guard when it is there turn, which of necessity must be occasioned by y^e remisseness, connivance and negligence of y^e commission officers, whose duty it is to see y^e orders concerning y^e settleing of y^e garde of this city putt into execution, particularly y^e order made by y^e court martial y^e 28th of November last, by which means the city is in eminent danger and many dissasters, calamities, mischeefs and confusion might ensue.

And since it is a duty incumbent upon us to see y^t good watch and orders be kept in this city, and to use all possible means y^t y^e same may be effected, we doe therefore in there majestys name, king W^m. and queen Mary, require y^t y^e commission officers of this city doe take especial care that y^e s^d order of y^e court marshall here unto annexed, be putt into execution, which is so easy for y^e people y^t none but enemies to y^e peace, wellfare and tranquillity of this, there majestys city, can refuse; and therefore you are hereby enjoyned to cause y^e s^d four men of each comp. to be warned to attend y^e watch; which if they shall refuse, neglect and not appear according to order, y^t then you see they pay y^e fine or be punished for y^e said offence according to y^e rules and methods usual in this city. And if we shall hereafter fynde y^t y^e garde be not kept according to y^e s^d orders, we declare we shall be necessitate to take other measures y^t so such a great neglect may not be imputed to us or-lye at our door since the preservation and peace of there majestys city as it hath hitherto been, so it is still our principall aim and desyre.

And whereas there hes been severall orders given from time to time, to Capt Wendel and Capt Bleeker to compleat y^e works about y^e city which fell to there share, which still is left undone, and not knowing how soon wee may have occasion for y^e same, we doe in an especial manner

desyre and require that they may withall speed call there people together and perfect, and compleat said works according to there proportion, y^t so we may be in a capacity to resist an enemy if they should make any attaque, which God forbid. Given under our hand and seal. Albany y^e 28th day of Dec., 1689.

PR. SCHUYLER, Mayor.

In the year 1690 y^e 14th of Oct., when Jacob Lysler had usurped y^e gov^t the following persons were chosen aldermen: John Becker, Evret Banker, John Bleeker, Claes Ripse, Ger^t Ryerse, Eghbert Teunise.

Assistants, Johannes de Wandelaer, Hend^d van Dyck, Luykas Gerritse, P^r Davidtse, Joh. Abeell, Ger^t van Ness.

Att a Common Councill &c. 7th Nov., 1689.

The common council of this city being called by y^e mayor to consult of business relating to y^e welfare of this citty, Jan. Nack, trader and gunstokmaker, one of y^e assistants of this citty, being sent for by y^e mayor, y^e s^d Jan Nack answers to y^e marshall y^t went for him as follows: "*Neen wat meenje ick ben voor een gatt niet gevangen, sall ick gaan teykenen voor dat volk dat Leijslers volk te gemoet sall gaen.*" Waerop d marshall seyde, "*Wilt gy d mayor nied ghehoorsaeme wanneer hy u ontbiedt?*" Hy antw., "*Wat pratje nu van de mayor; isser eens na court well gehouden, weet gy weel wateer to doen is: myn heele wyck seggen al te mael behalve 4 dat zy cost genoeg hebben voor Leyslers volk dat boven comt.*" Waerop d marshall seyde vorders, "*Ben gy geen common councill man?*" "*Jae,*" seyde hy, "*als volk hier was,*" meenend s^d N. Yorkse comp^e dan soude hy comen.¹ Jan Nack, by y^e perswasion of Joh. Cuyler and Reynier Barents, assistants, being came to y^e common council who

¹ The English of this is as follows: No! What do you mean? I am not to be caught in a trap. Shall I go and sign for those people who are going out to meet Leysler's men? Whereupon the marshal said. Will you not obey the summons of the mayor? He answered, what do you prate about the mayor! Has there been any court holden? Do you know what is going on? My whole ward except four insist that they have provisions enough

acknowledges to have give y^e answer as y^e marshall did relate; and moreover says y^t he acknowledges one Capt. Jacob Leysler to be his head, who is chosen by N. York to be y^e commander in cheefe. Jan Nack was forgiven this fault, promising to comorte himself better for y^e future.

[Information of the accession of William and Mary to the throne of England, reached Albany July 1, 1689, when they were immediately proclaimed by the magistrates and people, with the customary ceremonies (see p. 101) Jacob Leisler, a New York merchant, had previously assumed the government of the colony; but his authority was decidedly opposed by the magistrates of Albany, and his efforts to extend his rule over this city were so vigorously and judiciously resisted, that he only partially succeeded. During these distractions the French made their memorable descent upon Schenectady. There is a gap in the minutes of common council of nearly two years, the period of the troubles that grew out of this usurpation. The records are partially lost, no doubt, for besides the general confusion, Mr. Livingston, the clerk, was a fugitive. What remain of them are bound up in a book of mortgages in the county clerk's office, where they were found by Dr. O'Callaghan, and such as were written in Dutch translated, and the whole printed in the *Documentary History*, II, 80-178, from whence they are copied into this work.]

At a Convention of y^e May^r Aldermen Commonalty Justices of y^e Peace and Military officers of y^e Citty and County of Albany on y^e first day of August and y^e first year of y^e Reign of our Souveraign Lord & Lady William & Mary King & queen of Engl: France & Ireland &c 1689: Present, P^r Schuyler May^r, Dirk Wessels Rec^r, J. Wendel, Lievs Van Schaick, J. Bleeker, Jan Lansing, Albt Ryckman, David Schuyler, Reynier Barentse, Ev. Banker, J. Beekman, Jochim Staets, Jan Abel, Capt. Marte Gerritse, Kil: v: Renselaer.

Resolved that all public affares for the Preservation of there Majesties Intrest in this Citty be managed by y^e

for Leisler's party that are coming up. The marshal demanded again, Are you not a common councilman? Yes, said he, when the people (meaning the New York Company) are here, then he would come.

At this time fifty soldiers under Milborne were on the way from New York to take possession in Leisler's name, and Jan Nack seems to have been the only member of the council in Leisler's interest.

Mayor aldermen Justices of y^e Peace Commission officers and assistants of this Citty and County, untill such time as orders shall come from there most Sacred Majesties William & Mary king & queen of England fr : & Irland & Defenders of y^e faith

Resolved since there is news of warr between England & France y^t y^e gentlemen now mett at this Convention doe each bring a gunn with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of Pouder and Bale equivalent to be hung up in y^e church in y^e space of three days & y^t y^e Traders and oy^r Inhabitants be Perswaded to doe y^e same to make up y^e number of 50 to be made use off upon occasion

That y^e Troopers bring 200 Slabbs from y^e mill of Wynant Gerritse to make a Point behinde David Schuylers

Warrant to fetch Lafleur &c from Sarachtoge. Present :
P^r Schuyler, J. Wendel, D. Schuyler, Alb^r Ryckman,
J. Abeel, D. Wessells, Lev. V Schaick, J. Bleeker, Evert
Banker, Capt Sharpe.

Whereas itt is thought Convenient y^t at this Juncture of time the french y^t live towards Sarachtoge shall be Removed from thence to Remooove all suspicion which People now have, It is therefore y^e opinion of y^e Justices of y^e Peace of this County y^t Lafleur and Villeroy & De la Fortune three frenchmen that live to y^e northward of this Citty towards y^e Stilwater & Sarachtoge be forthwith brought hither and Examined, anent such Transactions of Keeping Correspondence and Conveying letters to y^e french at Canida. Yow are therefore hereby Required in his Majisties Name forthwith to Repare to Sarachtoge and bring y^e said Lafleur, Villeroy and Delafortune here to Albany before his Majisties Justices of y^e Peace to be Examined & treated as y^e Exigency of y^e Case Shall Require in doeing whereof this shall be y^e Sufficient Warrant and all persons are hereby Required to be aiding and assisting to yow, Actum in Albany the first day of August 1689.

10 Aug. 1689. Lafleur, Villeroy, & Francois three french men from Sarachtoge being sent for to be examined concerning keeping a Correspondence with them of Canida upon which was Resolved To Confine La Fleur to y^e Chamber of

Arnout Cornelise till y^e witnesses come from Sarachtoge to be further examind

And y^t Villeroy stay in Toune till further order
At a convention &c., Albany 5th day of August 1689,
Present as before.

Upon a Rumor brought to day by four Skachkook Indians that an army of French & Indians were Seen on this Side of y^e Lake, Lief^t Rob^t Sanders was sent thither with 17 men to make Discovery, which was found to be false

Whereas we are Informed upon oath thatt Anthony Lespinard, John Van Loon, Renne Poupour, alias Lafleur, and Villeroy, foure frenchmen have last winter endeavored to entice some souldiers of his Majesties garrison of Albany to Runn away to Canida & Desert his Majesties service by Professing to furnish them with Provisions Ammunition, make them sleds shoos, & all oy^r necessaries for their journey, by all which means they wholly Designed to weaken y^e force of this Place, & undoubtedly by y^t means of such souldiers going to Canida Convey letters & keep some private Correspondence with the french there which hath long been suspected It is therefore thought fitt by y^e magistrates of y^e Citty of Albany Justices of y^e Peace & militia officers of y^e sd County who considering how dangerous such suspected persones are in this juncture of time y^t y^e sd Anthony Lespinard John Van Loon Renne Poupard and Villeroy be secured in his Majesties fort at albany till further order and till such time the Bussinesse can be further Inspected and Examined, actum in albany y^e 5th of aug. 1689

By ord of y^e Magestr^r : of albany Justices
of y^e Peace & Military officers &c
ROBERT LIVINGSTON Clerk

Anth^o Lespinard haveing heard y^e Depositions read in open court Confesses y^t y^e sd John Sage & William Boyen came to him for bread and for french money to goe to Canida advised them to y^e Contrary y^t they should not goe to Canida but for it was a very Poor Place & shortly after he went to Boston

John Van Loon Confesses y^t he knew somewhat of there Design but advised them not to goe, for when he made an

ax for John Sage and when he saw Wm Boyen come back again from Sarachtoge & asked for John Sage at his house, then he see some Rogguerey in there mind and y^t they had concluded to Runn away & further y^t he told Maj. Baxter y^t John Sage designed to run away

Villeroy haveing heard y^e Depositions of Wm Boyen and and Cornelia Vroman read in open Court said y^t John Sage desired him to make a paire of snow shoes last winter but he Replied had no leather, who told him to take barke of Trees yet he Promised to make y^e s^d John Sage a pare but knew not of any design he had of running away. Item y^t Will: Boyen asked him at Sarachtoge for y^e snow shoos who replied he had no time to make them, but when he was removed to his little house he would may be make them. Whereupon Mathys said doe not make them, who knows what ill Design they may have may be they will Run away & then y^e will come into a Primmenary

Lafleur haveing heard y^e s^d Depositions Read in open Court s^d y^t a Souldier called John Sage spoke to him for a canoe to goe to Canida withall last fall, and whether he could procure such a one upon which Lafleur replied upon what Condition he went and whether he would get a passe y^e s^d Sage answered he would get a Passe of Maj. Baxter then Lafleur replied there may be probably a Canoe to be had, and further y^e s^d Sage met y^e s^d Lafleur a Pretty while after here in y^e street in Albany who asked Lafleur if he had been mindefull of what he had spoke to him, & whether he could not procure or make him a slee since it was to late for a Canoe, & also whether he had Bread for him, whereupon Lafleur said no, and whether La Sage had gott a Passe he spoke of, for without y^t he would neither help him to slee Bread nor nothing else nor not see him Passe by his house.

Item y^t y^e s^d Wm Boyen had discourse with De Chene at his house att y^e Stillwater & y^t La Sage had sent a kitte to Dechene.

By the Justices of y^e Peace of y^e Citty & County of Albany

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas we are credibly informed y^t diverse persones upon y^e late news of y^e approach of y^e french and there Indians

are makeing Preparation to Transport themselves out of this County by which means and bad Example of such Timerous and Cowardly People others will be Discouraged to stay and Defend there Majesties Intrest in this Frontier part of y^e Province, and Forasmuch there is no settled government for y^e p'sent in this Province, and that thereby it is a duty Incumbent upon us to Prevent any Danger and Inconvenience y^t might happen y^e Inhabitants of our County which may arise by suffering men to Depart y^t are able to do there Majesties service if any attempt should be made wee Therefore doe hereby Declare That no Person or Persones (except masters of sloops & Boats) being fit & able to bear arms who have been settled or liveing in this County for these six monthes last past shall in ye space of three monthes Presume to Depart or absent themsels out of this County of albany whither they are under y^e Roll or List of y^e Respective Capt^{ns} or not without a Passe from one Justice of ye Peace of this County upon y^e Penalty to be Esteemed Pursued & followed after as fugitives Cowards Runnaways & Vagabonds, & as such to be Prosecuted by y^e utmost Severity of y^e Law, & y^t all People take notice thereof accordingly. Given at y^e Citty hall of Albany y^e 7th day of august 1689 in y^e first year of there Majesties Reign—

10th August, 1689. A Peticon of y^e wife of Villeray Delivered to y^e Court whereby she Prays y^t her husband may be released from his Confinem^t or at least to be sett free upon security to answer when he shall be called for who being brought before ye Court Insists much for his Releasement & Tenders P. Van Wriaglum & Dirk Vanderheyden for his security

The Court doe accept of y^e s^d Securities and that they give Bonde of one hundred Pounds y^t Villeray shall be forthcoming when Demanded

13th August, 1689. A Peticon of Anth^o Lespinard Jan Van Loon and Lafleur being read whereby they request that there Bussiness may be inspected into & examin^d that they may make there Defence & so be cleared if Innocent else Punished if guilty.

Upon which it was considered by y^e Magistrates Justices of the Peace Commission officers & Common Council y^t y^e sd three Prisoners be bayled out of y^e fort giving security each one hundred Pounds to answer when they shall be called. Provided they doe not goe above y^e Citty of Albany til such time y^e Case be Decided

At a Convention &c albaney y^e 21 of august 1689. Present : P. Schuyler Mayr, D. Wessells Recordr, J Wendel, J Bleeker, J Lansing, Dav. Schuyler, Albt Ryckman, Reynier Barentse, Ev. Banker, Is : Verplank, Joh. Beekman, J Mingael, Capt. Jochim Staets, Robt. Sanders.

Resolved to acquaint y^e Inhabitants of y^e County ye news y^t we received of Col. Pynchen.

That Pemmaquid was taken by y^e Indians and french 45 People kild & taken—also that there should be a ship be come to Quebek of y^e french with news of wars Between Engl^d & france & therefore nothing can be Expected but y^t y^e french will doe all y^e mischieffe they can to this governm^t & therefore every one to be upon there garde & take care they be not surprized.

Mr. Wessells and Reynier Barentse were Desyned to Communicate this to the farmers of Kinderhook & Claverack—Capt Wendel & John Lansing the People above—Rich^d Pretty & Evert Banker at Skenechtady & Canastagione.

24 August, 1689. Resolved that y^e Inhabitants of y^e County be Informed of y^e alarm which was last night at y^e Green Bush occasioned by some Malitious Persones fyreing of severall gunns wth Baale throw y^e Door and house of John Witment which was done by letters accordingly

28 August, 1689. Resolved y^t Barent Geritse of Bethlehem who is suspected to have a hand in y^e late disturbance y^t was at Green Bush, or least Privy to it y^t he give 50£ security to answer when he shall be called for to be Examined about y^t Bussinesse

[Translation.]

Answer of the Magistrates and Justices of the Peace to the Onnondage ambassador who is sent from the Onnondages with the news from Canada. Albany, ye 28 Augusti 1689.

1. We heartily thank the Brethren for the news they send us from Canada, though we have received the news by the Islands of the great victory the English obtained over the French in burning and sinking sixteen big ships and capturing 12 others, each ship being of 60 guns and 400 men; which captured ships the English convey home as you do your prisoners; and therefore our vessels are so long delayed coming because they meet french men of war and fight with them.

2. We lament the death of the brave warriors who were slain in the last battle with the french above mont Royall but rejoice at the great victory gained by you over them, which we recommend you to follow up and not be imposed on by the idle and nonsensical speeches of the Governor of Canada and not to trust any of his ambassadors, for you have experienced his falsehood when he kidnapped so many of your warriors, and promised last harvest to Canadagegai that they should return in summer; but we hear that 5 ships have come but do not hear of one Indian in them.

3. We hope the Brothers will follow up their victory without delay as we perceive the Governor of Canada is now in distress, and would be very glad that you should now make some delay, that he may ship his bait again to cheat the Brothers. Have therefore a keen open eye on the motions of the French and warn us, as we shall warn you; and we hope to see within 30 or 40 days some of the Sachems and Chief Warriors here whose feet shall be well greased.

Pr order

ROBT LIVINGSTON.

1st September, 1689. Harme Janse Van Bommel brings news y^t our Indians have taken 5 Praying Canida Indians upon y^e Lake who were bound hither to doe mischeeffe, & y^t severall french were seen upon y^e Lake

Upon which Capt Wendel & 6 men were ordered to goe to Sarachtoge to examine s^d 5 Indians & to make enquiry of affaires there

Att a Meeting of the May^r Aldermen and Justices of y^e Peace of y^e Citty and County of Albany y^e 2^d Day of Sept A^o 1689. Present: P. Schuyler May^r, Dirk Wessels Recd^r, John Wendel, Jan Janse Bleeker, Albt Ryckman, David Schuyler, Kilian Van Rensselaer, Capt. Marte Gerritse.

The Maquase Desyre by Arnouts Letter that the Magistrates of Albany and Shinnechtady would be pleased to assist them with two or three pare of horses & 5 or 6 men to Ride the heaviest Stockadoes for there new Castle of Tionondage which they remove an English mile higher up & they will pay for it in due time

Which Request y^e Court are willing to Comply withall to shew there good Inclination and true friendship they bear to y^e s^d nation have Consented that three pare of horses & six men goe thither

Vizt of y^e Troopers Jacob Lockermans of Capt Bleekers Company Dirk Albertse Bradt & Wⁿ Hendrickse who did voluntarily p'sent there service. The Patroon a horse. Cap^t Gerritse a horse. Off Capt Wendells Company Hendrick Gerritse & Cornelis Slingerlant; & Hans Cross wth 2 horses.

3d Sept. 1689. Resolved by y^e Civill & Military officers of y^e Citty & County y^t y^e Bastions & Curtaines about the Citty be made & Repaired with al speed by y^e Several Divisions of y^e Companies & y^t y^e gates be Repaired; And y^t To morrow there be a full Convention

Att a Convention &c at y^e Citty Hall y^e 4th day of Septembr in y^e First year of y^e Reign of our souverain Lord and Lady King William and Queen Mary of Eng^l France & Ireland &a Defenders of y^e Faith A^o 1689. Present: P. Schuyler May^r, Dirk Wessels Recd^r, Capt John Wendel, Capt Jan Janse Bleeker, Jan Lansing, David Schuyler, Albt Ryckman, [aldermen;] Joh. Abeel, Evert Banker, Isak Verplank, Joh: Beekman, Assistents: Dirk Teu-

nise, Capt Mar. Gerritse, Capt Sander glen, Justices; Capt Gerrit Teunise, Lieut Evert d Ridder, Lieu^t Jan van Eps, Ens. Joh : Sanders.

Resolved Since there is such Eminent Danger threatened by y^e French of Canida and there Praying Indians to come into this County to kill and Destroy there Majesties Subjects that there be immediately an Express sent doune to Capt. Leysler and y^e Rest of y^e Militia officers of y^e Citty and County of New Yorke for assistance of one hundred men or more for y^e secureing of there Majesties Fort and y^e out Plantations of this County as also a Recrute of six hundred weight of Pouder and foure hundred Bale Viz: 200 Two Pounders and 200 four Pounders with some match & one hundred hand granadoes out of there Majesties Stores and Two hundred Pounds out of there Majesties Revenue which we understand is dayly collected by them for to employ y^e Maquase and other Indians in there Majesties service for y^e Securing y^e frontier Parts of this County from any Incur-sions of s^d Indians or French.

Resolved y^t y^e floor of y^e Stone Point in ye fort be Raised with new Planks and Timber and y^e Portholes altered & made fitt for Defence.

Upon y^e news y^t three people should be kild at Bartel Vromans at Sarachtoge by y^e Indians.

Resolved by ye Convention y^t Leift Jochim Staets forwith goe with ten men to Sarachtoge to see how y^e matter is, & bring us an accompt with y^e first, & y^t he send a post hither with y^e tideings.

Resolved by y^e Convention y^t Rob^t Sanders & Eghbert Teunise forthwith goe to Sarachtoge to lye there till further order, whither any mischeefe be done there or nott, & y^t they goe themselves with s^d Indians to Sarachtoge where Lieft Jochim Staets will stay there Comeing & if Eghbert be not at y^e farm y^t he take anoy^r whom he shall think Con-venient.

Resolved that there be 400 Stockadoes Rid for the Citty, to be set up in y^e Room of y^e old Stockadoes & y^t y^e Troopers bring 100, Capt Blekers Com^e 160, Capt Wendels 160, and sett them up according to y^e Division.

Major Savage Capt Belsher & Capt Jonathan Bull agents for y^e 3 Collonies of n : England Desyre y^t this Convention

would Depute three or foure Gentⁿ to have a Conference with them what will be Requisite to Propose to y^e Indians

Resolved y^t y^e Mayor Recorder Capt Wendel Capt Bleeker Capt Gerritse & Mr. Livingston doe meet y^e gentlemen this afternoon & advise them in y^t matter

Resolved that there be a fort made about y^e house of Bartel Vroman at Sarachtoge & Twelve men Raised out of y^e Two Companies of y^e Citty & 2 Companies of y^e County to Lye there upon pay who are to have 12^d a day besides Provisions and some Indians of Skachkook to be there with them to goe out as skouts in y^t Part of y^e County.

Resolved that y^e fort at y^e Halfmoon about y^e house & barne of harme Lieveise be Removed to a more Convenient Place & y^e Mayor & Mr Evert Banker to goe thither & see it effected.

Resolved that there be a fort made at Paepsknee in y^e most Convenient Place, & y^t Melgert abrah: Claes van Patten, Marte Cornelis, Gerrit Gysbertsen & y^e Inhabitants of Paepsknee make y^e same for there security to retreat into upon occasion & that Albt Ryckman and John Beekman see it effected.

Resolved that there be a fort made at Betlehem in the most Convenient Place, and y^t the inhabitans of Betlehem make y^e same for there oun security to Retreat unto upon occasion, & Albert Ryckman Justice of y^e Peace & Johannes Beekman to see it done.

Resolved that Capt. Gerrit Teunise and y^e Commission officers of his Company doe order a fort to be made att y^e Groot Stuk and one at Pompoenik where it shall be thought most convenient since y^e fort about y^e Barn of Lawrence Van Ale is judged Dangerous except y^e Bergh with Corn be removed all which is for y^e Peoples most security, & that y^e People of Patcook doe make there Retreat to Johannes Bensings upon occasion & what y^e s^d Capt and officers shall doe herein y^e Inhabitants there are to submitt too upon there Perrills

Understanding by y^e Commission officers of Schennectady that there is no settlement there how or what way they are to Behave themselves if y^e enemy should come, since they cannot agree amongst themselves in y^t particular.

Resolved that Mr Dirk Wessells and Capt Johannes Wendel Justices of y^e Peace goe thither & Conveen y^e Com-

pany together & consult what measures they are to take upon occasion if an enemy should come, to y^e end there may be unity in such extremities, & y^e Inhabitants there are ordered to submit to what y^e s^d gentlemen & y^e head officers of there Toune shall Conclude upon, upon there oun Perrill

Resolved since we have Received Certain Information of some Praying Canida Indians lately taken by our Maquase that y^e french Design to send out there Indians and french to kill and Destroy there Maj^{ts} Subjects of this County that Dirk Teunise Esq^r one of there Maj^{ts} Justices of the Peace goe to ye County of Ulster for y^e assistance of 25 or 30 men to be Ready upon occasion if any attaque or Incursion should be made on y^e frontiers of this County for to secure & defend there Maj^{ts} Interest here who is Impowered to discourse with y^e Civill and Military officers of y^t County about y^e p'mises.

Att a Convention &c., 11th Sept. 1689; Present, P. Schuyler May^r, D. Wessells Recd^r, Capt Wendel, Capt Bleeker, Levinus Van Shaik, Killian van Renselaer, Leift Jochem Staets, Leift Robt Sanders, Capt gerrit Teunise.

List of men who have taken service to serve there Maj^{te} & y^e Countrey upon the frontiers of there maj^{ts} County of Albany who are to have 12^d pr diem and Provisions except Claes Rust who is to have y^e Command & is to have 18^d pr diem who had Instructions given him accordingly.

of Capt Wendels Compe	Claes Rust
	gerrit Luy kasse
	Jellis funda
of Capt Bleekers Compe	Johannes Rutjers
	Rutjer Teunise
of y ^e Troop - -	Frank Salisbury
of Capt g: Teunise Compe	Joh: gerritse Van Vechten
	Teunise dirkse Van Vechten
	Lamb ^t Jochimes
	Manuel Cansalis
off Capt gerritse Compe	Johannes Janse ouderkirk
	Joseph Janse

By y^e Mayor aldermen and Commonality of
y^e Citty of Albany and y^e Justices of y^e
Peace of y^e County aforesaid

Whereas the selling and giving of strong Drink to y^e Indians at this present juncture is founde by experience Extreame Dangerous insomuch y^t diverse Inhabitants at Shennectady and Elsewhere have made there Complaint that there is no living if y^e Indians be not kept from Drinke. Wee doe therefore hereby strikly Prohibite & forbid in the name of King William & queen Mary y^t no Inhabitants of the Citty and county of Albany doe sell or give any Rom Brandy Strong Liquor or Beer to any Indian or Indians upon any pretence whatsoever upon y^e Penalty of Two monthes Imprisonement without Baile or main prise & moreover a fine of five Pound toties quoties, y^e Prooffe hereof to be made as is Incerted in y^e Proclamation Prohibiting y^e Selling of Strong Drink dated y^e 21th day of May 1689 which is by Proof or Purgation by oath, always Provided y^t it shall and may be in y^e power of y^e Mayor aldermen & Commonality of y^e s^d Citty if they see cause to give any smal quality of Rom to any Sachims who come here about Publick Bussinesse any Prohibiton above^sd in any manner notwithstanding, given att y^e Citty hall of Albany y^e 12 day of Septembr 1689

pr Ord^r

ROBT LIVINGSTON Clk

Att a Convention &c. Sept 17th 1689

Present, all the members heretofore mentioned.

The Messenger Johannes Beeker who was sent Expresse to N. Yorke with a letter to Capt Leysler and y^e Rest of y^e Military officers of y^e Citty & County of N: York according to y^e Resolution of this Convention y^e 4th of this Instant being Returned was sent for and asked whither he had Delivered y^e Letter as it was Directed and if he had Received any answer from s^d Leysler to y^e gentⁿ that had sent him who answered that he had delivered y^e Letter to Capt. Leysler but had no letter in answer but thatt Directed to Capt Wendel and Capt Bleeker and y^t he further heard Capt. Leysler say, y^t he had nothing to doe wth y^e Civill Power he was a Souldier and would write to a Souldier.

Resolved since Capt Leysler and y^e Military officers of y^e Citty and county of N: Yorke have not been Pleased to Return y^e Least answer to y^e Convention upon there Letter

and Resolve of y^e 4th Instant but sent a Letter to Capt wendel & Capt Bleeker signed by Leysler alone which is openly Read, y^e Purport of which Cheeffly tends to Desyre them to Induce the Common People to send Two men to assist them in there Commite, and advise them further y^t he sends them 40 lb match out of there Maj^{ts} Stores and Two hundred lb of Pouder belonging to y^e merchants of albany Item 4 small Gunns, but as for money they Receive none, neither is itt in there Power to Command any of there Militia for our assistance alledgeing y^t y^e great slight there People Rec'd when here Deprives them to oblige Volunteers Insisting again for y^e Sending doune of Committes to consult wth them and shall then according to there Capacities Resolve for y^e Publick good.

That some oy^r methods may be used for y^e Procureing of men if possible from N: England or Elsewhere for y^e Defence of there Maj^{ts} Intrest in this County, and if Christians cannot be procured y^t some Indians may be gott wth al speed

Ordered y^t Robt Sanders use his Endeavor to procure the Indians of y^e Long Reach Wawyachtenok and Sopus to come here to lye out as skouts upon y^e borders of this County & y^t he have Letters of Recommendation to y^e Justices of ye Peace of ye County of Ulster to assist him in Perswading of s^d Indians

Ordered y^t y^e assistants of y^e Respective wardes & y^e Military officers of y^e County goe about & see what y^e Inhabitants will be willing to advance for y^e Raiseing of some men for y^e Defence of this County against y^e french, and are sent with this following Proposall,

PROPOSALL TO Y^e COMMONALITY for y^e maintaining and paying of men in this juncture of time for our Defence against y^e french, since by the Present Revolutions we can expect no releef for or assistance from our neighbours according to there letters sent hither, which Charge will be Represented by this Convention to y^e gov^r whom there Majesties will be Pleased to send that s^d men may be p^d out of y^e Public Revenues of y^e Countrey being for y^e Preservation of there Majesties Intrest in these parts, otherwise that it will be paid by a generall Tax out of y^e whole County To y^e maintaining which men these following persons subscribe viz^t

P. Schuyler Mayr	£15 : 0	Evert d Ridder	£3 : 0
Kil : van Renselaer ...	15 : 0	Reynier Barents	6 : 0
gabriel Thompson	10 : 0	Jan Janse Bleeker	6 : 0
Marte gerritse	10 : 0	abraham Cuyler	3 :
Dirk wessells	6 : 0	harme Rutgers	3 :
Jan Lansing	12 : 0	antho Bratt	0 :
Joh : wendel	12 : 0	Annetje Lievens	15 :
L. v Schaick	10 : 0	Margt Schuyler	20 :
Albt. Ryckman	6 : 0	Catharina Glen	4 :
Robt Sanders	6 : 0	Myndt harmense	6 :
Robt Livingston	50 : 0	Elisabeth Van Tricht .	3
Johannes abeel	6 : 0	Jannetje Gerritse	10 :
Gert Teunise	5 : 0	Jan Rosie	0 :
David Schuyler	6 : 0	Jan Becker	2 :
Jochim Staets	5 : 0	Jacob Staets	5 :
Evert Banker	5 : 0	Gerrit Banker	18 :
Isak Verplank	3 : 0		
Johannes Beekman ...	4 : 0		
Johannes Thomase ...	2 : 0		
			£292 :

SECOND WARD

Johannes Cuyler	£3 : 12	Phil : wendel	£1 :
Johannes appel	3 :	arent Schuyler	6 :
Jeronimus wendel	4 :	Jacobus Turk	1 : 10
P. Davidtse	2 : 0	Johannes Rooseboom ..	2 : 6
Hend : Bries	3 :		
Jacob abrahamse	2 :		£31 : 8
Evert wendel	3 :		

THIRD WARD

Dirk Bensing	£1 : 10	Myndt Frederickse ...	1 : 10
Bennony van Corlaer .	3 : 10	Johannes van Sante ..	:
Jacob Meese	1 :		
Jacob Voss	: 10		£8 :

The farmers belonging to Capt Marting Gerritse Comp^e

Melgert abrahamse ...	: 8	And. hanse	£1 :
Claes van Petten	£2 :	Jan Ouderkerk	: 12
gerrit gysbertse	1 :	Harme Lieverse	1 :
Dorite Janse	1 : 4	Jan van ness	1 :
geertruy Janse	1 : 4	Barent Bratt	0 :
Cornelis Teunise	1 :	Geurt hendrickse	: 12
Cobus Janse	: 12	Roeloff gerritse ...	: 6
Catharina van dr Poel	3 :	William Ketelheyn ...	2 :
antho van Shaik	4 :	gert Lansing as well .	
Hend : van Ness	2 :	as his brothers	0 :
P. Lockermans	: 14		
Teunise d metselaer ..	3 :		£26 : 18

The farmers belonging to Capt ger Teunisens Comp^e

Cornelis Stevense	£2 :	hans Juriaense	£1 :
Lieve winne	1 :	Jacob van hoesen	1 :
Volkert van hoesen ...	1 :	Luykas Janse	1 :
Matthys Janse	1 :		
Jan hendrikse	1 :		£9 :

C : gerritsens Comp ^e ..	£26 : 18	1st ward & Convention	£292 :
3d ward	8 :		
2d ward	31 : 8		£367 : 6

Att a Convention &c., 23^d day September 1689. Present,
P. Schuyler May^r, Dirk Wessels Rec^{dr}, J. Wendel, J.
Bleeker, Jan Lansing, Liv : van Schaik, albt Ryckman,
Joh : Abeel, Ev. Banker, Capt Marten gerritsen, C. gert
Teunise, Leift Joh : Bensem, Leift Rob : Sanders, Leift.
Ev.d Ridder, V : gabr : Thomson.

The Schedule or List of y^e Burgers & farmers names who
subscribed for y^e Contribution of money for ye Raiseing of
men for our assistance being summd up amounts to y^e
somme of £367 : 6 and therefore not half Enough for y^e Pro-
cureing of one hundred men which is judged Requisite to
acquaint y^e Commonality withall : So y^t other means must
be used to procure men, doe therefore Mortifye & make null
& void y^e aforesaid subscriptions thanking y^e People who
had signed for there good Inclination. It is therefore

Resolved since no assistance can be expected from N :
Yorke nor money raised here to Procure men to write to y^e
governor and Convention of Boston for y^e assistance of one
hundred men and also to governor and generall assembly off
Connetticut for y^e assistance of y^e like number of men to
lye in garrison here this winter to secure there Majesties Fort
and y^e frontiers of this county against y^e french or there
Praying Indians which Letters are written accordingly

Whereas it is thought Convenient by y^e Convention of
Civill and Military officers of y^e Citty and County of Albany
y^t all Possible endeavors be used to Procure y^e Indians of
y^e Long Reach Wawijachtenock & Sopus to come here &
Lye out as skouts upon y^e borders of this County to prevent
any Incursions y^t might be made by y^e Indians of Canida
and Robert Sanders Lieftennant of one of y^e Train bande

Companies of this Citty being thought a fitt p'son to Procure y^e same, he is therefore hereby Impowered & authorized to use his Endavors in effecting y^e same, & y^e gentlemen of our neighbouring County of Ulster are earnestly desyred & Intreated to be aideing & assisting to him in s^d bussinesse itt being for y^e Preservation of there Majesties king William & queen Maryes Interest in these parts Actum in alban y^e 27th of September 1689

Att a Convention &c. Albany Oct. 24th 1689 Present, P. Schuyler Mayor, Joh : Wendel, albert Ryckman, David Schuyler, Eghbert Teunise, Claes Ripse, Ev. Banker, Captain Marten gerritsen, C : Sanders glenn, L : Jan van Eps, En : Joh : Sanders, Liefert Jochim Staets, Capt Sharpe, gert Ryerse.

The Convention being mett to consider y^e Contents of a Letter sent by y^e governor of Boston in y^e name and by Consent of y^e Councill and Representatives wherein they signify there sence of y^e feares and Dangers we Lye in of Incursions by y^e french and French Indians & y^e need we stand in of some forces to be sent for y^e enforcing of our garrison which they would be willing to afford from thence, but there p'sent Circumstances of things haveing so many men out against y^e Common Enemy to y^e Eastward, besides y^e great Distance from hence, y^t they cannot doe what they would in that Regard, but have written to y^e governor and Councill of Connetticutt Earnestly Pressing them to Provide one hundred men (if they can so many) or what they can for our present Relieffe, & y^t Capt Bull be desyred to take the Command of them; and that they had writt to y^e Governor and Councill of Plymouth that they would enforce the same motion—by there Letter to Connetticutt, y^t it may be sent by y^e joynt Concurrence of all y^e Collonies.

Robert Treat Esquire Governor of Conetcticut doth answer our Letter sent him by Captain Bull which he had Communicated to y^e general assembly that there Court had taken our condition into there serious Consideration, and have Resolved to send us about eighty souldiers with there officers as soon as they can effect it, and are endeavoring to

Procure Captain Bull to be there Captain but hope and Expect y^t we will pay y^e Commission officers there wages, They being at so great a charge about y^e warrs with y^e Eastern Indians and otherwise by Losses throug great sicknesse and mortality in there harvest season—yet they think strange thatt none of our own neighbouring Counties should Releave us which lye so farr before them with lesse charge & difficulty then they can Reach, & therefore think it so Reasonable a Request on there Parts unto us to take off some Part of there wages, there expenses being so great among themselves, & Cannot raise men for such service at p'sent with great Difficulty & waite our Compliyance herewith.

Vpon which this following was resolved Captain Sander Glenn Lieft Jan van Eps Ens: Johannes Sanders glen, and Sweer Teunise doe vote in y^e behalfe of y^e Tounne of Shinnechtady y^t y^e men may be sent for from Canetticut and that they will bear there Proportionnes of y^e Charge of y^e officers there wages and maintain them accordingly, Provided they be under Command and obey such orders and Instructions as they shall Receive from time to time from y^e Convention of this Citty and County and in y^e time of there not sitting to y^e Mayor & aldermen of this citty. It is y^e opinion of y^e Convention y^t y^e 8 men still at Sarachtoge doe Remain ther til further order.

At a Convention &c. Oct. 25. 1689. Present as before.

It is Thought Convenient that all there Majesties Justices of y^e Peace & Commission officers doe take y^e oath of allegiance to there Majesties William & Mary king and Queen of England France & Ireland &^a Defenders of y^e faith and accordingly

Peter Schuyler mayor & Justice of y^e Peace did take y^e oath of fidelity before Dirk wessells Recorder & Justice of the Peace

And these following Persons took y^e oath of fidelity to there Majesties before Peter Schuyler mayor viz^t

Dirk wessells Recorder Capt Gerrit Teunise Capt: Marte Gerritse Lieft: Robt: Sanders Ens: Gabriel Thompson kilian van Renselaer Claes Ripse Van Dam David Schuyler Robt:

Livingston Lieft : Jochim Staets : Johannes appel Constable & Peter Boss Constable

Dirk Wessells Jan Janse Bleeker and Dirk Teunise Justices of the Peace haveing been at Sopus for y^e behalfe of this County to Desyre assistance, and accordingly made there application to Major Chambers y^e third time, who gave his warrant to y^e Commission officers to collect the votes of y^e Inhabitants concerning y^e sending up of men upon accusation for y^e assistance of y^e People of alb. upon which y^e return was by Capt Beekman of y^e horse, That all his men were willing but Two Capt Matthys that all his Company was willing, Capt Garten that he himself and all his Comp: were Ready but Capt Paling had not brought in his return

The s^d Justices did Insist with y^e Major of y^t County that y^e men might be Prikt yet were to come upon occasion of allarm, that they might y^e more Depend thereupon, who ordered yet y^e Court marshall should meet y^e 25 of october to effect that Bussinesse

Resolved that the men that are at Sarachtoge be sent for doune and that seven souldiers out of there majesties fort with Claes Rust and Dick albertse Bradt be sent thither to lye there as skouts on y^t part of y^e County.

Resolved y^t Capt killian van Ronselaer & Capt gert Teunise be deputed to goe to y^e Governor and Council of Connetticut and to Return our hearty Thanks for there kinde Letter of y^e 15th Instant wherein they signify y^t they will send about 80 men besides officers for our Releefe Expecting y^t we will pay y^e Commission officers there wages who are to be commissioned to treat wth y^e s^d governor and Council about y^e officers wages since this county hath had such excessive Charges without y^e least assistance & to accept of y^e men by them Proferd & to Dispatch them hither with all speed who are to lye in garrison here this winter.

Whereas we are informed that diverse persons envying y^e Peace wellfare and tranquility of y^e Inabitants of this City & County have Endeavored to Raise diverse false aspersions and jealousies as if some Inhabitants here should have greater affection to y^e late Popish king James Stuart then to our endeared Souvraign Lord & Lady king William & Queen Mary whom God almighty through his great mercy hath been pleased to call to y^e Throne & to rule over us ;

but to avoid all such Jealousies thogh we are very well assured that few or none in our Posts but doe abhor and Detest all Popery and what tends thereunto but on y^e Contrarie will with all Cheerfullnesse & readinesse abide y^e oath of allegiance to there s^d Majesties as all y^e members of y^e s^d Convention have already done

It is therefore thought Convenient by y^e s^d Convention thogh for y^e present there be no Commission from there Majesties to administer y^e s^d oath that y^e Inhabitants of y^e Citty & County of Albany & souldiers of there Majesties fort doe all take y^e oath of Allegiance to there Majesties king William & queen Mary on or before the last day of october next ensuing, and y^e Aldermen in there wards are ordered to administer s^d oath who will be founde at there respective houses on y^e — forenoon & y^e justices in y^e out plantations to administer the same to them that live there, all who are to make Return thereof to y^e office of y^e Citty & County who names are to be recorded accordingly.

By order of y^e Convention

ROBT LIVINGSTON

The 26th of october 1689 Resolved y^t Dirk Wessells John Wendell Jan Janse Bleeker David Shuyler & albert Ryckman, Justices of y^e Peace doe repare to there Majestys fort and administer to y^e Souldiers the oath of fidelity to there Majesties William & Mary king & queen of England &c. who accordingly with all Cherfulnesse & Readinesse took y^e same (as they were drawn up in y^e fort in arms by Lev^t Sharpe who took his oath y^e 19th of october last in y^e full Convention) a list whereof follows

Charles Rogers	} Serg ^{ts}	Wm Ellis
Christoph: Barnsford		Robt Farrington
John holman	} Corp ^{rs}	Ralph Graunt
John gilbert		Wm Haaton
John Thompson		Wm hather
Wm Shaw meatros [gunner]		Stephen hooper
Tho. Rodgers Drummer		Wm Rogers
gert arentse		John Radecliffe
Robt Barnet		Rich ^d Tunnell
John Carter		Elias Van Ravesteyn
John Douglass		Ric ^d white
John Denny		Ric ^d wilson

Jos Yetts
Tho: wakefield

These were not present
being at ye halfmoon
Tobias henderson
James Larmond
Wm Powel

James willet

Tho. Shaver Refuses [to]
take ye oath

Memorandum ye 10 of Nov.
ye abovesd men Took all ye
oath of allegiance

It is unanimously Resolved y^t Leift Thos. Sharpe who together with ye Souldiers of there Majesties garrison have taken ye oath of fidelity to there Majesties William & Mary king & queen y^t ye s^d Leift Sharpe shall Continue in ye Command of there Majesties fort of Albany who is to obey such orders & Instuctions as he shall from time to time Receive from ye Convention of ye Citty and County of Albany, & y^t no other person shall have ye Command of s^d fort till orders Came from there Majesties king William & queen Mary which we with Patience will waite for Since ye s^d fort is kept for there Majesties use

Signed

P SCHUYLER
JOHANNES WENDEL
JAN JANSE BLEEKER
K V RENSELAER
EV BANKER
JOH: CUYLER
DIRK TEUNISE

This Protest was sent aboard of Jochim Staets by ye Marshall inclosed in a letter to him & alderman Skaik

Resolved to write and give our hearty thanks to ye Honorable Governor & Councill and Representatives of Boston for there kinde letter of ye 10th of October in writeing to ye governor & Councill of Conetticut Pressing them to Provide one hundred men for our assistance who accordingly have granted to furnish us with eighty men with there officers hoping & expecting Payment for ye Commission officers & y^t Kilian Van Renselaer & Capt gerrit Teunise be sent to Conetticut to return them thanks for there assistance and to accept of ye men and withal to Inform them of ye mean Condition of this place and how willing we would be to pay s^d officers & Souldiers too if we were in condition to bear it.

Resolved to write to y^e governor & Councill of Conetticut to thank them for there kinde letter of y^e 15th of October wherein they graunt to send us eighty souldiers with there officers, hopeing and expecting we will Pay y^e Commission officers, & y^t Capt. Renselaer and Capt. gert Teunise be Commissionated to goe thither and Return our Thanks and accept of y^e 80 men & Endeuer to have them hither with all speed, who are to submit themselves to y^e orders & directions of y^e Conventi^on, & withal to consult with y^e Governor & Councill Concerning y^e Payment of y^e Commission Officers.

By y^e Convention of y^e Civill and Military officers of y^e Citty and County of Albany.

Whereas it is thought Convenient that some p^rsons be Commissionate to goe to y^e honorable governor & Councill of Conetticut and y^e assembly if sitting to give our Cordiall thanks for there great kindnesse in Resolueing to send eighty men with there officers for y^e security of there Majesties Interest in these parts, and we confideing in y^e Integrity and fidelity of Capt. Kilian van Renselaer & Capt. Gert Teunise members of our Convention have Desyred and authorized them with all Convenient Speed to goe to y^e Colony of Conetticut and Signify to y^e honorable governor & Councill of y^t Colony & to y^e assembly if sitting y^e Real sence we have of there kindnesse in Sendeing these men, & to hasten there Comeing with all convenient Speed, as also to Discourse with y^e s^d Governor Concerning y^e wages of y^e Commission officers earnestly Desyreing y^t y^e s^d Two gentlemen may be Reputed and Esteemed as our agents in y^t Behalfe Ratifyeing and Confirming whatever they shall act or doe about y^e p^rmises, given under our hands & sealls in Albany y^e 28th day of october in y^e first year of y^e Reign of our Souveraign Lord & Lady William & Mary king & queen of England: &c. 1689.

Signed

PIETER SCHUYLER
JOHANNES WENDELL
DIRK WESSELLS
EV. BANKER

Att a Convention &c. Albany 28th Sept. [October] 1689
Present as before.

Resolved y^t Capt. wendel & Capt. Bleeker Cause y^e gates & Courtains of y^e Citty to be made & Repared according to y^e Division made and there engagement who are to warn there People to doe it upon Pain of answering whatsoever Inconveniencies that may happen by such neglect and each of y^e s^d Captains had an order given them accordingly.

Resolved y^t Since Sundrey members of y^e Convention have Signed a Bonde for y^e Reimburseing of Robt Livingston such disbursements as he shall make for there Majesties account upon our Request y^t y^e said Bonde be Recorded which is as follows.

Whereas there is at this Present juncture litle or no Revenue accruing to there Majesties in this Citty and County and nevertheless diverse Charges to be paid as y^e Reparations of there Majesties fort Paying of y^e People that have been at Sarachtoge upon y^e kings & queens account and Diverse other Public Charges and altho Robert Livingston is already Considerable in advance yett y^e Convention doe Desyre y^t he further may advance upon there Majesties accompt, such necessary Charges as shall from time to time happen and because y^e s^d Livingston may be y^e more Incouraged to Proceed, we whose names are underwritten doe Promise & Engage y^t if y^e s^d Livingston be not Reimbursed such Disbursements as he shall make by y^e Mayors order one aldermen and assistant for y^e Publick account in Six monthes after y^e arrivall of a governor or orders from there now Majesties king William & queen Mary y^t wee will jointly & severally see him p^d & Satisfyed and that he shall not sustain any Losse or Damage by Such Disbursements being by our Particular orders as witnesse our hands in albany y^e 26 of october 1689.

PETER SCHUYLER
DIRK WESSELLS
CLAES RIPSE VAN DAM
GABRIEL THOMPSON
DIRK TEUNISE
ALBT RYCKMAN
DAVID SCHUYLER

Johannes van der heyden hend: Janse & William Hollie took y^e oath of allegiance to there Majesties.

The Convention writt a letter to alderman Schayk and Lieftenant Staets putting them in minde of what they had writt yesterday Concerning ye Reports of Leyslers Intentions to send up armed men to overthrow y^e government of this Citty, and that they would endeavor to prevent it as they loved y^e Peace of this Citty, and withall Informed them that we hear by a Prisoner come from Canida y^t y^e Indian Prisoners were come from france with y^e governor of Mont Royall and y^t y^e governor of Canida and diverse officers went to france, & therefore consider in what a Condition we would be with y^e Indians if a Change of Magistrates and a Subversion of y^e government should at p'sent be made.

Albany y^e 29th of october 1689. Present, Peter Schuyler Mayor, Dirk wessells, Jan Bleeker, Claes Ripse, David Schuyler, albert Ryckman, Joh: Cuyler, Eghbert Teunise, Jan nack

Whereas there was an order made by y^e Convention y^e 25th Instant that y^e men Lyeing at Sarachtoge be sent for and yt seven Souldiers of there Majesties fort with Two other men be Sent there y^t can speak y^e Indian Language, and being informed by Leift Sharpe y^t y^e Souldiers were unwilling to go, they were Sent for who told the Gentlemen that if y^e Convention would engage for their Pay they would willingly serve there Majesties to whom they have Sworne fidelity in their Majesties fort; But they would all willingly goe with there officer for their Majesties account whereever he would lead them, & if y^e Convention were not satisfied with that they would all grounde there arms alleadging y^t none but a governor or he y^t had Immediat Commission from there Majesties William & Mary could Command them out in Such Small Partyes Except they engage for their pay

Upon which it was Resolved y^t Dirk albertse Bratt and another be sent thither to stay there with Some Indians till further order.

Att a Convention &c. albany y^e 4th of november 1689
Present, Peter Schuyler mayor, Dirk wessels Recòrder,
Joh : wendel, Liv Van Schaik, Jan Bleeker, Claes
Ripse, David Schuyler, albert Ryckman, Reynier Bar-
entse, Evert Banker, Jan nack, Joh : Cuyler, Eghbert
Teunise, Captain Marten gerritse Justice, Leif. Robert
Sanders,

Whereas y^e members of y^e Convention have given to
Robt. Livingston a Bonde whereby they oblige themselves
to bear y^e s^d Livingston harmlesse for such Disbursements
as he hath now or shall make for y^e Publike account by our
Particular order. That if he be not paid within Six months
after y^e arrivall of a governor or orders from there now Majes-
ties King William & queen Mary, that wee will see him
paid, & if it should happen that care should not be taken
for y^e Reimburseing of s^d Livingston, that he should be
necessitated to Demand y^e s^d Disbursements of y^e members
of s^d Convention. It is ordered y^t such p'son or p'sons so
Paying Such Publike Charge be Reimbursed out of y^e Pub-
like Rates of y^e County, always Provided y^e s^d Charge be
for ye Reparations of there Majesties fort of Albany & y^e
Charge of y^e People y^t Lay at Sarachtoge.

Livinus Van Schaik alderman and one of y^e Justices of
y^e Peace of this County arrived this day from N : Yorke to
whom the Resolution of this Convention of y^e 26th of
october Last was Sent, inclosed in a letter to him and Leift
Jochim Staas who were Desyred after they had Received
Information y^t Capt Leysler was intended to send up a
Company of armed men to make themselves master of there
Majesties Fort of Albany and of y^e Citty turn y^e govern-
ment of this Citty upside doune & Disturbe y^e Peace and
Tranquility of there Majesties King William & queen Marys
Liege People, and carry Some of y^e Principle Burghers and
Inhabitants of this Citty Prisoners to N : Yorke.

That they should Deliver y^e Protestation sent them by
this Convention against Such Proceedings.

Alderman Schaik haveing Received diverse Informations
from Credible Persones that they had such and such Designs
Discoursed Jochim Staets telling him he thought himself
obliged to Deliver y^e Protest to Leysler and y^e Committee,

which was sent by y^e Convention of Albany upon which Jochim Staets Replyed he knew not what to doe. They would have him Capt of y^t Company that went up to Albany which was to Lye in y^e fort.

Alderman Shaik answered Mr. Staets you know that would Be against y^e Resolution of y^e Convention of Albany who hes Put Captain Sharpe to be Commander there, whereupon Jochim Staets Replyed they would have Sharpe out, & if I will not accept of itt they will putt in Churchill, methinks that it is better that I accept of itt then that such a Vagabond as Churchill should have y^e Command.

Upon which y^e s^d alderman went in with Jochim Staets to y^e Committee being y^e 29th day of october & Delivered y^e Protest to Capt. Leysler & y^e Resolution of y^e Convention of Albany for Capt Sharpe to Continue till further orders.

The Said alderman Skaik askd, what answer they would give him upon y^e Protest, upon which Jacob Milborne Replyed with Consent of y^e other Persons Conveined y^t time that he would goe up to Albany, & see the fort there better Secured.

The Said Schaik Considering y^e Contents of y^e Conventions Letter whereby they earnestly Desyred advice by an Expresse if occasion Required, thought Convenient to come up himself to give y^e Convention an acct off affares not Doubting but that they were fully Resolved to Send up men hither to Disturbe the People of Albany Since y^e day before y^e Protest came to his hands he himself being in there Committee (about some Discourse thatt should have Passed on Long Island) heard Capt. Leysler Say amongst other Discourse that they of albaney should bring there Charter here if they had one, & y^t Leift Sharpe & Rodgers were Papists all which with severall other Informations he heard while he was at N: Yorke.

The Convention did Returne there hearty thanks to alderman Schaik for his Care & fidelity in acting so Prudently in y^t affaire & for Delivering y^e Protest which they understand would not have been Delivered by Jochim Staets; & Especially for his trouble that He hes been Pleased to take to come up himself Expresse & give an acct of affares.

Upon which itt was Enquired by y^e Mayor of y^e Convention whither there were any Person or member of y^e

Convention from y^e greatest officer to y^e Least y^t any Person had any objection against or y^e Least mistrust that they should now declare itt.

Whereupon y^e Convention unanimously answered that they had nothing to object against any of y^e members of y^e Convention, but that they should be and Remaine in there Respective offices and Stations till orders from there most Sacred Majesties William & Mary king & queen of England &c. and that they would not Suffer that any member Should be Disturbed Displaced or Removed from this Citty upon any Pretence whatsoever and if such a thing happened to be done by force Contrare to y^e Priviledge of this Citty (which God forbid) that y^e whole Convention would Resent it as done to them all in generall & make Record of it accordingly—

Itt is Resolved by this Convention to acquaint the Burgers and Inhabitants of this Citty by the assistants of there Respective wards how y^t we have Received Information from N: Yorke that there is a Company of men comeing up from thence, who Intend to Turn y^e government of this Citty upside doune, make themselves master of y^e Fort and Citty, and in no manner to be obedient to any orders and Commands as they should Receive from time to Time from y^e Persons now in authority in this Citty and County, whereby great Confusion will Ensue, Especially, if y^e Indians Perceive Such Divisions amongst our Selfs, will be in Danger to be led away to y^e french, & so break y^e frindship which with so much Trouble and Paynes and charge hath hitherto been Preserved by this government which might tend to y^e great Ruine and Destruction of there Majesties Interest in these Parts which s^d men so comeing up we hear are to be paid by y^e Burgers and Inhabitants of this Citty and County, which charge would be untollerable to be born by y^e Inhabitants att this Juncture of time, & not only that charge butt by such means cause us to Contribute to what Charge they of N: Yorke have been att Since these Revolutions, and therefore itt is thought Convenient to Convein the Burgers in the Citty hall & there to Demand there opinion, and to answer to Some articles which will be given them in writing to morrow.

Att a Convention &c. Albany the 5th day of november 1689
Present as before

According to y^e Resolution taken by y^e Convention yesterday y^e Burgers and Inhabitants of y^e Citty and Part of y^e County were Conveined in y^e Citty hall by Bell Ringing and these following Proposalls were made & given them in writeing & Desyred to give there answer.

PROPOSEALLS made by the Convention to y^e People. In Albany y^e 5th day of november 1689. Upon y^e Report of men comeing from N: Yorke.

1 If they be not Resolved to stand for y^e Privileges of there Citty and County, and to Resist all p'sons who shall endeavor to Brake y^e Same.

2 If they had any objection or any thing against the Magistrates or members of y^e Convention from y^e Least member to y^e greatest, That they now would Reveale y^e Same.

3 If they were Inclined to pay y^e Souldiers wages comeing from N: Yorke which we here y^e military officers of N: Yorke have Engaged must be paid by y^e Inhabitants of albany

4 If they had any mistrust of Lieft Tho. Sharpe whom y^e Convention have Continued in y^e fort to be under them, and if they would have one besides him to have y^e Command of y^e fort.

5 Since we have heard Such Strange Rumours, if it would not be Very Dangerous to Suffer y^e men comeing from New Yorke to come into y^e Citty, before we have Sufficient assurance that they come with a good Intent to assist us as neighbours, and to obey the Convention, and not to turn y^e government of y^e Citty upside doune, to make themselves master of the fort and Citty, and to fetch y^e meanest Burger from hence; and if they Burgers would not oppose Such hostility and force.

6 If it is not Extream Dangerous at this Juncture to make any Confusion Division or change least y^e Indians who are in Covenant with us and depend thereupon should mistrust our Integrity and so be brought to Side with y^e french.

7 If they will not secure y^e fort and Citty for there Majesties till Such time there Majesties king william & queen mary Send orders or a governour, and that of N: yorke nor none else be admitted to be master of y^e same

8 That they ought to Consider y^t y^e Souldiers that lye in y^e fort are no Burthen to y^e Citty nor County but kept maintained & paid upon there Majesties accompt who are not only naturall born subjects of England but have all (Except one) taken y^e oath of allegiance to y^e Present king & Queen

9 If they doe not owne and acknowledge y^e Convention of y^e Citty and County for there Lawfull Authority till a Settlement comes, and if they them will obey as such

Upon which y^e People agreed and Consented to y^e s^d Articles, acknowledging y^e members of y^e Convention for there Lawfull Magistracy in there Respective offices and Places and made this following answer Signed by forty of y^e Inhabitants Principall men of y^e Toun

Whereas y^e Convention of albanie have Propounded Some articles to y^e Commonality for y^e wellfare of y^e Place wee underwritten Burgers and Inhabitants of y^e Citty and County of albanie do Promise and Declare faithfully and Sincerely y^t wee will uphold and Maintain to y^e utmost y^e Privileges of albanie, & oppose all Persones who shall Seeke to infringe y^e Same.

2 That we have not y^e least objection or Evill opinion of y^e Magistrates or members of y^e Convention, butt Promise to Obey them and assist them as faithfull Subjects are bounde to doe there lawfull authority.

3 That we are no ways Inclined to pay y^e People coming from: N: Yorke, neither can bear such Excessive Charge, but if they come as good neighbours & friendes shall endeavor to Treat them Civilly with meat and Drink and Lodging according to our ability.

4 That y^e Bussinesse Concerning y^e fort is Referred to y^e Convention.

5ly That we unanimously judge it Dangerous to lett y^e men coming from N: Yorke come into y^e Citty till Such time y^e Convention have Sufficient assurance of there sincere meaning and Intention, Since by no means we can Suffer them to Turn y^e government of this Citty upside doune,

nor that they be masters of City or fort nor suffer y^e Least Burger to be carried away from hence, or molest them. But if anything to object against any of y^e Burgers of this Citty, that they may enter there action before y^e Courts of this Citty & County according to law

6 That we jure a Change or Subversion of government att this jucture to be Exceeding Dangerous in Reference to y^e Treating with y^e Indians, and therefore doe not understand that there now be a Change upon any Pretence whatsoever, before y^t orders comes from there Majesties

7 That wee are fully Resolved with y^e help of god almighty to keep & Secure y^e fort and Citty for the behoofe of our Souveraign Lord & Lady King William & Queen Mary; and not suffer them of N: Yorke or any Person else to Rule over y^e Same, Since it will be Required att our hands when a governor comes & not of theres.

8 That we verry well approve of y^e Souldiers that have taken y^e oath of fidelity doe Remain in y^e fort, & if there be occasion for more men in y^e fort to Secure y^e Same y^t then Some of y^e Burgers or whom y^e Convention shall appoint doe goe thither and no others

9: & Lastly: That we doe Esteem owne and acknowlege y^e Convention to be our only Lawfull authority in this Country till such time orders comes from there Majesties whom we doe Relye upon for y^e good government of y^e Same, Praying God to Blesse them in their undertakeings for ye wellfare of our Country, Promiseing to assist them wherein they shall have occasion for the Preservation of Peace and Tranquility in our Toune & to lett and hinder all p'sones who shall Stirr up Mutinie and Sedition to Disturbe our Peace. In Testimony whereof that this is our Reall Intent & y^t we faithfully will p'form y^e Same have hereunto Sett our hands in Albany y^e 5th day of november: 1689

was signed by forty Inhabitants vizt

Jan Becker

the mark of Jan

H: v: Dyck

Cornelise Vyselaer

Myndert Frederikse

G W V P

Pieter D: Schuyler

Wm gysbertse

Arent Schuyler

Abram Isaakse

Wm Teller

Hend: Beekman

Caspr Teller	Bennony Van Corlaer
John harris	Johannes Thomase
A : Teller	J Kok
Jacob Lockermans	Andrews Teller junior
Johannes Schuyler	Francis Salesbury
Hend : Rensselaer	Johannes appel
John Gilbert	Abraham Cuyler
William hendriksen	Jan Bleeker Junior
Isaak Vr planken	Johannnes Becker the younger
Anthony Bratt	Jacob meese vroman
Wessel Ten Broek	Jacob Vanden Bogaert
Takel heimstraet	Gert vanness
Warner Carstense	Willem
Myndert Schuyler	Hans Cross H-K mark
	Dirk Bratt

Att a Convention &c. Albany 7th & 8th days of november 1689. Present as before, Except C : Jan Bleeker absent, and C. Marte gerritse & Gert Ryerse present

The matter concerning y^e Better Secureing of there Majesties fort of albany being taken into Consideration this following order was made thereabouts.

Whereas there is a Resolution made by y^e Convention y^e 26th day of october Last whereby Leift. Thomas Sharpe should Continue in y^e Command of there Majesties fort of albany till orders comes from there Majesties William and Mary king & queen of England &c. who was to obey such orders and Instructions as he should from time to time Receive from y^e Said Convention, and whereas we are Informed that Diverse Persones are jealous that there Majesties Fort is thereby not Sufficiently Secured but are Desyreous that another Sufficient Person shall be authorized along with said Leif Thomas Sharpe to have y^e Command thereof

It is therefore thought Convenient by this Convention Since y^e winter approaches and y^e Long Expected orders from there Most Sacred Majesties not yet being come and to Prevent all jealousies and Annimosities Concerning that affaire at this juncture of time, That Pieter Schuyler Esquire Mayor of this Citty and one of there Majesties Jus-

tices of y^e Peace of this County and Leiftenant of y^e Troop be authorized and is hereby authorized to have y^e Command of there Majesties fort and y^e same to keep and maintain and Defend for y^e Behooffe of there Majesties William & Mary king and queen of England france & Irland & a Defenders of y^e faith, and Lieftenant Sharpe be Lieft under him who are both to obey and Perform Such orders & Instructions as they shall from time to time Receive from y^e Conventi^on of y^e Citty & County of alban^y that have the greatest Intrest in y^e Preservation & Securing of s^d fort for there Majesties behalfe, and y^t till such time and while there Majesties William & Mary shall be pleased to send a governor or orders for y^e government of this Province & the s^d Pr Schuyler Mayor to take Possession of y^e Same accordingly

N. B: Joh wendel Suspends his vote for y^e p'sent as also Joh: Cuyler & J: nack.

This being Published by Bell-Ringing y^e members of y^e Convention went to ye Mayers house, and told him they were come to waite upon him and Conduct him up to y^e fort who being accompanied with some of y^e Principle Burgers went up and Possession of s^d fort after y^e usuall Ceremonies was Delivered, & y^e s^d Mayor with all cheerfulness Received by y^e officers and souldiers of there Majesties garrison.

Att a Convention &c. Albany 9th day of November 1689.
Present as before, Except, Mayor & Leif. van Schaik absent.

The Members of y^e Convention that were in Toune did meet Together att y^e Citty hall upon the news that there were three Sloops in Sight whereof one had y^e king Jack aboard, and hereing that there were a Comp^e of Souldiers come by there beating of y^e Drum, foure of y^e Convention to witt Captain wendel Captain Bleeker Johannes Cuyler and Reynier Barents were sent aboard to know on what accompt they came, Jacob Milborne who was on board of Jochim Staets Sloop Replied. If the fort was open for his men to march in that night he was answered no, That y^e Mayor of y^e Citty had Possession of y^e fort who was Com-

mander of y^e Same and was Desyred to goe a shore where they would Discourse further, who with y^e s^d four Persones came to y^e Citty hall and was bid welcome by y^e members of y^e Convention then Present.

No sooner was y^e s^d Milborne come into y^e Citty hall which was very full of People, but addressed his Discourse to y^e Common People in a long oration with a high Stile & Language telling them That now it was in there powr to free themselves from y^t Yoke of arbitrary Power and Government under which they had Lyen so long in y^e Reign of y^t Illegal king James, who was a Papist, Declareing all Illegall whatever was done & past in his time, yea the Charter of this Citty was null & void Since it was granted by a Popish kings governour & that now y^e Power was in the People to choose both new Civill and Military officers as they Pleased, challenging all them that had bore office in king James Time to be Illegall, and therefore they must have a free Election and much Such like Discourse.

After Jacob Milborne had ended his long Discourse Jochim Staets & P^r Bogardus who came up with him from N: Yorke asked why y^e magistrates did not speak now, now was y^e time for to Speake upon which Dirk wessells Recorder Replyed, that there was time Enough yet, he was nott Authorized at that Juncture to make him answer to such Discourse, they had seen no Commission he had yett and that they were met together to make Billets for the quartering of y^e men If they were come with a good Intent, which lay Ready upon y^e Table, & y^t Milborne addressed his Discourse to y^e wrong People Since there were no arbitrary Power here; God had Delivered them from that yoke by there Majesties now upon y^e throne, to whom we had taken y^e oath of allegiance, for we acted not in king James's name but in king William & queen Marys & were there Subjects.

Jacob Milborne Desyred that y^e Mayor Might be Present in y^e Convention who was Twice Sent for, but answered y^t he could not leave his Post which was to keep good watch in there Majesties fort, Referring y^e s^d Milborne to y^e Gentlemen that were Conveined together and y^t he would call y^e Convention together to morrow after y^e 2d Sermon when they would Discourse the Case further with him, this

was Communicated to Jacob Milborne who answered that y^e Recorder Represented y^e Mayor in his absence, and Delivered y^e Convention a letter Signed by 25 Persones which was Read y^e Contents whereof is as follows

Fort William In N : York y^e 28 october 1689—

GENTLEMEN—The unspeakeable goodnesse of god and y^e unimagineable benefit which all Protestants Relating to y^e Crowne of England do Receive by the Ilustrious armes of the Prince of Orange now our Benigne Leige Lord and king as they are unexpressible So likewise they cannot but call for y^e most humble & unfeigned thanks to heaven and all Expressible Returns of obedience to his Majestie

Therefore to Evince y^e Same according to our Capacities wee y^e Committee or members chosen by y^e free and open Elections of y^e freemen in y^e Respective Counties of this Province and Councill of warr

Humbly tracing y^e Stepps and Laying hold of y^e Encouragement given by So Royall an Example have as farr as in us Lyed Prevented y^e Rageing Intrest of y^e Roman Catholic Party and there adherents in this Province and not only asserted the Right of our new Sovereigne but Reduced most of y^e Dissaffected to their obedience and Establisht his Majesties Interest upon So Sure a foundation y^t from thence already we fynde the fruits of Tranquility and Peace, So we doubt not, but all y^t are willing to be Esteemed of y^e Reformation will Comply with the same—; and to y^e Intent that none of his Majesties forts or Subjects should be Exposed where apparent fears and Dangers of his Professed enemies doth Threaten them as wee are made Sencible by yours of y^e County of albany, we have sent 50 men with arms suteable, which doubt not but will bee of Seasonable use for Defence of y^e Same, and have given full Power to our Trusty and Beloved friende Jacob Milborne gentleman to treat with Consult, order doe and Performe all things that shall be Requisite for his Majesties Service & your Safety to whom we Desyre you will give Credence and treat amicably that so we may not occasion y^e Enemy to Scandalize us with or take any advantage of Disputes and Differences amongst us, Especially when we are upon Such

good Terms of breaking of Papist and arbitrary Yokes from our necks forever. This all at p'sent from your Loveing friends.

Jacob Leysler junior	Samuel Edsall
Pieter demilt	Pieter de Lanoy
Joh : Beekman	Gerardus Beekman
John Slott	Myndert Corten
hendrick ten Eyck	Mathew harvey
Jh : Bruyns	Johannes V ^r melie
Is : d Riemer	Jacob Leysler
Jean Desmareest	Henry Cuyler
David Clerk	Richard Panton
Teunise TR Roelofse his	Adriaen van Schaik
marke	Gerrit Duyking
	Joh : de Peyster
	William Churchill
	Sjort olpherse

After y^e abovesaid Letter was Read y^e Recorder asked Jacob Milborne if he Pleased to have y^e People quartered which lay aboard since y^e Billets were Ready who answered no, But desyred Some Provision which was graunted & so Parted y^t night.

Memorandum that on y^e 10th day of Növement being Sunday

The following letter was Sent by Adam Vroman of Shinnectady to y^e Mayor which Milborne had sent to him to warne all y^e People there forthwith to come to albany and Receive there Rights Priviledges and Liberties in such manner as if the government of king James y^e 2d never had been, or any of his arbitrary Commissions or what is Illegally done by his governours never had been done or Past, which Letter follows in Terminis :—

[Translation.]

Whereas I am authorized by the Honorable Delegates or Members elected at a Free and Publick Election of the Freemen and Respective counties of the Province of N. York and Military Council thereof, to arrange and settle the affairs of the City & County of Albany according to the

Constitution of the other Counties of the Province aforesaid pursuant to the interest of His Majesty our Souveraign Lord & King and the Welfare of the Inhabitants of said Counties.

These are to advise and require all the Inhabitants of Shinnectady and adjoining places to repair forthwith to the aforesaid City of Albany to receive their Rights and Priviledges & Liberties in such manner as if the Government of King James the 2d had never existed or any of his arbitrary Commissions or any of his Governors illegal acts had never been executed or done.

Signed

JACOB MILBOURNE.

Upon which Adam Vroman sent him this answer:—

[Translation.]

MR JACOB MILBORNE.

Worthy Friend—I have just now received your letter. Firstly, I am not a person of quality; Secondly, the Indians lie in divers squads in and around this place and should we all repair to Albany great disquiet would arise among the Savages to the general ruin of this Country; therefore please excuse me as I am a person of no power nor authority.

Your affectionate friend

ADAM VROOMAN.

By which letter it is Plainly Evident y^e s^d Milborne Designs y^e Subversion of y^e government Confirmed by there Majesties Proclamation of y^e 14th feb. last, and thereby to Disturbe y^e Peace and Tranquility of there Majesties Leige People Especially in this Juncture when the Indians are Round about us, who much Depend on the Present Magistracy that have with so much trouble Pains and Cost Secured them to this government which if they should see y^t y^e authority here should be troden under foot would undoubtedly undertake Some Dangerous Design

And that it may be apparent to y^e world y^t y^e Design was Laid at N : Yorke, y^e following Letter writt by hend : Cuyler one of there Councill of warr as they Term them-

selves, to ye People of Schinnectady Desyreing there assistance, and that they would come to albany, Telling them itt was Resolved upon that they should have no lesser Priviledges then they of albany, both in Tradeing and boalting which Jacob Milborne would Disclose unto them and Such like false notions doth Sufficiently Demonstrate—

[Translation.]

N. Yorke 2 Novembr 1689

Copia vera of a Letter from London

All Lands Plantations houses and Lots which were escheated [*prys gemaekt*] since the year 1660 are again restored by Act of Parliament. It was communicated to his Majesty who approved of it. It will be passed in a few days. Parliament is resolved to make a public example of Sir Edmund Andros to the next Generation on account of his Arbitrary illegal proceedings. I break off herewith as it is too long to enlarge upon. Hearty respects to all Noble friends of Shinnechtady. This goes per Mr Vedders hand. I remain

Your friend & Servant

Hend: Cuyler

P. S. We earnestly request the aid and diligence of the Noble gentlemen there for the promotion of the Public Good in assisting those whom we now Send up at Albany's request being to the number of 50 men, of whom Jochim Staets is Commander: not doubting but the gentlemen of Shennechtady will be preferred to those of Albany in the approaching New Government as we pledge ourselves to speak in favor of your Diligence. I promise to send up to you the first Order which we expect from England.

We expect a short answer from You by the next opportunity.

Sir, We have this day resolved that you shall have no less Privileges than those of Albany in Trading and Bolt-ing, which Mr Milborne will explain to you. We therefore request that you will exhibit all Dilligence in repairing together to Albany to welcome said Milborne.

STORES out of his Majesties Garrison of New Yorke for his ^{s^d} Majesties Service in an Expedicôn to Albany November 2 1689.

100 Bullets divers Calibre
 16 hand Grenadoes
 2 quires Cartouch paper
 8 half & 2 whole barrells powder
 3 half barrels do
 10lb loose powder 1 bunch Match & Lintstock
 A Krygs Jack (a flag).
 100 flints 47 fire lockes & Bandelier—with
 1 halbert 1 Pike heading 1 Drum

Kilaen van Renselaer Esquire Justice of y^e Peace and Capt gerrit Teunise who were sent by y^e Convention to y^e Collony of Conetticut concerning y^e men which thatt Collony by y^e joynt Concurrence of y^e Collony of Massachusetts had Promised to send hither for our assistance being Returned brings a letter from y^e governor & Councill there, how that they are Resolved to Raise 80 men with there officers forth-with, that they may be upon there march hither upon munday y^e 13th of november.

The Agreement Concluded upon between y^e governor and Councill of Conetticut and our agents are as follows.

That we are to afford there Souldiers and officers ammunition meet Drink and Lodgeing sufficient

That we are to pay to y^e officers 8 shil. a day vizt

To y ^e Capt.	4 sh. 6d	} to be paid weekly.
To y ^e Leift.	2 sh	
To y ^e Ens:	1 sh 6d	

If any of ^{s^d} officers or Souldiers should be visited with Sicknesse or wounde, y^e Charge of Attendance Phisick and Doctors should be borne by us.

That we are to Provide a Canoe to carry y^e Company over Westernhook River

That y^e Souldiers arms be Repaired at our Charge if occasion

Which agreement was approven off by y^e Convention.

The Said Mr. Renselaer & Capt Teunise Report that when they come by kinderhook founde y^e People Very

much Inclined to mutiny who were Prepareing themselves to come hither by Reason of a Letter which they had Received of Jacob Milborne to come up to albany in all Speed to Receive Priviledges and Libertyes, So y^t they had much adoe to stop them however some Came.

Att a Convention &c. Albany in y^e Citty hall Die Sabbathi 10th november. Post merid : Anno Dom : 1689. Present.—Dirk wessels Recorder, Livinus van Shaik, Claes Rysse, albt Ryckman, C. gert Teunise, Capt Sanderglen, Ev. Banker, Jan nack, gerrit Ryerse, L: van Eps, L: Robert Sanders, C. John wendel, C. Jan Janse Bleeker, David Schuyler, C. Marte gërritse, kill: v. Renselaer, Reynier Barentse, Johannes Cuyler, Eghbert Teunise, Sweer Teunise, Ens: Joh: Sanders, Ens: gabriel Thompson.

The Convention being met together at the Citty hall Jacob Milborne was Sent for, the Recorder Dirk wessells assumed y^e Discourse and told that he had Received a Letter yesterday of y^e s^d Milborne directed to y^e Military and Civill officers and inhabitants of y^e Citty and County of albany, but y^e Convention not being full y^e Bussinesse was Delayed till to day which was Read being Signed by 25 Persones wherein was Inserted that there were 51 men Sent hither for our assistance, the Said Milborne was asked upon whose Cost and charge y^e men were come, and who were to pay them there pay. Jacob Milborne answered, that we of albany must pay them, and that they were hyred at 25 shil per month, the Recorder Replyed that that was Repugnant to there Resolution and letter sent to N: Yorke, y^e 4th of September Last which y^e s^d Milborne Perruseing founde to be soe, & askd all y^e People Standing by if they thought y^e County of albany would be able to pay y^t Charge, who all unanimously answered no; upon which y^e s^d Milborne said Then we shall fynde a way for it, and showed y^e Convention his Commission Signed and Sealed by 6 or 27 Persones y^e Same that Signed y^e letter which was Read: The Recorder told him that Such a Commission graunted by a Company of Private men was of no force here, and that he had no Power to doe or order any affaires in albany, but if he could

shew a Commission from his Majesty king william our Liege Lord then were willing to obey it.

The S^d Milborne went on and made a long oration to y^e Common People which were got together in y^e Citty hall of Popish government and arbitrary Power Condemning all things which had been done and Passed in y^e late King James Stuarts time Particularly y^e Charter of this Citty and that there ought to be a new Election of Magistrates &c and many other things to Stirr up y^e Common People, upon which he was told that if all things were null & void which were passed in King James time then y^e Inhabitants were in a Desolate Condition, Since many Patents of houses and lands were obtained in y^e Late King James time, which undoubtedly will be approved and confirmed by there Majesties now upon y^e Throne, and that there had been a free Election according to y^e Charter and further that they Plainly did Discern y^t y^e s^d Milborne by his Smooth tongue & Pretended Commissions did aim nothing else but to Raise mutiny and Sedition amongst y^e People which y^e Convention had with So much trouble these Six monthes Last Past kept in Peace and quietnesse Expecting dayly order from there Majesties King William and Queen Mary and that they had not Spared cost or charge to Secure y^e Indians to this government, of which there neighbors could give a Sufficient Testimony, and therefore, if things were Carried on as Milborne would have it, all would Runn into Confusion with y^e Indians all authority turned Upside Doune as in many Parts of y^e government was done, to which y^e Convention by no means could Condeshend, but were Resolved to be quiet & in Peace if Possible till y^e Long expected orders from there Majesties should come to hand under whom they acted, and therefore desyred y^e s^d Milborne to desist from Such Discourse, for that they would Dispute no more with him about it, leaveing all till a Lawful Power came, nott acknowlegeing him to have any, and that they should Proceed to discourse of quartering y^e men who endured so much hardship by Lyeing aboard, upon which it was Concluded to meet again in y^e morning about 9 a Clock to aggree about y^e quartering of y^e 51 men Sent for our assistance.

Memorandum — That Kiliaen van Renselaer Capt gerrit Teunise Capt Sander Glenn Leift. Jan van Eps Ens: Johannes Sanders & Sweer Teunise members of y^e Convention did approve of y^e order made y^e 7th & 8th Instant that Peter Schuyler Mayor should have y^e command of there Majesties fort till orders from there Majesties king William & Queen Mary

Die Lunæ 11 november 1689

The Convention were Intended to goe to y^e Citty hall but understanding that there was so great a multitude of people assembled together there in an Illegal manner to choose one Jochim Staas Leift off one of y^e Train bande Companies of this Citty under Capt. Wendel to be Capt. of y^t Company of Souldiers come from N: Yorke, They stayd att y^e Records house Endeavouring to agree with Jacob Milborne about y^e quartering of y^e men, the s^d Milborne Proposeing Some articles which were answered by y^e Convention and sent him by Capt Marte Gerritse Livinus Van Schaik & Johannes Cuyler, but y^e s^d Milborne Insisting to have y^e s^d men to be under a Superior officer who was to be Commander of y^e fort, Distinct from the Civill function, and that then he should fynde a way to pay y^e men, which y^e Convention by no means would Condeshend, but y^t s^d men should be under y^e command of y^e convention till orders came from there Majesties otherwise could expect no assistance from them, which answer was sent him by y^e s^d Capt gerritse alderman Schaik & Johannes Cuyler assistant.

In y^e meantime the Convention sent messengers thrice to y^e People Convened att y^e Citty hall to Disperse themselves and goe home, they nevertheless went on and choose y^e s^d Jochim Staets to be Capt of y^t Company come from N: Yorke by syneing there names to near a hundred Persones, most youtnes, and them that were no freeholders which s^d Place y^e s^d Jochim Staets did accept contrare to y^e order of y^e Convention of which he was a member.

Yea y^e People were so Rageing and mutinous that some of y^e Convention being in y^e Citty hall, were forced to withdraw themselves being threatened and menaced that they were in danger of there life, all which was occasioned by y^e

Instigation of Jacob Milborne who is come hither with no other Design then to overthrow all, as Plainly appears by all his actions Deludeing y^e Common Peuple by Promiseing them Priviledges and libertyes and such like false notions and Suggestions endeavouring to draw y^e People off from there obedience due to there Lawfull authority Confirmed by there now Majesties William & Mary and to fill this Citty and County with Divisions factions and Sedition to y^e utter Ruine of y^e same Especially in this juncture while we are Surrounded with y^e heathen who Seing such Divisions may undertake some Desperate Design and breake there Covenant with us kept so many Years Inviolable—

The Convention being met together in y^e fort Sent Johannes Cuyler Ens : Joh : Sanders & Ens : abr Schuyler to Leift Jochim Staets to know y^e Certainty, if he had accepted of y^e Capt. place by virtue of such Illegal assembly or meeting of y^e People chooseing him so who made answer

[Record is blank here]

This afternoon hend : ten Eyck was Sent by Jacob Milborne with this following Paper to y^e Convention Vizt.

Albany november y^e 11th 1689

Whereas I am authorized by y^e Committee for the Province of N: Yorke and y^e Councill of warr for y^e s^d Citty of N: Yorke aforesaid to order y^e affaires att albany, and in Pursuance thereof have made knowne there Demands unto y^e Convention (or as many as would appear) in y^e Toune house and y^e Rest of y^e Inhabitants according to Direction of a letter there Delivered and fynde no Satisfaction to my Proposealls, likewise haveing Discoursed some Points more Particularly with them, whereupon it was apointed y^t I should Present y^e Same in writeing this afternoon accordingly I offer Vizt

That there should be a free and open Election for all officers both Civill and Millitary for y^e Citty and County of Albany if it hath not been already done

That a Person should be chosen to Command y^e Kings fort Distinct from y^e Civill function,

That the articles for y^e men brought hither may be signed

That they would Consider of some Particulars Relateing Mr Thomas Sharpes Letter

That they would Produce there Evidence for grounding there Resolution which Mss Livinus Van Schaick & Jochim Staas were to Enform themselves off, and act as thereby was ordered

That they would Return me all y^e old armes in the fort which are unfixed in lieu off (or so many) as y^e arms furnished y^e men withall at N: Yorke

That they would Please lett me know what Stores they have for his Majesties service in his fort or can command upon an attaque of y^e french which god forbid

Signed JACOB MILBORNE

Die Martis 12 of November 1689

The Convention met together at y^e house of Capt Jan Janse Bleeker where it was unanimously Resolved to accept of y^e 50 men come from N: Yorke on no other terms Then that they should be under y^e Command of the Convention, and Since y^e members of y^e Convention were So many it was Resolved y^t Eight should be nominate who should Represent y^e Convention and Sign the articles with Jacob Milborne, as by y^e articles can be showne with which Resolution Capt Marte gerritse Livinus van Schaick & Johannes Cuyler were sent to Jacob Milborne who Returning to y^e Convention Reported they had agreed upon y^e articles which were ordered to be drawn over fair

The Convention considering y^e many Inconveniences that would Ensue by Jochim Staets takeing upon himself the office of Capt of that Company that came from N: Yorke by such an Irregular way as was Practised yesterday by the Common People in y^e Citty hall proposed to him y^e said Captains Place till orders from there Majesties Provided he would be obedient to y^e Convention or authority of this Place, y^t so by that means all jealousies and animosities may be laide aside and Peace & Unity Established, & all to goe hand in hand to defend their Majesties Interest, butt y^e sd Jochim Staas did flatly Refuse itt.

Post Meridiem

The eight men appointed by y^e Convention to Sign the articles with mr. Milborne to witt, Pieter Schuyler Mayor Capt Johannes Wendel Capt. Jan Bleeker kiliaen van Renselaer Capt Sanders glenn, albert Ryckman, gerrit Ryerse & Evert Banker went to y^e house of Richard Pretty where s^d Milborne was (Except the Mayor who had Signed already) and asked if he would sign y^e articles, who denyed to have made any such articles which caused many Debates, and y^t y^e s^d Milborne agreed upon y^e Point in y^e Presence of s^d Gentlemen; Milborne correcting the Paper himself, & was agreed to make no more Alterations, but to be writ over fair & Signed in y^e morning making his excuse that he could not attend it tthat night.

While y^e s^d Wendel and Bleeker were att Mr Prettyes they were sent for to come to gabriel Thomsones where a great Company of People were met together they sent y^e s^d 2 Captains Wendell & Bleeker up with a Message to y^e fort to y^e Mayor y^t y^e People were Resolved if he came not into Toune to choose new military officers.

Die Mercury 13 Novèmber 1689

Johannes Cuyler and abraham Schuyler were Sent to Jacob Milborne with y^e following articles which were Concluded the day before, to Enquire if he was ready to sign them y^e other Gentlemen being Ready, Vizt

ARTICLES made concerning y^e Receiving of — — — men officers and Centinells Sent by y^e Military officers of y^e Citty & County of N: Yorke upon y^e Desyre of y^e Mayor alderman Commonality and Military officers of y^e s^d County for y^e Security of there Majesties fort and y^e out Plantations and Inhabitants of y^e Citty & County of albany against any forreign or Domestick Enemies that shall Invade oppose or resist there Majesties king William & queen Maryes Intrest, which y^e Subscribers as Representatives for y^e Mayor aldermen Commonality and Military officers of y^e Citty of albany and the Justices and Military officers of s^d County doe hereby oblige to Performe these undermentioned articles

1 That y^e officers and Souldiers shall obey and Performe Such Commands and Directions as they shall Receive from time to time from y^e Eight underwritten Persones

2 That y^e s^d Eight Subscribers shall quarter y^e s^d officers and Souldiers as they shall see Convenient in the Citty & County of albany who shall be well fedd Decently Lodged according to there quality, Becomeing Persones in such Services att y^e Proper cost and charge of y^e Citty & County of albany

3 That they shall not be Exposed to any harder Service or any wise more Irregularly treated then y^e Rest of y^e men raised for y^e same Purpose

4 That they shall Remain in s^d Service from y^e 9th of novèmber 1689 untill the 25th day of March as aforesaid next ensueing or orders from there Majesty for longer Continuance, dureing which time from there Reception to y^e 25th day of March as aforesaid they shall and must Expect there Pay or wages from them who sent them

5 That they shall be Particularly regarded if any happen to be sick or Lame, or any ways Distempered according to Christian Care of Phisicks and Requisite attendance

6 That y^e s^d men are not to choose any officers over themselves but such officers as are already come up with them

7 That y^e s^d Eight Underwriters shall be obliged to pay y^e Passage of y^e s^d men to N : Yorke thus Concluded in albany y^e 13th day of novèmber 1689

The said Jacob Milborne said he had forgott some words which must be Inserted, Particularly y^e word Committee, and also would first have an answer upon his Proposealls which he Delivered on Munday Last before he would Sign y^e articles, y^t s^d Cuyler and Schuyler told him they could make no alteration without y^e Convention, but y^t y^e answer to his Proposealls was Ready and Signd and would be Delivered as soon as he signed the articles but not before

The Convention of Albany's answer to Jacob Milbornes Proposals which was to be Deliverd as soon as he Signd y^e articles about y^e men —, else not

That they being y^e Lawfull Civill and Military officers of y^e Citty & County of albany, and accordingly Since y^e

Proclamation of there Majesties William & Mary king & queen of England &c. in this Citty, have acted in there Respective Stations without y^e Least hinderance or obstruction from any Person, who are Resolved with y^e assistance of god so to continue till orders comes from there most Sacred Majesties when they will be ready & willing to give an account of all there actions during these Revolutions to such Person or Persons as there Majesties shall be Pleased to Send hither for y^t purpose, thinking themselves no ways obliged to article with or Render any account of there Proceedings to any Person Except they have Commission from there Majesties now upon y^e Throne, which we long have Expected and waited for, & still with Patience shall waite till god shall please to send it from England from there Majesties king William & queen Mary whom god Long Preserve

And if y^e s^d Milborne hath any Ammunition belonging to there Majestie Stores, y^e Convention Desyres he would Land it, and let them have it for there Majesties fort they are willing to give a Receit for y^e same

Signd PR SCHUYLER Mayor
 CLAES RIPSE VAN DAM alderm.
 K : V : RENSELAER Justice
 REYNIER BARENTS assistant

alb: 13 novembr 1689 SANDER GLENN Justice

The Convention haveing heard y^e Report brought them by Johannes Cuyler & abraham Schuyler, were willing to come to an accommodation if Possible & Resolved to graunt y^t y^e word Committee might be Inserted & was also Resolved if y^e s^d Milborne then Denied to Sign y^e articles to Deliver him over this following Paper

Mr. JACOB MILBORNE

Wee are sorry you should give yourself and us so much trouble concerning y^e Receiving and Quartering of the fifty men Sent up hither by y^e gent : of N : Yorke, if therefore there and y^e Intentions be good & Reall for y^e Security of there Majesties king William & queen Marys Intrest and the Safety of there Subjects here wherefore they were sent, Then y^e Convention Expect y^u will Comply with y^e annexed articles which we declare was after many debates

fully Concluded and agreed upon Yesterday, & this is y^e Last Resolution which y^e Convention can take in y^t Subject, neither will they Proceed to any further answers till this Bussinesse be Ended

Fort albany y^e 13 of nov
1689

Signd

P^r SCHUYLER Mayor

in y^e name of y^e
Convention of albany

The S^d Johannes Cuyler and abraham Schuyler were sent y^e 2d time with y^e articles to Jacob Milborne who told him y^t y^e word Committee as they called themselves was graunted, & if he was Ready to Sign, but answered he would not Sign y^e articles with many absurde words as y^e s^d 2 persones doe Relate upon which they delivered him y^e above-s^d Paper.

This day Jacob Milborne caused y^e Company of Souldiers Come from N: Yorke, which for 2 nights Past had Lyen at Marte gerritse's Island to march into Towne & y^e Burgers of y^t faction Received them in there houses without billeting or lawfull authority.

Die Jovis y^e 14th of november 1689

The Mayor came doune to Towne and went with y^e Convention to y^e Citty hall, were y^e Burgers forthwith appeared and there did Declare y^e Rasons why he had Secured there Majesties fort (since he had heard that diverse were Dissatisfyed at his so doing) vizt that he had Received Sufficent and Credible Information from N: Yorke, Especially from alderman Schaick who was in there Meeting of there Committe as they call it at N: Y: where he heard Jacob Milborne say he would goe to Albany and see y^e fort better Secured, Shewing them further three Testimonyes Sworne to, by which it did Evidently appear it was Concluded upon to make an absolute change of government, to carry some Persones Prisoners to N: Yorke, and so to make a generall disturbance among y^e People, and force us to Comply with there new fashioned government Declareing further that he had Sent y^e Recorder from time to time with y^e other members of y^e Convention to Discourse with Milborne Concerning y^e Receiving of 50 Souldiers, & to enquire with

what Power and authority he came here Upon which y^e Recorder Put them in minde of y^e Discourse Past between him and Milborne on Sunday's night concerning his authority, when it was Concluded upon to Consult next day about y^e Receiving and quartering of S^d Company of men whereabouts they had been in agitation till now; but See y^t y^e Said Milborne is no ways Inclined to come to any agreement. Since it was Positively Concluded upon, but when it came to Signing founde always Exceptions three Severall times which was y^e Reason y^e Convention did not meet Sooner at y^e Citty hall, upon which y^e articles was read concerning y^e quartering of y^e 50 Souldiers which Pleased y^e Burgers very well and wished they might be Signed; and Milborne being fetched was asked if Such articles were not Concluded upon who Confessed Yess but that he had given some Proposealls to y^e Convention, which he first would have answered and then Sign to y^e articles.

But y^e Convention Replyed y^t he had Delivered y^e articles concerning y^e quartering y^e men on munday morning & y^e Proposealls on Munday afternoon, and was therefore fitting that first an Issue should be made of y^e articles before an answer be given to y^e Proposealls, and y^t y^e answer to y^e Proposealls was Ready to be delivered assoon as he had Signd to y^e articles, But Refused in y^e p'sence of Twelve men whom y^e People had chosen to be Present to hear y^e Debates between y^e Convention and y^e s^d Milborne; whereupon a Certain Paper was Read which had been Delivered to y^e s^d Milborne y^e day before, y^e Purport of which was that they were not Designed to give him any answer to his Proposealls before he had Signd to y^e articles which was approved off by s^d 12 men Since it was Plainly Demonstratē how y^e s^d milborne had from time to time intended to Delay and Deceive them as by y^e Testimoneys can appear

The Convention Said to y^e s^d 12 men that they had used there uttmost Endeavors, & asked if they could Propose or think of any better means or method they would doe well to tell them, and Desyred them to Consult about y^e matter upon which after Consultation they Deputed three of y^e 12 men to witt Harme gansevoort Peter van waggelum and Jeronimus wendell who made Report to y^e Convention then all together at y^e Mayors house at Least Eighteen in number

Harme gansevoort being there Speaker, That they Concurr'd with y^e Convention and y^t y^e s^d Milborne ought to Sign y^e articles, and that y^e Convention could doe no more then they had done Referring further the mannagement of that affaيرة to y^e generall Convention Since they were Resolved to trouble themselves no more about it.

Die Veneris 15th of november 1689

Itt is orderd to be Entred how y^t Jacob Milborne came to there Majesties fort of albany on y^e 15th day of november 1689 with a Company of armed men, who upon his approach was charged by a messenger sent a Purpose not to come without y^e gates of y^e Citty nevertheless Marchd up and made Demand of there Majesties fort who was answered by y^e Mayor Pieter Schuyler Esq^r Commander of y^e s^d fort, Thatt he kept y^e Same for there Majesties king william & queen mary, & Commanded them away in there Majesties name with his Seditious Company, who after he had attempted to gett into y^e gate haveing one foot in was thrust out withdrew himself & Company to within y^e gates of y^e Citty, and there Putt up y^e Kings Jack facing to y^e fort, and Jacob Milborne after he had charged them to Load there guns with Bullets came to y^e Citty gate & Read a Paper.

A Company of Maquase who were come here for y^e assistance of there Majesties Subjects Standing upon y^e hill neer y^e fort and being Spectators to all these tumults Sent word by hille Pieterse y^e Interpreters Sister to y^e fort to acquaint y^e Mayor and y^e other gentlemen that Since they were in a firm Covenant chain with us, and Seeing y^t y^e People of N: Yorke came in a hostile manner to Disturbe their Brethren in y^e fort which was for our and there Defence, Desyred y^t y^e said hille should tell them if any of those men came without y^e gates to approach y^e fort they would fyre upon them and charged there gunns,

Upon which the members of y^e Convention then p'sent in y^e fort caused this following Protest to be Read off one of y^e Mounts

Fort albany y^e 15th day of november 1689

Whereas one Jacob Milborne hath with a Company of armed men, come up to there Majesties fort in a hostile manner with full arms and Demanded Possession thereof from y^e Mayor of y^e Citty who has y^e Command of y^e same who Declared to keep said fort for there Majesties William & Mary untill there orders comes but y^e said Jacob Milborne as a Tumultuous & Mutinous Person doth Proceed to occasion great Disturbance to there Majesties Liege People, by again facing to y^e fort with Loaden arms, Especially so many heathens to witt Maquase being y^e Spectators thereof who seems to be upon y^e Point to undertake some Dangerous Design, The Convention of y^e Civil & Military officers of y^e Citty & County of albany now at p'sent in y^e fort doe therefore Protest hereby in their Majesties King William & Queen Maryes name before god and y^e world against y^e s^d Milborne and his Seditious Troops, for all Dammages Murthers Bloodsheds Plunderings and other mischieffs which may Ensue by his Rebellious actions and charge him & them fort

Pr SCHUYLER Mayor
and commander of there Majesties fort

The Protest being Read hille akus Sister told y^t y^e Indians were very much Dissatisfyed & if Milborne did not withdraw with his Company they would fyre upon him, whereupon y^e Mayor Desyred Doctor Dellius & y^e Recorder to goe to y^e Indians to Pacify and quiet them for y^e Bussiness was y^t a Person without Power or authority would be Master over y^e gentlemen here which they would nott admitt; the Indians answered goe and tell him that if he come out of y^e gates we will fyre upon him, which Doctor Dellius forthwith Communicated to y^e s^d Milborne at y^e head of his Company in y^e Presence of a great many Burgers who made no further attempt to goe to y^e fort, but Marched doune y^e towne and Dismissed his men

Die Saturni y^e 16th of november A^o 1689

Notwithstanding y^t y^e Burgers according to their Duty had Referred y^e Bussinesse concerning y^e quartering of y^e

Souldiers to y^e Convention on y^e 14 instant nevertheless by y^e Perswasion of Jacob Milborne some of y^e Inhabitants gathered together att y^e house of Gabriel Thompson, where Sundrey of y^e Very same Persones appeard who were Deputed by the People Two days agoe to acquaint y^e Convention that they Referred y^e management of y^t affaire wholly to them

And these following Persones to witt Harme Gansevoort Pieter Bogardus Myndert harmense Dirk Bensing an Peter Van Waggelum Private but Extreame active men in these Revolutions have taken upon them to sign a Contract with y^e s^d Milborne concerning y^e s^d Company of Souldiers, not only without y^e least knowledge or Intimation of y^e Convention but after they were warned to y^e contrary who took upon them y^e Charge as overseers of s^d Company together with Jochim Staets who was made there Captain, who with much Perswasion of s^d Milborne at last was accepted by y^e men to be there Captain y^e s^d Milborne went away leaving said Company here in such Confusion.

Die Lun. 25 novembris 1689

Capt Bull arrived at y^e Green Bush with 87 men from N: England on Teusday following marched with flying Colours into Citty where he was Recd by y^e mayor & aldermen att y^e gate & bid welcom, he Drew up his men in y^e midle of y^e Broad Street gave three volleys & was answered by 3 gunns from y^e fort y^e men were orderly quartered in y^e Citty and extreame well accepted.

The 29 day of november 1689

Leift Enos Talmadge of Captain Buls Company marched with 24 men to Shinnectady to keep y^t Post as it was agreed upon by y^e 5 gentlemen appointed by y^e Convention & y^e Capt Bull & Jochim Staets.

Whereas Ensign abraham Janse is ordered to convey three men with thirty horses to woodberry who came here with y^e Souldiers sent hither for there Majesties Service These are in there Majesties name King William & Queen Mary to will and Require all there Majesties Subjects of this County of albany and to Desyre all there Majesties Subjects in y^e neighbouring Counties and Collony to be aideing and

assisting to y^e s^d Ensign and three men in y^e Prosecution of there journey and to furnish them with such necessaries as they and there horses shall have occasion upon s^d Journey being for there Majesties Service given att y^e Citty hall of albany y^e 26th day of november in y^e first year of there Majesties Reign A^o 1689

PETER SCHUYLYR Justice of y^e Peace

By the Mayor aldermen and Commonality and Military officers of y^e Citty of albany and Justices of y^e Peace and Military officers of y^e s^d County

Wee haveing taken into Consideration y^e Lamentable Condition of this Citty and County, occasioned by a dreadfull warr threatened from without, of which our neighbours and allyes have already felt y^e smart, as also y^e manifold Divisions and factions which are amongst y^e Inhabitants within, which are fatall Tokens for Land & Church, It is therefore thought Convenient to keep a Day Extraordinary for fasting & Prayer upon Weddensday y^e 4th of December 1689 to Pray to almighty god (whose wrath and anger for our manifold Sinns and transgressions is Righteously kindled against us) for Pardon and Remission of Sinns and to free us from y^e bloody Sworde of our Enemies without and Especially from y^e Inhuman Barbarity of y^e heathen, and on y^e other side to bynde y^e hearts and mindes of y^e People within, with Love and unity to y^e Praise of almighty God and y^e welfare of y^e Church and Country, Prohibiting therefore upon s^d day all manner of servile worke all Rideing Playing or other sorts of Recreation which may hinder or obstruct y^e worship of God that day Chárgeing and Commanding Expressly all y^e Inhabitants of this Citty & County to keep y^e said fast day most Solemnly, Thus given att y^e Citty hall of albany at a meeting of y^e Convention y^e 27th day of november 1689 in y^e first year of there Majesties Reign

God Save King William & queen Mary

Capt. Sander glenn Leift John van Eps & Ens: Joh: Sanders took y^e oath of fidelity to there Majesties before Peter Schuyler Mayor Justice of y^e Peace

Att a Convention &c.

albany y^e 28th day of November 1689

It was thought Convenient by y^e Convention y^t 5 of there members should be appointed to have a Conference with Capt Jonathan Bull & Mr Jochim Staets concerning y^e Souldiers they have under there Command here in Toune.

And for that Purpose were nominated Dirk Wessells Capt Marte gerritse Levinus Van Schaick Capt Sander glenn & Johannes Cuyler who in y^e behalfe of y^e Convention told them they had Two Companies Lyeing in y^e Toune and y^t y^e out Plantations were not secured where y^e Enemy first must be expected as Shinnectady half moon and Canastagioene, Desyred them to consider y^t some men might be sent thither with all Expedition, upon which Capt Bull Proposed to Mr. Jochim Staets to take tenn men out of his Company & y^e said Capt Bull would take Twenty men of his Company make in all 30 men & send to Shinnectady, upon which Mr. Staets answered he was but weake had but 46 or 47 men, & he would not breake his files he must at least keep 10 files, upon which Capt Bull Replied y^t he could not Expect that they would always be compleat for sicknesse and diverse other accidents might happen, Mr. Staets Proposed y^t Capt Bull should send 24 men to Shinnectady & y^t he Staets would join six of his Company with six of Capt Bulls men to goe and lye at y^e half moon & y^t by Turns one should have y^e Command 14 days & then the other whereupon Dirk Wessells answered that there was no quarters for 12 men at y^e half moon but that some men might goe to Canastagioene where 6 could be conveniently quarterd and y^t was a Dangerous Passe also But Capt Bull said he did not care to have his men so Scattered about.

The s^d Gent: told Mr. Staes that y^e Convention were Desyreous to know upon what account that N: Yorke Company lay there & if he would submitt himself to them Since they had not seen his Commission, he answerd he could not doe that since there were other overseers or weesfaders as he termed them appointed over his men, but he Promised & would Swear y^t nothing should be acted or done by him against y^e Convention althogh new orders did come, & desyred y^t y^e Convention would advise and Consult with these

overseers upon which they answered that there was many Dissentions in y^e Place already & by such Confusion and so many masters y^e Contention would augment and Increase, Mr Staets Replied it is now so we must doe as well as we can Joh : Cuyler asked to see his Commission but Refused to show it and so broke off from y^t discourse and Returned to y^e former Proposealls concerning y^e Sending out men to garrison y^e out Plantations, & it was finally Concluded that 24 men of Capt Bulls Company should goe to Shinnectady and 6 of his men to Paepsknee & of Mr. Jochim Staets men 6 to y^e half moon

And as Justices of y^e Peace they desyred y^e Commission officers to call a Court Marshall in y^e afternoon to settle y^e watch in y^e Toune y^t all Things may goe Regularly as was done

But that which was concluded upon on y^e forenoon was altered by some of y^e Military officers in there meeting unknown to y^e 5 gentlemen Viz^t y^t Mr Staets should send of his men ten to Shinnectady & Capt Bull 20, butt took no care for y^e half moon as was concluded upon by y^e Commissioners of y^e general Convention Nevertheless y^t which was Concluded upon by y^e Deputies of y^e Convention & Capt Bull and Mr Staets was thought fitt by y^e Convention to be Performed & Capt Bull accordingly sent his Lieft with 24 men to Shinnectady to keep that post but Mr Staets would send out no men as was agreed upon, but went to Shinnectady with some others of y^t faction, Insomuch y^t y^e Mayor himself & some other gent : were necessitated to goe thither to see y^e men of Capt Bulls Company quartered

Att a Convention &c. Albany 14th December 1689 Present

Peter Schuyler Mayor

D. Wessells Recorder

Joh : Wendell

Liv V Schaik

Jan Bleeker

Claes Ripse

Albert Ryckman

David Schuyler

Evert Banker

Reynier Barentse

Joh : Cuyler

Gert Ryerse

Kiliaen V. Renselaer

C. Marte gerritse

Resolved y^t some money be Raised by way of Loan for y^e Paying of Capt Bull & y^e other 2 Commission officers come

from Canetticut according to Contract who are to have 8 shil per diem upon which y^e Recorder & Mr Van Renselaer were sent to Mrs. Schuyler who is willing to advance £18: for a month without Intrest but if it be not Repaid in s^d Time to have moderate intrest & y^t shee may have a Bonde for y^e Payment of y^e Same upon which this following Bill was orderd to be writt

KNOW all men by these Presents y^t we whose names are underwritten members of y^e Convention of albaney doe acknowledge to have Recd of Mrs. Margret Schuyler y^e Somme of Eighteen Pounds Courant money of this Province which is toward y^e payment of Capt Bull and y^e other Commission officers come from Canetticut according to Contract which s^d Somme if it be paid in y^e Space of a month after y^e date hereof then no intrest has to be paid but if it be not justly & honestly Paid & satisfyed to y^e s^d Mrs. Margret Schuyler her heirs Executors administrators or assigns in y^e Space of a month after y^e date hereof then we whose names are hereunto Subscribed doe Promise Engage and oblige ourselves joyntly and severally our heirs Executors and administrators and every of them firmly by these p'sents to pay or cause to be paid unto y^e s^d Mrs. Margret Schuyler her heirs Executors administrators & assigns y^e s^d Somme of £18:—with y^e Interest of y^e same at Per cento to be Reckond from y^e 18 of January next. In wittenes whereof cember 1689

we have hereunto sett our hands in albaney y^e day of De-
Resolved y^t Dirk albertse Bratt and hendrik gerritse be sent for from Sarachtoge.

[Translation.]

Albany 16th December 1689

The Albany Convention having received the following news it is sent from the Mohawk Sachems by post to Akus to be forwarded to us.

1. That 10 Nations of Twigh Twighs are coming to the 5 Nations to destroy them.

2. That two of the Indian prisoners who were sent to France have returned back home, who say that Ambassadors must come to Canida.



3. That the Oonondages have sent for the Mohawk warriors and Sachems and that they must bring belts with them.

4. That the Mohawk prisoners were to France with the Cowherd who was taken prisoner at Onnondage.

5. That Cadarachqui is abandoned by the French.

Whereupon the gentlemen resolved to send Lawrence alias Jannetje the Indian to Onnondage to learn the truth hereof, and to forbid them in our name to send Ambassadors to Canida or to receive any according to our Treaty—not to trust the French, and if they let them cheat them not to blame us: and to communicate the following news to them.

That 2 ships have come direct from England to N. England, which give for news—

1. That almost all the large Ships of War are sailed full of people towards France, to seize it; full 300,000 men.

2. That 150 ships are ready to come westward to convoy our ships.

3. That we have here a brave Troop of Souldiers and if we want more, there are full 200 in the Sopus, and 3 or 400 in N. England.

This is sent in a letter to Sweer Teunise who shall go to Akus to interpret it correctly to him.

Mr. MAYOR Worthy and beloved friend Sr pieter Schuyler.

Ambassadors from Onondage and Oneyda arrive here just now who report to us that I must accompany them to Albany to interpret their propositions to you. As it is inconvenient for me at present I have taken the liberty to put their meaning on paper.

They let your Honour thus Know that the news received from Canada shall not be communicated before all the Sachems have assembled. Your Honour & Johannes Wendel and I are sent for Express to be present there as they will not discuss the matter until you are there, and then your Honour shall also deliberate on it in order to consult with them as to what may occur to You.

They have again seen three of their Indians who were prisoners, but they do not expect to have them back again as they must return quickly to Canada. They also assure you that they are not going to lie on there backs in conse-

quence of these tidings of peace, and learn to fight only by looking Sideways at it—but they shall again grapple with it because Many of their War chiefs (*Veltoversten*) have remained in that Country.

They also say that had the Governor of Canada sent the prisoners back home to us as soon as they had come from France, they had in no wise determined on peace, inasmuch as only thirteen survived : all the remainder died of Sickness.

They hear two letters have come to the Jesuit—one from the Governor, the other from Pere Lamberville. They had consulted—to wit, those of the Domine's side—to burn them, but the more cunning Sachems advised that they should be opened before the full Council ; your Honour will then be able to see whether they will contain any deception. If, on the other hand there be none, they shall then be handed to the owners.

They also acquaint your Honour that it is a lie that 10 nations of Savages came to destroy them, but Ambassadors of 7 different Nations have come in *Zinnodo Wan ha* and restored 2 Seneca prisoners and promised to give up 4 more of them as soon as they shall have returned home ; also to treat for peace, and say there are 3 Nations which would continue the War, namely—the *Kightages* and the *Twightwighs* and the *Sawenochques* and give 2 Strings of Zewant with this letter.

The 3 prisoners from Canada had reported that Cuadarghque is abandoned and they found 30 barrels of powder there ; among the rest was a barrel of Match in a hole which they intended to set fire to and thus to burn up the others. But it went out of itself, after burning an ell in length. There found considerable booty both in beaver and peltries in the fort. Six of the principal officers were drowned after they left the fort and fled to Canada, with divers soldiers but they know not how many.

They further say that they had proposed this to Duinandougha, whereupon the Cajadorus answers—If my brothers do not find it convenient for them to journey so far, they would come to Duinandoughe, and should your Honour inform him of your wish it shall be faithfully attended to provided your honour send along one, two or three Strings.

No more than commending you to the Lord with the hearty Salutations of your Servant—by my order,

JACQUES CORNELISEN

This 25th December A^o 1689

Addressed — Aen d'E. Achtbare Mr

Major Pieter Schuyler Residerende tot Albany.

At a Convention of the Mayor Aldermen and Commonality and Military officers of y^e Citty and County of Albanie y^e 27th day of December 1689

Five messengers called Desagochquaetha Arachkoenichta Dehashedis Rashiedeagoc and Adochtirasse being sent by the Sachims of onnondage and Oneyde to acquaint us and them of New England that there are three of y^e Indians come back into y^e Country which were sent Prisoners to France, who are Sent by them of Canida to Propose a Peace or Truce, but that they have Resolved not to hear them till Some Gentlemen goe from hence to be Present at there general meeting at Onnondage, and there Consult what shall be necessary for y^e Publike good Doe Say further that there are 13 Indians come back from France the Rest being 23 all dead of Sicknesse and that there are Two Letters Intercepted which y^e Governor of Canida and father Lamberville had Sent to y^e Jesuit in Oneyde, which they keep till y^e gentlemen from hence arrive there, when they will be opend to see what Treachery the french Design

That there are messengers from Seven of y^e farr nations come to y^e Sinnekes who Speake of Peace haveing Deliverd Two Sinneke Prisoners and Promisd to Deliver foure more as soon as they come home, and y^t three of y^e farr nations will Continue y^e warr.

They bring further news y^t Cadarachqui is Deserted by y^e french and that y^e Indians have founde thirty Barrells of Pouder and abundance of Beverand Peltry there and y^t Six of y^e Principle officers were Drownd in goeing home to Canida from Cadarachqui and Sundry Souldiers.

Vpon which it was Resolved unanimously to Send Caristasie Tosoquatho and Jurian three of y^e most Prudent Maquasse Thither to onnondage with this answer it not being thought Convenient at this juncture to Send Christians from y^e Convention.

1 Wee are glad to hear y^t y^e Report of y^e 10 nations of Indians Westward comeing Doune to Destroy y^w is false and on y^e other Side much Rejoyced that Seven of s^d nations are Inclined for Peace, which we y^e more must Recommend to y^e Brethren y^t yow may have y^e Larger Scope to Revenge your Selves of y^e French for y^e Blood shed by that false nation, who are now in a mean Condition, and think to Ensnare yow with y^e 13 Prisoners they have sent for from france, and haveing obtained Such a Peace, will have y^e better opportunity to Catch a great number of y^e people as they did in y^e Last Peace, Therefore we doe Recommend you (as we are in a fast Covenant chain together) not to hearken to y^e french nor Speak to them of Peace Since our great king is in actual warr with s^d nation

2 We would come in Person to be Present at your meeting according to your Desyre, but we have Recd a Ship from England which brings us Certain news, that there is a governor for us upon y^e way with many Souldiers & is Expected every houre, when we shall Send you an Expresse to Onnondage a horseback hoping to have orders by our Governor that y^e English may unanimously goe and Ròot out Canida

3 Concerning y^e 13 Prisoners come from france being all that is to be founde of 39 our advise is y^t yow make Demand of them Positively of y^e French, being Stole from yow and Deceitfully taken in time of Peace, in y^e 2d Place if y^e french there hearts were good, they would have sent yow y^e Prisoners assoon as they came from france. Therefore doe not heare them Speake of any thing before they have Sent you back your Thirteen Prisoners, But yow need not be affraid of your Prisoners So Long as yow have y^e Jesuit and So many french in your Countrey whom yow must keep verry well to be Exchanged as was done in Col Dongans time; It is certain they are in no hazard that yow should be so hasty to release them, they will nott kill them it not being y^e Christians fashion.

4 And for y^e Brethrens more Incouragement we can assure y^w y^t the French king hath his hands so full that he cannot assist Canida much, Yow may See this Plainly by there Leaving Cadarachqui.

5 That they send y^e Two Letters writt by y^e governor of Canida and Lamberville y^e Priest, to y^e Jesuit at Oneyde

hither if not already done, and shall Inform them with y^e Contents thereof, and take Especiall care that the messengers that Return to Canida Carry no Letters from y^e Jesuit or any body Else thither.

A true Copy Examind per
ROBERT LIVINGSTON Clk

Att a Convention &c. Albany, Die Sabbathi y^e 5th of January 16 $\frac{8}{10}$ Present Peter Schuyler Mayor D Wessells Recorder Captain John wendel Liv: van Schaik C. J. Bleeker Claes Ripse David Schuyler albert Ryckman C. Marte gerritse Kilian van Renselaer Reynier Barents Evert Banker gert Ryerse.

It was again put to y^e vote whether any members of y^e Convention should goe to Onondage to be Present at y^e general meeting of y^e Indians.

But was unanimously Resolved upon y^e negative Confirming there Resolution of y^e 27 of december last since it is judged dangerous to be there if y^e Indians should Conclude of any Peace or truce which they some times have done notwithstanding all Perswasions to y^e Contrare, and since Tahaiadoris cheeffe sachim of y^e Maquase is bounde thither It is thought Convenient y^t he Repeat y^e 5 articles sent by Caristasie and Tosoquathio thither and withall put them in mind that this is the Prefixed house to speake of Peace and all Publike affaires and not Onondage, and y^t y^e Sachim sent for by y^e governor of Canida by no means goe thither to Treat or act with our great Kings Enemies, and y^t we hope y^t y^e 5 nations will not be so mad as to hearken to any Peace with the treacherous french at such a juncture when y^e greatest hopes is of Totally Rooting there name out in America but on y^e Contrare take y^e wholesome advice of there Brethren y^e Christians, who knows what is for there Security better then they doe themselves Lastly to Charge & Command them to make no Peace truce or any sort of amicable treaty with y^e french Since his Majesties Declaration of warr against them which hes been so much longed for by y^e English nation is now come over and as they are subjects of our great King of England Soe they can not expect to keep y^e Covenant chain Inviolable with this government

and make Peace with Canida while we are in actual warr with said nation. Therefore Remember we have warned y^e y^t if any evill be fall y^u you must always acknowledge we gave you fair advertisement.

It was also Resolved y^t Tahaiadoris should have a faddem of Duffels a shirt and a Pare of Stockings.

And y^t a Belt of wampum should be sent to y^e 4 Sachims of Dowaganhaes or farr nations to Congratulate y^e Peace made between them & y^e Sinnekes.

Att a Meeting &c.

Albany January 6th 16⁸⁹₉₀

Present as before except Kiliaen van Renselaer & gert Ryerse absent.

The Convention being mett again to consult about y^e affaires of y^e Indians y^e members continue in there opinion y^t none of y^e Convention goe thither to y^e Indians general meeting, but Considering that it is of great Import, and that they may be y^e more Certain and Satisfied y^t y^e Proposealls sent to said Indians by Tosoquatho Caristasie and Jurian may be Exactly and Peremptorily told them; according as it is mentioned in y^e 5 articles Concluded upon y^e 27 december last.

It is Resolved y^t arnout Cornelise sworne Interpreter goe thither to Onnondage withall Convenient speed who Desyres y^t one may be appointed to goe along with him y^t understands y^e Language, upon which Robert Sanders was pitched upon to goe for his assistance who upon his arrivall there shall take Especiall Care y^t y^e 5 articles be Plainly told to y^e Sachims in there general meeting which are herewith given you, & further in our name to acquaint

PROPOSITIONS to be made by Arnout Cornelise Interpreter to whom Robert Sanders is joyned for assistance in y^e Indians Generall meeting at onnondage in ye name and behalfe of y^e Convention of albanie over and above y^e 5 articles sent them by Caristasie Tosoquatho and Jurian albany y^e 6th day of January 16⁸⁹₉₀

1 That albanie is y^e Prefixed house to Treat and Speak of peace with all Sorts of people and y^t they who Strive to

make a Peace or Cessation with y^e french must be lookt upon as persones who are Designd to make a breach in y^e great Silver Covenant chain which hath been So many years kept Inviolable by this government

2 That they must look upon themselves as they are, to witt Subjects of y^e great king of England who cann make no peace with them who are his Publik enemies You have felt y^e smart of makeing peace with the french nation already, when they were alliges of our Great king, then you did it without our Consent

3 That y^e Sachim Degannesore who is sent for by the governour of Canida by no means goe thither since they are absolute Enemies of our great king whose Declaration of warr is now come to hand which hath so long been Desyred by y^e English nation in which Declaration his majestie forbids all his subjects to keep the least Correspondence with y^t false nation

4 Never could there be greater Disobedience and madnesse Committed by people then for y^e 5 nation to hudle up a sort of peace or Cessation of arms with y^e french at this Juncture when y^e greatest hopes are of rooting out of y^e Very name of y^e French in america by the English who are Twenty to one of y^e french in Canida

5 We have sent Arnout Cornelise y^e Interpreter accompanied with Robert Sanders to be present at your Generall meeting not only to Poure understanding into yow, but in our name to Charge and Command yow as you love y^e protexion of our great king and y^e friendship of this Government by no means to hearken to nor make any peace or Cessation or truce with y^e french Directly or indirectly.

6 Thatt y^e Sachims Endeavor to perswade 3 or 400 Indians to come towards our Confines ahunting to be as skouts to watch y^e french Designs for when they most Speak of peace then warr is in there hearts and therefore are not to be trusted since they have called all there Garrisons together to mont Royall

Was Signed

PR SHUYLER mayor

DIRK WESSELLS Justice

JOH : WENDEL Justice

JAN JANSE BLEEKER Justice

A True Copy Examind per

ROBT LIVINGSTON Ck

At a Convention of the Mayor Aldermen Commonality and Military Officers of y^e Citty of Albanie and Justices and Military Officers of the Said County, held in Albanie Die Saturni den 11th Januarie A^o 1688⁸⁹ Present Peter Schuyler mayor, Captain John wendel, Captain Jan Bleeker, David Schuyler, Reynier Barents, Gert Ryerse, Captain Marte Gerritse, Dirk Wessels Recorder, Livinus Van Shaik, Claes Ripse, Albert Ryckman Evert Banker, Kilian van Renselaer, Joh : Cuyler

A Certain Letter was brought into y^e Convention by Captain Johannes Wendell Signd by Jacob Leysler the Contents whereof are as follows

New Yorke y^e 28th December 1689

GENTLEMEN — I having Receivd orders from his Majestie KING WILLIAM for takeing care of this Government have Commissionated Captain Jochim Staas To take into his Possession Fort Orange and keep y^e Souldiers in good order and Discipline, and y^t y^e Magistracy may be in a good Decorum have Ordered and doe hereby Order that free Elections be forthwith made for a Mayor and Aldermen whom I have Signified to Captain Staas with whom Pray Correspond and give all due assistance for his Majesties Intrest and y^e Safety of y^t Citty and County y^t so Peace and Tranquillity may be Preserved amongst you, untill wee shall Receive further orders from y^e King, which is y^e needfull matter at present from

Your Loveing Frinde

JACOB LEYSLER

The Superscription was
To y^e Military and Civill officers and y^e Protestant freemen
Inhabitants of y^e Citty and County of Albanie

Vpon which it was Resolved by y^e Convention to send the high Sherriffe of y^e Citty and County to y^e said Jochim Staas with this message

WHEREAS a Certain Letter of Jacob Leysler dated y^e 28th day of December Last at N : Yorke hath been Read in the Convention, wherein he writes y^t he Jacob Leysler hath Received orders from KING WILLIAM for y^e takeing care of

this Government and accordingly Commissionated Jochim Staas to take into his Possession fort Orange and Orders free for a mayor and Aldermen whom he hath Signified Elections now met together that Richard Pretty Esquire high Sherriffe to y^e s^dStaas, It is therefore thought Convenient by y^e convention of y^e City and County of Albanie doe Repare to Jochim Staas, and Demand if any such orders from our Souveraign Leidge Lord KING WILLIAM be sent to him as Jacob Leysler mentions in his Letter, Being Desyreous to see them that we may Conform and Behave our Selves accordingly: Since y^e Preservation of y^e Peace of our Souveraign Lord KING WILLIAM as it is a duty Incumbent upon us, So it is our only aim to have y^e same kept Inviolable in these Dangerous times—

Signd

DIRK WESSELS Justice
 P^r SCHUYLER Mayor
 MARTE GERRITSE Justice
 LIV: VAN SCHAIK Justice
 of y^e Peace
 EVERT BANKER assistant

The high Sheriffe R: Pretty Esquire Returns from Jochim Staas and says that he hath Deliverd him y^e message & y^t said Jochim Staas comes Presently

Jochim Staas appears in y^e Convention and says he doth not Intend to answer y^e Convention and says he doth not Intend to answer y^e Convention by writeing but by Discourse, alledgeing that he might be Ensnared by writeing upon which the Gentlemen did Insist, that if he had any Lawfull Authority Devolved from our Souveraign Lord KING WILLIAM upon Jacob Leysler, that he would be pleased to show itt, they were willing to Obey, and notwithstanding y^e orders were not Directed to Mr Leysler yet they were willing with all cheerfullnesse to Obey such orders as were Comprehended in said Letters, but cannot obey Captain Leysler as Leift governor Except his Majestie hath made him soe, upon which Jochim Staas Replyed y^t we knew well enough y^e KING's Letters were Directed to Captain Nicholson and in his absence to such as for y^e time being take care for y^e Preserveing y^e Peace and administring the Laws in their Majesties Province of New Yorke, and further said

Lett y^e Bell be Rung and Lett all y^e People come Together and then he would show what he had to show, Whereupon y^e gentlemen of ye Convention Replyed that they were not willing to Runn into Confusion to Convein y^e People before they knew what to Publish or Declare to them; and withall Desyred Since he acknowledged to have a Proclamation for y^e Proclaimeing of there Majesties King and Queen of England Scotland France and Irland & a which of Scotland hath not hitherto been done here, that they might have there Majesties Proclamation to Proclaim there s^d Majesties accordinly, and they would cause the Companies come in arms, & doe it with what Solemnity the Place could afford, but y^e s^d Jochim Staas answered y^t y^e Proclamation was sent to him, & he would Obey Orders

Post Meridiem.

Jochim Staas accompanied with Peter Bogardus came to y^e Convention and there showd an Order from Jacob Leysler authorizeing Jochim Staas assisted with y^e Freeholders and Inhabitants of Albanie to Proclaim William and Mary Prince and Princesse of Orange to be king and Queen of England Scotland France and Irland & a Since he y^e s^d Leysler had Received Letters from y^e Lords of his Majesties most honorable Privy Councill dated y^e 29th day of July 1689 to Proclaim there Majesties if not already done, to which Intent he had sent a Proclamation for y^e Same Purpose which Proclamacön is made by y^e s^d Leysler and not a Proclamation sent hither by there Majesties as y^e Gentlemen of the Convention did Conclude and Expeët it was.

Vpon which many Debates were made, But Jochim Staas Insisted Principally if the Gentlemen did not acknowledge Captain Leysler to be Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Cheeffe of this Province, and whither they would obey him as Such.

The Gentlemen of y^e Convention asked if he had nothing else to show which Impoured Captain Leysler to be Lieutenant Governor then those Papers now Produced and if he had y^e Copies of y^e Letters Sent by his Majestie for y^e Province of N : Yorke, who Replyed, If he did show the Copies thereof then yow would say it was Milborn's writeing,

he Staas shewd a Commission from Leysler to take Possession of fort Orange and an order for a day of Thanksgiving. The Convention told Jochim Staas that if he could Produce but y^e Least orders from his Majesty King William directed to Jacob Leysler then they would obey him and Submitt, Else thought itt not answerable to Obey his Commands in y^e Least, but desyred Copies of those Papers which he shewed, & they would Consider y^e Bussinesse when Some members of y^e Convention who were not in Toune were made acquainted with itt and give him there answer in writeing telling him withall they were Intended to write to Captain Leysler about it, but y^e s^d Jochim Staas did not think it Convenient to give Copies of y^e s^d Papers and so went away he and Peter Bogardus together.

Att a Meeting of there Majesties Justices of y^e Peace of y^e Citty and County of Albany Die Sabbathi 12^{mo} January A^o 1688⁹⁰ *Post Meridiem* Present P^r Schuyler May^r Dirk Wessells Record^r Cap^t Joh: Wendel Cap^t Jan Bleeker Livinus van Schaik David Schuyler Alb^t Ryckman Cap^t Marte Gerritse Kiliaen van Renselaer Claes Ripse *Justices of y^e Peace.*

ALL the Justices of y^e Peace of y^e Citty and County of Albanie except Major Abraham Staas Dirk Teunise and Captain Sander Glen were Conveined together to give their opinions whether Captain Jacob Leysler ought to be Esteemed and acknowledged to be y^e Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Cheefe of the Province Since nothing hitherto hath been Produced to there view from his most Sacred Majesty KING WILLIAM our Souveraign Leige Lord whereby they can acknowledge him soe, only takes upon him y^e Title in Severall Papers which have been showne by Jochim Staas yesterday.

Peter Schuyler Mayor his vote is that he cannot acknowledge y^e s^d Captain Leysler to be Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Cheeffe of this Province nor Obey his orders till he hath showne that he hath Lawfull Authority from his most Sacred Majesty KING WILLIAM so to be.

Dirk Wessells votes y^e same with y^e Mayor

Captain Wendel is van opinie om dat hy sich Sodanigh Shryft als Luytenant Gouverneur en Commandeur an Chef, dat zyn verstant niet & can beseffen off het sodanigh is of niet & is;

Captain Jan Jansz Bleeker is of y^e same opinion with Captain Wendell which being translated is as follows that because he writes himself soe as Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Cheeffe, That his understanding cannot Comprehend whither it be soe or not soe

Livinus van Schaik is of y^e Same opinion with y^e Mayor

David Schuyler is of y^e same opinioin with y^e Mayor

Albert Ryckman of y^e Same opinion with y^e Mayor

Captain Marte Gerritse is off opinion y^t he cannot see y^t he is Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Cheeffe, before he shows it, that he hes it from his most Sacred Majestie KING WILLIAM

Kiliaen van Renselaer is of y^e same opinion with y^e Mayor

Claes Ripse is of y^e same opinion with y^e Mayor

The opinion of Captain Jonathan Bull who Commands the men sent hither from N: England for our assistance being asked says, That for any thing he hath either seen or heard yet, hath no Reason to Conclude y^t Captain Jacob Leysler is either Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Cheeffe of y^e Province of N: Yorke

The opinion of James Bennet Ensign to Captain Jonathan Bull being asked says, y^t for anything that hes appeared to him, he cannot judge that Captain Leysler is Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Cheeffe of y^e Province of N: Yorke

While y^e s^d Justices of y^e Peace were together a Letter comes from Captain Sander Glenn there Majesties Justice of y^e Peace at Shinnechtady Informing them how that there are five Commissions come to Shinnechtady from Captain Leysler for five Justices of y^e Peace brought thither by Jeronimus Wendell and Gerrit Luykasse, y^e Persones are Myndert Wemp Dowe Aukus Ryer Jacobse David Christoffelse & Johannes Pootman, and a Commission to call the People together to choose new Captain Lieutenant & Ensign and a Toune Courte, and y^t y^e s^d 5 justices come here tomorrow to assist Mr Jochim Staas and to Enter upon there office.

The said Captain Sanders together with y^e Lieutenant & Ensign and Sweer Teunise members of y^e Convention doe write to the gentlemen that there vote is not to Obey Captain Leyslers orders, But to Protest against his Illegal Proceedings.

And since we are Informed by Captain Bleeker of one of y^e Train band Companies of this Citty that Jochim Staas did ask him to beat y^e Drum and call his Companie together tomorrow to Publish a Proclamation sent hither by Captain Leysler of there Majesties to be King and Queen of England Scotland France and Irland, which Proclamation y^e s^d Justices Declare they are Ready to Proclaim, if there is y^e Least Title of orders for y^e same from there Majesties but since this is used merely as a means to Establish Captain Leyslers authority who makes y^e s^d Proclamation

It is y^e opinion of y^e Mayor and Aldermen and the Justices to Discharge Captain Bleeker and Captain Wendel not to Convein their Companies together nor beat any Drums, to Disturbe y^e Peace of there Majesties Leige People of this Citty, Since y^e s^d Magistrates are Resolved to use all means and methods to Preserve y^e Peace of our Souveraign Lord king WILLIAM & Queen MARY and not to suffer y^e Least Innovation or Alteration in y^e government of this Citty and County till orders comes from his Majesty King William for y^e same, which never hath been hitherto showne

RESOLVED that for y^e Preservation of y^e Peace of our Souveraign Lord & Lady King William & Queen Mary and y^e wellfare of the Inhabitants of this Citty and County of Albanie the following Protest be Published in a most Solemn manner tomorrow, only Captain Wendel & Captain Bleeker say they will have nothing to doe with y^e Protest when they heard it Read

WHEREAS Jacob Leysler of y^e Citty of N : Yorke Merchant hath for some monthes past assumed to himself a Power to Command there Majesties Fort at N : Yorke, and brought to his Devotion severall of y^e adjacent Tounes and Villages without y^e Least Commission or Authority derived to him from y^e Croune of England ; whose Ambitious and Restlesse Spiritt, together with Diverse of his associates have Indefaticably strove and Endevord to bring there Majesties KING WILLIAM and QUEEN MARYS Loveing subjects in y^e

Citty and County of albany unto y^e same Confusion and Slavery, upon Pretence to Redeem them from Arbitrary Power, and to free them from y^e Yoke of Popery, which his Creatures when Last here did Endeavor to Infuse into y^e heads of y^e People and to stirr them up to Sedition and Dissobedience to y^e Lawfull Authority Confirmed by there Majesties most Gracious Proclamation; But he the said Leysler not attaining his aim, which was y^e Subversion of y^e Government of this Citty and County (so Extreame Dangerous at this Juncture by Reason of y^e Indians) Continues Still his Malice, and Endavors to Disquiet there Majesties Leige People, by assumeing to himself the Titell of Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Cheeffe of there Majesties Province of N: Yorke, without y^e Least Shadow of orders or authority so to doe from his most Sacred Majestie KING WILLIAM, Deludeing the Common People and makeing them Believe, y^t y^e letters which were sent by his Majestie to Francis Nicholson Esquire his Majesties Lieutenant governor and Commander in Cheeffe of New Yorke and in his absence to such as for y^e time being take Care of y^e Preserving of Peace and administering y^e Laws in said Province of N: Yorke, Belonged to him, which he can no ways Pretend to, but on y^e Contrary we must Conclude are Directed to us so farr as y^e County of albany is a Part of y^e Province of New Yorke and althogh y^e s^d Leysler is sufficiently senceible of y^e Dangerous Condition y^e Citty and County of Albany are in, by Reason of y^e French of Canida and there Indians which we may dayly Expect, haveing Intelligence that they have Drawne all there forces together to Mont Royall, y^e season of y^e year being now most favourable, if they Design to make any Attaque upon us, who besides are using all Possible means to Delude and Draw off y^e five nations of Indians westward from there Obedience and Subjection to y^e Croune of England by there Indians Lately come from france, By which means there Majesties Intrest will not only in y^e Citty and County of albany but also in y^e Northern Parts of america suffer Extreame, To Prevent which we have spared neither cost nor Trouble to secure them to this Government. Yet he y^e said Leysler doth Continue to make new Confusions when Peace and Unity is most Requisite by sending orders and Commissions to Jochim Staes, Par-

ticularly a Commission to take into his Possession fort Orange and Diverse oyr Commissions to sundrey Persones of this Citty and County, intending thereby to subvert y^e government here and Turn all upside Downe, writing Seditious Letters which are come to our hands wherein he orders new Elections for Mayor and Aldermen forthwith to be made whom he hath signified to y^e s^d Staas Contrare to the Priviledges of this Citty Graunted by Charter, soe y^t Great Part of y^e Time must be spent to Defeat the s^d Leyslers Pernicious and Malitious Designs which otherwise Could be Employd to Resist upon all occasions y^e Common Enemy and for y^e Publike good, and althogh y^e Bussinesse hath been sufficiently Debated with y^e s^d Jochim Staas and so many Arguments used as ought to Convince any Rationall man, That if he could show but the Least Title of an order from our Souveraign Leige Lord KING WILLIAM to y^e s^d Leysler or authentique Copies thereof, wee were willing and Ready to Obey him or if he could not Produce Such that if he could but Deliver us authentique Copies of his Majesties Letters or orders sent to Captain Nicholson, wee were most willing to Obey and Perform whatever was Comprehended in the Same, wee have by the assistance of God dureing these Revolutions taken care for y^e Preserveing y^e Peace & and administring y^e Laws in our said Citty and County notwithstanding all Combinations and Contrivances to y^e Contrare, and forasmuch as we have seen among y^e Papers sent by y^e s^d Leysler to Jochim Staas a Proclamation made by y^e s^d Leysler Pretended Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Cheeffe for y^e Proclaiming WILLIAM and MARY Prince and Princesse off Orange KING and QUEEN of England Seotland france & Irland &^a together with a warrant Signd by y^e s^d Leysler authorizeing Jochim Staas to Publish y^e same, mentioning y^t he Leysler had Received Orders dated y^e 29th day of July 1689 (never yet showne to us) to Proclam there Majesties if not already done, which Titles of Prince and Princesse off Orange since they have above six months agoe been Proclaimed here KING and QUEEN of England France and Irland &^a and we in there names so acted would be a Dimunition of there Majesties Titles, but if they were to be again Proclaiemd wee Conceive would be of Scotland alone, since it is mentiond in s^d Order

to Proclaim there Majesties if not already done ; And altho y^e s^d Staas knows y^t there Majesties were Proclaimed here in albany on y^e first day of July Last KING & QUEEN of England France and Irland &^a in y^e Self same manner as our neighbours of Boston had done to whom his Majesties is Pleased to signify his Royall approbation of y^e samie and gracious acceptance, and having Desyred y^e s^d Jochim Staas, that if there was any Orders from there Majesties for a second Proclamation because Scotland was not Inserted in y^e first that we were most willing and Ready to doe itt with what solemnity y^e Place could afford. But could get no oyr answer of him, then whether we would not acknowledge Leyslers authority, and y^t he had no other Proclamation then y^t made by y^e s^d Leysler which s^d Proclamation we are Credibly Informed y^e s^d Jochim Staas doth Design to Proclaim by which means he Intends to Erect and Establish Leyslers authority here, and so overthrow y^e whole p'sent Magistracy, whereby many Mischeiffs and Calamities must of necessity Ensue to his Majesties good subjects since y^e Indians have much Depended upon them during these Revolutions

And that it may be Apparent to y^e world that we under-written Mayor and aldermen of y^e City of albany and Justices of y^e Peace of y^e said County have done and still Continue to doe what lyes in our Power for y^e Preservation of Peace and Tranquillity among y^e Inhabitants of this City and County till y^e arrivall of a governor or Orders from his most Sacred Majestie KING WILLIAM which is daily Expected, and to Prevent Such Confusion Innovation and Alteration Since it is an Indispenceible duty upon us at this juncture, and fearing to Incurr there Majesties Displeasure for our too much Lenity, Wee doe in his Majesty's KING WILLIAM's name, forewarn Discharge forbid and Prohibite y^e s^d Jochim Staas and his associates upon Pain of Rebellion to Convein or cause any meeting or assembly of People to come together, within this Citty and County of Albany upon any Pretence whatsoever whereby there Majesties Peace any wise may be Disturbed ; and therefore in y^e Behalfe of ther Majesties Leidge People of y^e said Citty and County we do PROTEST against y^e s^d Jochim Staets and his associates for all Bloodshedd, Plunderings Robberies, mischeeffs Dammages, Losses

Detriments that may henceforth Ensue by his or there Irregular and Illegal Proceedings, Since such meetings can be looked upon no other ways then as Contrare to y^e Peace of our Souveraign Lord and Lady King William & Queen Mary there Croune and Dignity In Testimony whereof we have hereunto Sett our hands and Sealls in alban^y y^e 13th day of January in y^e first year of there Majesties Reign a^o 16⁸⁹/₉₀ and caused y^e same to be Entered in the Publike Register of y^e Citty and County Signed & Seald p^r

GOD SAVE KING WILL^m
AND QUEEN MARY

P^r SCHUYLER mayor
D : WESSELS Recorder
L v SHAIK alderman.
K v : RENSSELAER Justice
DAV : SCHUYLER alderman :
MARTE GERRITSE Justice
ALB^r RYCKMAN alderman
CLAES RIPSE v : DAM alderman

The Manner how y^e s^d Protest was Publishd on y^e 13th day of January 16⁸⁹/₉₀ was orderd to be Entred being as follows.

The Mayor with y^e Recorder and Aldermen and y^e Justices and y^e Common Councill marchd from there Majesties Fort (The marshall going before with a white Rod) accompanied with diverse of y^e Antient Citizens, with a garde of fifty Inhabitants in arms The Mayor as y^e Kings Leif together with y^e Recorder alderman Shaik and Captain Marte Gerritse Justice of y^e Peace as soon as they came within y^e Citty Gates, went with there Swords Pointed; Then followd y^e other aldermen and justices and Common Councill and Sundrey Citizens and then the guards and in this Posture with Drumms Beateing came to y^e Plain Before y^e Church where y^e Bell Rung thrice. Then y^e Mayor made a speech to y^e Citizens which flockd together, shewing the Reasons why he came there in Such manner Then y^e PROTEST was Read in English and Dutch, this being done they all went in y^e Same Posture through y^e Principle Streets of y^e Citty and So up to y^e fort, where y^e guardes were Dismissd and thankd by y^e Mayor y^e Present Commander of y^e fort for y^e Service they had done there Majesties KING WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY that day, and y^e Protest sent by y^e Marshall to be affixed at y^e Porch of y^e Church.

Evert Banker Gerrit Ryerse and Eghbert Teunise assistants Concurr with y^e Mayor aldermen and Justices in y^e Protest and think it Extreame needful that it be most Solemnly Published who went themselves in Person and see it done and desyred that this there Opinion and advice as assistants of y^e Citty might be Entred.

Captain Sander Glenn one of there Majesties Justices of y^e Peace came to y^e office and Perrused Proceedings of y^e Justices Enterd yesterday Concerning y^e not acknowledging Jacob Leysler of N : Yorke Merchant to be governor and Commander in Cheeffe of this Province who Concurr with y^e Rest of y^e Justices y^t he cannot be Esteemed So nor his orders be Obeysd till y^e s^d Leysler hath Showne that he hath Lawfull authority from his Majestie King William so to be and desyred that his vote might be Entred, and also y^t he Concurr with y^e Rest of the Justices in y^e Protest and approoves of y^e same.

A true Copy Examind By me

ROBT LIVINGSTON Clk

Albany y^e 20th of January 16⁸⁸/₉₀ Present P^r Schuyler
mayor D. Wessells C : Wendel C : Bleeker L. V. Shaik
albt Ryckman

The mayor and Aldermen haveing Consulted to day how to Procure some Christians and Indians to goe towards y^e Great Lake to Lye as skouts for y^e space of three weeks to give notice if y^e ffrench should come with an army to Invade there Majesties Territory, but could fynde none y^t would goe under 2 shil 6d to 3 shil p^r day, for Capt Bull would suffer none of his men to goe alledgeing it Contrare to his Instructions, and while they were bussy discourse s^d affare y^e following Indians came and s^d as follows vizt.

Proposeal made by Captain Blew Stocking and anoy maquase called Deganocheeri to y^e mayor & alderman in albany y^e 20 January 16⁸⁸/₉₀ Present P^r Schuyler mayor
J : Bleeker Dirk wessells Recorder albt Ryckman Livinus
van Shaik

BRETHREN — We have sent by y^e 40 maquase Souldiers now at Shennechtady to acquaint y^w that they are come to

goe out as Skouts towards y^e lake and otter creek to wath y^e Designe of y^t Deceiver y^e governor of Canida to see if he will come and Invade our Country again & if we Discern any Progresse of his we have 4 Indians y^t we send forthwith Post to give y^u & our people advertisement Such we intend to spend our time So till y^e Ice be out of y^e water & there design to make Canoes & goe to Canida a fighting But we being Poor doe want amunition as Pouder lead & axes for y^e journey, & gave 7 hand of wampum as a token desyreing y^t y^e governor may Provide them with Such ammunion

Answer to y^e s^d Messengers y^e 21th d^o Present P^r Schuyler Liv : V. Shaik D: wessels J Bleeke J. wendel

We are glad that y^w take our Recommendations so well and haste to be vigilant at this Juncture when y^e false french might come & fall upon your Country ; Proceed & look out well & give us an account from time to time how all affares is with y^w & according to your Request we have sent to y^e s^d Companie three Baggs of Pouder & 20 Barrs of lead to make use of in s^d Expedition, Desyreing y^w to make all speed thither imaginable; & y^w need not fear but we shall be Ready upon all occasions if the french should come ;

The s^d Indians were very thankfull and s^d they would withal speed goe to Shinnechtady & forward y^e Companie & hasten them upon there march,

A true Copy

Examind p^r

ROBT LIVINGSTON Clk

[For entries which follow in these Records, relating to the burning of Schenectady, see *Doc. Hist.*, vol. 1, pp. 302-306.]

Feb 10th 1688

Resolved y^t 25 volunteers goe under y^e Command of Leift Evert de Ridder together with those men gone to Shinnechtady this morning and Pursue and follow after y^e french & Indian Enemy who have carried Sundrey of there Majesties Subjects Captives from Shinnechtady who had this following Commission

Whereas the french and Indians of Canida have come in a hostile manner massacred and murtherd Sundry of there Majesties Subjects at Shinnechtady burning y^e Towne and

caried divers Captives along with them ; yow are hereby required in there Majesties name king William and Queen Mary to Pursue and follow after y^e s^d french and Indians with so many volunteers as shall be sent with y^w and y^e s^d french and Indians to kill and Destroy and y^e Captives to Rescue and Redeem out of y^e s^d Enemies hands if Possible, always Provided yow meet with a sufficient number of friend Indians at Shinnectady to assist yow in said Expedition

You are to take Especiall care to have always Spyes and Skouts out to Prevent all ambushes in y^e march and to keep y^e said men in good order and Discipline & y^e men are to be obedient to y^r orders as Souldiers are obliged to obey there officers by y^e Law marshall given in albany y^e 10th day of february 16⁸⁹/₉₀

To Leift Evert de Ridder

It was Resolved to Detach 30 men more out of y^e Companie to go to Shinnectady y^e Mayor Peter Schuyler Jochim Staets & Robert Livingston were to goe out along with them but after that y^e Respective Posts and watches were reduced by Mr Wessells Captain Jochim Staets & Captain Bleeker they were found so weake that they could not spare there men & y^e People generally unwilling to consent that any more men should go out of Towne not being much above 150 men in y^e City.

Die Martis Albany y^e 11th day of February 16⁸⁹/₉₀

Haveing Received Information from Shinnectady last night y^t no messenger was yet gone to y^e Maquase Castle to warn them to come doune it was resolved that Mr Wessells should goe in all haste thither to bring doune y^e Maquase and Captain Gerrit Teunise to goe with a Party of men now att Shinnectady to follow y^e Enemies Tract to see if they have a stronger army or any party bounde hither to this Toune and comeing to Shinnectady were assured that a messenger was gone to y^e Maquase Castles, and Lawrence y^e Indian haveing been out in pursuit of y^e Enemy with 9 men which Lay here in Toune got an Indian Prisoner by y^e way who was examind and told y^t the Enemy were not many above a hundred french and 100 Indians y^e s^d Lawrence y^e Maquase Proposed y^t he now had 49 men of y^e Maquase & River Indians sent from Albany, y^t he was Intended to

pursue y^e Enemy to morrow, for his heart was Broke to see so much of his Brethrens blood shed and would Procure some of y^e Prisoners back again either by force or by strategem, upon which Mr Wessells proposed to y^e young men come there with Leift Evert de Ridder; now yow see what that Lawrence y^e Indian Intends, how many of yow are willing to goe along with him & serve there Majesties king William & Queen Mary & Pursue there Enemies that have Destroyed so many Christians, out of which Companie & of some oy^{rs} y^t came from Albany only 21 went out with Lawrence y^e Maquase on y^e 12 of february being Weddensday, and just as they were furnishd and Ready to goe y^e Indians of y^e first & 2d Castle came to Captain Sanders but y^e weather being so badd & such a Rain they could not Proceed y^t day Expecting y^e Indians of y^e 3d Castle would be there that night.

The 12th dito *Die Mercury.*

Last night was Resolved upon to make Ready one hundred men, to joyn with y^e 50 men y^t were at Shinnectady & with y^e Maquase & River Indians & so pursue y^e Enemy, but this day y^e great Thaw and Rain Prevented there march and quite Discouraged y^e People of haveing any Successe, we writt therefore to Shinnectady to Mr Wessells y^t we hoped he had sent y^e men forward that was there and them were sent him last night, Since we see no Probability of Sending any more from hence y^e weather being so badd which accordingly was done haveing advice y^t Mr. Wessells had Dispatchd about 90 or 100 Christians & Indians & y^e Skachkooc Indians w^{ch} were gone by the way of Sarachtoge were to meet them together with y^e 40 maquase y^t were out as skouts Lawrence sending forthwith 2 messengers before to warn y^e s^d 40 Indians to meet them.

The 13th dito. *Die Jovis.*

About 10 a Clock y^e Indians of Tionondage y^e 3d Castle of y^e Mohoggs came to Shinnectady who Rested there that day, alderman Shaik Captain Staets & Ensign Shuyler were Commanded out with a Party of men to joyn y^e Tionondages and so Pursue y^e Enemy but comeing to Shinnectady y^e Indian Prisoner taken by Lawrence being given to y^e

Sachims of Tionondage after they had Tormented him he was given to an Indian wooman according to there custome who gave him his life, who then Confessed y^t when he came out of Canida there were 600 men making Ready to come out towards albany or N: England, which Discouraged alderman Shaik Captain Jochim Staets to Proceed; The more because a negro woman of Shinnectady was told y^e Same by a Spanyard y^t was among y^e french y^t a Design was Laid against albany, So y^t y^e Tionondages went out & followed Lawrence, & after they had been out a day came back again till Lawrence sent a messenger that he was within a days journey of y^e Enemy and Praid them to come up with all speed then they went & 9 of our Christians with Ens: abr: Schuyler, but could not overtake y^e Enemy y^e Christians came back & y^e Indians went on The maquase upon our Dsyre granted the Indian Prisoner to be sent to y^e fort to be Secured for fear of his Running away to Canida Captain Garten Captain Paling Captain Beekman & Captain Matthys with 30 men came from Sopus for our assistance.

Att a meeting of y^e Convention of albany y^e 15th day of february 16⁸⁹/₉₀ Present P^r Schuyler Mayor Lev. van Shaik Claes Ripse, Joh: Cuyler, Capt Marte gerritse Capt Garten D. wessells Recorder J. Bleeker albt. Ryckman Evert Banker Capt gerrit Teunise Capt Paling Capt Beekman

Resolved to write to y^e governor & Councill of Boston Connetticut & Virginia & to y^e Civill & Military officers of N: Yorke & desyred them to joyn together that Quebeck may be taken by water in y^e Spring as p^r said letters appears Stephen Lee & Mr Davenport were sent Post to Boston and Connetticut & Cornelise Viele to N: Yorke

The 18th of february 16⁸⁹/₉₀

Whereas there are severall houses near y^e Citty which stand Extreame Dangerous & y^e Enemy being dayly Expected y^e generality of y^e Citizens desyre that they may be pulled doune It is ordered by y^e mayor aldermen and commonality of y^e Citty of Albany y^t y^e same be forthwith re-

moved to witt y^e house of Barent albertse Bratt y^e house of William hoffmayer y^e house of adriaen appel, y^e house of y^e widow of Cornelise vanderholve, and to y^e end that y^e same may be effected with y^e Least Dammage to y^e owners these following p'sones to witt Peter Winne Peter Bogardus William Claese Groesbeek harme Gansevoort Dirk Bensing & Jan Cornelise Vyslaer are appointed and authorized to agree with y^e owners Else to apprise the same, which s^d apprizement is to be paid by the Publike & to order y^t y^e same may be broke off in the most orderly way with all speed; y^e s^d 6 Persones are also authorized to Cause all y^e fences & trees standing neer the Toune to be Removed & to warn y^e owners to doe it with all Expedition else to order it to be done, in doeing whereof this shall be y^e sufficient warrant; y^e s^d men are authorized to give there Report whether any oy^r houses ought to be Removed in this dangerous time that order may be taken therein actum in albany y^e 18th day of february 16⁸⁸/₉₀ Signd Peter Schuyler mayor J. Bleeker Joh: wendel albert Ryckman Claes Ripse van dam Liv: van Shaik Jochim Staets Gerrit Ryerse Reynier Barentse.

Albany y^e 21th february 16⁸⁸/₉₀ Present P^r Schuyler D Wessells Claes Ripse albert Ryckman Eghbert Teunise Joh Cuyler gert Ryerse Capt gert Teunise Capt Marte gerritse

Peter Winne Peter Bogardus Harme gansevoort Dirk Bensing & Jan Cornelise Vyslaer who were authorized to give there Report whether any oy^r houses ought to be Removed from y^e Toune walls, doe say y^t y^e 4 houses of Barent albertse Brat Adrien appel W^m hoffmayer & y^e widow of Cornelise vanderholve be Removed y^e oy^r houses may stand till further order, but y^t all fences Trees and oy^r timber must be Removed 60 paces without y^e City stockadoes, & all oy^r things with might hinder y^e view of y^e enemy

Item y^t y^e Curtain must be Repaired by Bennony van Korlaers & by y^e Mayor P^r Schuylers.

Ordered y^t y^e houses of Barent albertse Bradt W^m hoffmayer adriaen appel & y^e widow of Cornelise vanderholve be pulled doune by y^e Companies of Capt Bleeker & Capt

Wendel & sett up again within y^e Citty on such lotts as shall be appointed for y^e same & y^t y^e quarter of a Companie doe work at a time & so by Turns

The Mayor aldermen & Commonality have granted to Adrien appel y^e Lott between Jurian van hoese & Reynier Schaets for his house to be erected there, that is to say so much ground as his house can stand on in front to be on y^e Side of Jurian van hoese & for W^m hoofmayer y^e Lott Behind between y^e Brew house of Bennony van Corlaer & y^e Lott of Reynier Shaets deceased that in so much as y^e s^d house can stand upon in front next to y^e Brew house Provided y^e Lotts of y^e s^d W^m Hoffmayer & adriaen appel without y^e gate shall for y^e future belong to y^e Mayor aldermen & Commonality of y^e Citty of albany & there successors forever

Ordered y^t y^e house of Barent alberts Bradt be erected on a lot of Johannes den wandelaer next to hans hendriks & if y^t s^d Johannes de wandelaer and Barent albertse Bradt cannot agree about y^e Price 4 persones shall be appointed to apprise y^e same w^h y^e s^d Barent is to pay, & then y^e Lott without y^e gate Remains his but not to be built upon without order

Ordered y^t all persones y^t have fences neer y^e Toune be warned to Remove y^e same 60 paces from y^e Toune Stockadoes in 3 day's time

Ordered y^e first divison of Captain Bleekers Companie goe to worke & Pull doune y^e s^d 4 houses on Munday morning standing neerest y^e gates, beginning at the house of Barent albertse Bradt which house together with y^e house of William hoffmayer and adriaen appel is to be sett up again by y^e Inhabitants in some Convenient Place within y^e Citty & y^t by every division both in Pulling doune y^e houses & setting them up there be at least one Carpenter or Two. The house of y^e wid^w of Cornelise vanderholve being old and Decayed is only to be pulled doune

Ordered y^t y^e gate by harme ganseforts be forthwith Repaired.

At a meeting &c. Albany y^e 22th day of february 16⁸⁸₉₀
 Present Pr Schuyler Mayor D. Wessells Recorder L:
 v: Shaik J: Bleeker Albt Ryckman Joh: Cuyler Rey-
 nier Barents Kiliaen van Renselaer Ev: Banker Capt
 Bull Capt Jochim Staets Ens: Bennitt Capt Paling
 Capt Beekman Ens: Joh: Sanders Pr Winne William
 de Mayer C: Marte gerritse Claes Ripse Capt garten
 Capt gerrit Teunise Lt Robt Sanders

Resolved that for y^e p'servation of there Majesties Intrest
 in these parts & y^e Secureing of there Subjects in this time
 of war with y^e french, y^t all means be used to Perswade all
 y^e Maquase to come & live & Plant at Shinnectady lately
 Destroyed by y^e french and there Indians which will be a
 means y^t y^e winter Corn sowed there may be Reaped & y^e
 Indians in Readinesse to joyn with our forces upon any
 occasion if y^e enemy should come

Resolved y^t all Endeavors be used to Perswade y^e Indians
 of Skachkook to come & live & Plant upon Marte gerritse
 Island neer y^e toune whereby y^e fidelity of y^e Indians will
 be knowen & they Ready upon all occasions to goe as Skouts
 to discover y^e Enemy & to assist upon any attempt of y^e
 Enemy—

Resolved y^t y^e River Indians liveing at Beere Island and
 Catskill be Perswaded to goe all & live & Plant at Catskill
 who will be Ready on all occasions to be employed as skouts
 or oyrwise which will much Conduce for y^e Security of our
 neighbours of y^e County of ulster by there Continuall hunt-
 ing and Rangeing y^e woods

And Captain garrit Teunise doth Promise upon all occa-
 sions to send up such number of s^d Indians as shall be Re-
 quisite to be Employd as aforesaid

Symon van Ness and Andries Barents who went out y^e
 first with y^e maquase Returning told; they had Pursued y^e
 Enemy to y^e great Lake & would have overtaken them had
 they not been Spyed by some of y^e Enemy Indians that
 went out to looke for 2 negroe boys y^t were Runn away
 from them, & y^t y^e Indians & Christians were all Tyred
 when they came to y^e Croune Point neer y^e Lake; some
 went farther till they came to where y^e Ise was smooth
 where the french had with horses that they carried from

Shinnectady & skeets & Yse spurrs, made all the way they could over y^e Lake in So much that our People could gain nothing upon them; whereas at first they went 2 of there days journeys in one; neverthelesse Lawrence y^e maquase & about 140 Mohoggs & River Indians are gone in Pursute of them, & will follow them quite to Canida.

Att a Meeting &c. Albany February 23^d 16⁸⁹₉

Itt was Proposed to y^e gentlemen of Sopus to levy 50 men out of there County for our assistance to lye in Garrison here, who Replyed that they would use all Endeavors to Perswade there People for a Supply, but by there unhappy Revolutions and Distractions Some adhereing to y^e first magistracy oys to there new leaders, They cannot Execute y^t Power & Command as is Requisite on such occasions People being under no Regulation.

Resolved to write to y^e Civill & Military officers of Sopus for y^e assistance of 50 men to lye in Garrison here to Defend there Majesties King William & queen Marys Intrest in these Parts—

It was also proposed to Raise some Goods by way of loan upon there Majesties acct. of them that were willing to advance, to be Employed for y^e Publike—

It is Concluded to fortify y^e Toune with all speed & y^t y^e 4 houses standing neer y^e gates be pulled doune to morrow

Att a Meeting &c Albany February 25th 16⁸⁹₉ Present Pr Schuyler mayor D : Wessels Recorder John Bleeker Joh : Cuyler Reynier Barents Jochim Staets albt Ryckman

Resolved y^t no merchandize either Christian or Indian fitt for cloathing be Transported out of y^e Citty upon pain of Confiscation—Bever or Peltry money or oy^r Treasure & goods not necessare for apparel may be sent doune—

PROPOSITIONS made by the Sachims of y^e Maquase Castles to y^e Mayor Alderman and Commonality of y^e Citty of albany and Military officers of y^e s^d Citty and County in y^e Citty hall y^e 25th day of february 1688⁹ Present Pr Schuyler Mayor D wessels Recorder L: v: Shaik Jan Janse bleeker alb^l Ryckman Reynier Barents Joh: Cuyler C. marte Gerritse C. Jochim Staets L^l abr: Schuyler En: gabr Thompson *Interpreted p^r arnout and hille Names of y^e Sachims Sinerongnirese Speker Rode Saggoddiochquissax oquedagoa Tosoquatho odagerasse aridarenda Jagogthare*

BRETHREN—Wee are sory and Extreemly grieved for y^e murther Lately Committed by y^e french upon our Brethren of Schinnectady wee Esteem this evill as if done to ourselves being all in one Covenant chain But what they have done is by way of Stelth by way of Robbery unawars our brethren of New England will be sorry to hear of this sad dissaster, but we must not be discouraged give a belt of wampam according to there custome to wipe of the tears

2 Brethren Wee Lament and Condole the death of so many of our brethren so basely murtherd at Shinnectady, we cannot accompt it a great victory for itt is done by way of Deceit He (meaning y^e governor of Canida) comes to our Country by his messengers at onondage and speaks of Peace with y^e whole house quite hither. But warr is in his heart as yow fynde by woful Experience but what shall we say it is y^e same as he did at Cadarachqui and y^e Sinnekes Country this y^e third time that he hes done so; he hes this is y^e third time Broke open y^e gevell of our house on both ends y^e one end at Sinnondowanne and y^e oyr here but we hope to be revenged there is one hundred of our young men out still who will Pursue them to there doors at Canida nay y^e french shall not be able Cutt a Stick of wood we will lay soe Close seige to them we doe now gather y^e Dead together in order to There Interrment a manner of speaking amongst them doe give a belt of wampum

3 Wee are come here from our Castles with tears in our Eys to bemoan y^e murther Committed by y^e Perfidious french at Schinnectady our young Indians are gone out in Pursute of them and while we are now Bussy in Burying

the dead y^t were murthred there we may have bad news y^t our people are gone out may be killed also y^e same y^t is befallen y^u may befall us; we doe therefore come and bury our Brethren at Schennectady doe give a belt of wampum according to there custome

4 Great is y^e Mischaffe y^t is befallen us it is come from y^e heavens upon us were taught by our fore fathers when any Sad accident or Dissaster doth befall any of y^e Covenant to goe with all Convenient speed to Bemoan there death, doe give a Belt of wampum which they call a belt of Vigellance that is not to have too much thought on what is done y^t Cannot be Remedied but to be watchful for y^e future and give Eye water to make y^e Brethren Sherpe Sighted

5 Wee come to y^r house where we usually doe Renew y^e Covenant which house we fynde Defiled with blood this is knowne to all y^e 5 nations and we are come to wipe off y^e blood and Sweep y^e house clean and therefore pray y^t Corlaer and all they y^t are in office here in albany nameing y^e mayor whom they call pieter m^r wessells and m^r Livingston may use all means and dereect all affairs to be revenged of y^e Enemy that have done us this Evill doe give a belt of wampum

6 Brethr: Doe not be discouraged this is butt a beginning of y^e warr we are strong enough the whole house have there Eyes fixed upon y^{rs} and they only stay your motion and will be ready to doe what ever shall be resolved upon by our Brethren, our Covenant is a firm Covenant it is a Silver Chain and cannot be broke we are resolute and will Continue y^e warr we will not leave off if there were but 30 men of us left we will Proceed Therefore pray take good heart Doe not Pack and goe away if y^e Enemy should hear y^t it would much Encourage them wee are of y^e Race of y^e Bear and a bear doth not yeald as long as there is a droop of blood in its body we must all be soe doe give a belt of wampum

7 Brethren Be Content Look up to y^e heavens from thence y^e Judgement is come now upon us be not discouraged y^e some hand y^t hath chastised us can heal us; the sunn which now hath been Cloudy and sent us this dissaster will shinne again and with its Pleasant Beams Comfort us. Be Incouraged with many Repetitions doe give a bevir skin

8 Wee are Engaged in a bloody warr with y^e french about 3 years agoe and were Incouraged to proceed and no sooner were well Entred and gott prisoners but a Cessation Came and Corlaer meaning Col: dongan hindred us to proceed and demanded y^e prisoners from us we were obedient and deliver them and layed doune ye hatchet which if we might have gone foreward then the french would not have been in y^t Capacity to doe so much mischeeffe as they doe but now we must dye Such obstructions will Ruine us; if we might have had our wills we would have prevented there planting Sowing and Reaping and brought them low and mean Neverthesse lett us be stedfast and not take such measures again lett us goe one briskly with y^e warr doe give a Bever Skinn

9 Wee Recommend y^e brethren to keep good watch and if any Enemies come take care y^t messengers be more speedily sent to us then lately was done we would not advise y^e brethren quite to desert Shinnectady but to make a fort there The enemy would be too glorious to See it quite desolate and y^r Toune is not well fortified y^e Stockadoes are so short y^e Indians can jump over them like a dogg doe give a bever skinn

10 This mischeeffe is done at Shinnectady and it Cannot bee helped but asoon as any Enemy Comes let nothing hinder y^r speedy sending to us y^e news by Posts and fyreing great gunnes y^t all may be alarmd and our advise is y^t y^r gett all y^e River Indians who are under y^r subjection to come and Live neer unto y^r to be ready on all occasions and send word to n: England of all and lend us there helping hand; lett us not be discouraged y^e french are not so many as people talk off if we but minde our buissinesse they can be subdued with y^e assistance of our neighbours of N: England whose Intrest it is to drive on this warr as much as ours y^t it may be speedily ended

Wee Desyre y^t y^e brethren may Recommend y^e Smiths not to be dear in repareing our arms since money is so scarce and we only goe to warring and not to hunting we shall take care to warn y^e Sinnekes and y^e nations living above us to be in Readinesse for we being one they hearken to us and tell of N: England y^t we shall take care y^t y^e upper nations be Ready for our security and assistance and lett them be

ready also with Ships and great gunns by water and we will plague him by land we are resolved not to goe out a hunting but to minde y^e warr for y^e sooner y^e french be fallen upon y^e better before they gett men and provisions from france as there usual custome is doe give a bever Skinn

ANSWER upon y^e maquase Sachims Propositions by y^e mayor aldermen and Commonality of y^e Citty of albany and Military officers of y^e s^d Citty and County att the Citty hall y^e 26 february 16⁸⁹/₉₀

BRETHREN — Your Coming heir according to the Custom of your ancestors to Condole y^e death of the brethren murthred at Shinnectady is very acceptable, whereby your Inclination to wards us is demonstrate, wee must acknowledge that they did not keep so good watch as they ought Considereing what a false and deceitfull Enemy they had to deal with all but that which made them secure was y^e great trust they reposed in the 45 maquase who came heire and tendred there service to goe and be y^e out watch and to spy y^e Enemy, which end powder and lead was given them as they understood wee wer about hyreing of Christians to send thither but wer un happily Deverted by the s^d Companie off maquase who promised to have four posts ready two to goe to there own Country and two to runn hither if any Enemy should appear for the Brethren did assur us that no french Could Come heir without beeing Discouered and then would all fall Into our hands wee are likewise mindfull how y^t y^e 5 nations last fall when the gentlmen of new England were heir did declare how they would Encompasse the french of Canida that they should not break out this winter without being Discoverd and fallen upon and die — likewise propose by our messeinggers arnout and Rob^t Sanders at the generall meeting of onnondage to have 307 : 400 men sent hither to be Readie on all occasions but see non

Now Brethren this Evill is done and Cannot bee Called back again, and y^e only meanes the prevent y^e Like for the futur is to keep good watch and to have good Courage to oppose and resist y^e Enemy wee are no wayes Discomfitted for this misfortune It is y^e fortun of warr wee doe not feare to be Even with the french in a short time wee have alredy

sent Letters to all our nighbours of n: England Virginia and maryland the subjects of y^e great king of England and acquainted them of the Evill done heir by the french and how requisite it is y^t ships be fitted out with all Convenient speed to goe to quebek and to presse the bussinese there more wee doe now send prisoners to N: Yorke and n: England on purpose to lay open the Case before them &^a to move them to Rigg out vessels not only to hinder succor coming from france but to take Quebek itt Self as also to send more men hither y^t we may then send men along with y^w to annoy y^e Enemy in there Country: In y^e mean time we recommend y^e brethren to Send for 200 men from y^e upper nations to joyn with y^w to keep y^e french in Continuall allarm and doe them what mischeffe imagineable and the onnondage and Sinnekes must goe doune y^e river of Cadarachqui and meet on onoy^r about Mont Royall and annoy y^e Enemy there; we shall in y^e mean while fortify y^e toune and put our Selves in a good posture of defence y^t we may not be surprized as they of Shinnechtady were and make all preparations to oppose y^e Enemy

The Brethren see y^t we are in warr with france now there is no time to speak of peace the french as you will observe have fallen on both end of y^e Chain Butt not broke it lett us keep y^e Covenant so much y^e faster which never hes had y^e crak since y^e verry first y^e Christians came here They strove to lull us all asleep by there Messengers at onnondage Speaking of peace and then they were upon y^e way hither to Commit this murther The brethren need not fear for a Cessation to hinder us to Pursue y^e Enemy for as we told y^w before y^e king y^t ordered that was a papist and a great frinde of y^e french but our psent Great king will pursue y^e warr to y^e uttmost therefore we must all prepare for warr. It well there fore be verry requisite that y^e brethern for there better Security come and plant this summer att Shinnechtady upon y^e Land y^t kannot be Cultivate this year that we may be near to on onoy^r upon any occasion Concerning y^r Proposition of y^e Skachkook Indians tis Concluded on some days agoe to propose to y^e Skachkook Indians y^e Planting on Marte gerritse Island hard by y^e toune and y^e River Indians y^t lived below shall also come together to be ready on all occasions

Wee must Insist and recommend y^w to perswade there of oneyde to Send y^e Priest hither for y^w have Seen how dangerous it is to have such persones among y^w who Informs y^e Enemy of all y^r doings and discovers all our desyns we shall secure him y^t he runn not away and when y^e ouner demands him and y^e troubles are over shall be deliverd for he can doe more harm in oneyde then 100 men

We think it Convenient y^t one or two of y^r Sachims stay here and y^t a Sachim of each nation be here to assist in y^e management of y^e affaires of y^e warr

was give them 6 belt of wampum Some Duffells Tobaccy and some baggs with Provision

After y^e proposition was answerd they gave a shout according to y^e Custome which Signified amen they would Continue y^e warr to the uttmost

After y^e s^d answer

The Maquase Sachims s^d you [have heard] repeated our answer we are [going to pursue the Enemy and] are not discouraged A mistake can [be committed] by y^e best and wisest of men and we [are resolved] now to persue y^e warr with all Vigour, We have a hundred men out in persute of y^e Enemy still who are good skouts in y^e mean time, we Expect all y^e Sachims of y^e upper nations to Consult with us, who will come to Condole y^e death of our brethren murtherd at Schinnectady you need not fear our being ready wee are soon fitted out our ax is in our hands butt take care of y^r selfs to be in Readinesse the Shippys y^t must doe principall worke ar long a fitteing out and Rigging we doe not design to goe out with a small troop as skouts but as soon as y^e nations come together we well goe with a whole army to Ruine y^e french Country ; y^e bussinesse must be soone brought to a Pereod therefore send in all haste to N: England for we nor y^w cannot live long in this Condition we must order it soe y^t y^e french be in a Continuall fear and alarm and y^t y^e way to be in Peace here Concerning y^e Skachkook Indians in our opinion they lye well where they are as a good watch they are our Childeren we will take good care y^t they doe there duty but as for y^e Indians y^t Live below y^e toune them we mean must be sent for up and gott to plant and live together to be alwayes in Readinesse upon occasion

This is a true Copy Examind

p^r ROBT LIVINGSTON

Att a meeting &c. albany February 26th 1689⁹ Present as before, also, L: v. Shaik Ev. Banker M. gerritse L^t abr Schuyler R. Sanders gabriel Thompson & Capt Bull.

WHEREAS it is thought Convenient y^t all fences & Timber be Removed 60 Paces from y^e City Stockadoes, you are therefore hereby Required in there Majesties name to warn all people y^t have there fences & Timber or oy^r materials so neer y^e outside of y^e fence whereby y^e Sight Rounde y^e Toune walls is hindred to Remove y^e same in 24 hours time, else must be Removed at there Cost actum in albany y^e 26th day of feb 1689⁹

Pr order of y^e Civill & Military officers

R^r LIV: Cl

To R: Pretty Esq^r high Sherriffe of y^e
Citty & County of Alb:

Att a meeting &c. albany Feb 27th 1689⁹

The Bussinesse being taken into Consideration concerning Sending agents to N: Yorke & New England to acquaint them off affaires here, and to Desyre assistance for y^e Preservation of there Majesties Intrest in these parts it was putt to y^e vote

And these following vote for a Person to be sent to N: Yorke & one to N: England Pr Schuyler Mayor C. Jan Janse Bleeker Reynier Barents D. Wessells C. Jochim Staets albt. Ryckman C. Sanders Glenn Claes Ripse gabriel Thomson Johannes Cuyler Liv van Shaik Evert Banker, abr: Shuyler Kiliaen van Renselaer Rob^t Sanders

It is voted by 7 votes y^t Joh: Cuyler goe to N: Yorke 5 votes y^t Reynier Barents goe & 2 y^t Livinus van Shaik goe

It was Resolved nemine Contradicente y^t Robt Livingston goe with all Convenient Speed to Canetticut and Boston, & declare y^e Condition of this County, & desyre y^t all Endevors may be used to Rigg out vessells towards Quebec, & Prevent all succor comeing from france & and to Request y^e assistance of fifty men and one hundred Barrells of Porke and Beefe, & if no men can be obtained then £400 in money & y^t Commission & Instructions be given him accordingly

It is thought Convenient to write to y^e gent of y^e County of Ulster y^t one of y^e gent y^t was lately here be desyred to goe to N. England with Rob^t Livingston our agent to moove y^e gentlemen there in y^e behalfe of y^t County for all Possible aid as above

And y^t by no means y^e Companie of Capt Bull be draune off but stay here till a governor Comes or further order from there Majesties for our Releeffe

Rob^t Livingston desyred to be Excused from goeing to N: England not judgeing himself cappable of mannageing a Bussinesse of y^t moment: but if y^e gent would not excuse him y^t he might take Capt gerrit Teunise along with him, who knew most of y^e gent of y^e neighbouring Collony which was graunted

Resolved Since Johannes Cuyler Refuses y^t Reynier Barents with all Convenient Speed goe to Sopus & there in our name Request Capt Garten or one of y^e gentlemen y^t were Last here to goe to Boston along with Cap^t Livingston & Capt gerrit Teunise agents to Procure y^e assistance of 50 men and Provisions, and if no men can be Procured, to Procure some money, and use all Pressures Imaginable y^t Shipping may be Equipd to goe to invade Canida, & y^t y^e s^d Person may be at Catskill on Munday night in order to proceed on y^e journey, y^e s^d M^r Barents is to us all Endeavors with y^e gent of Sopus to Procure 50 men with Provisions for our assistance as also 500 skepels of Indian Corn for there Majesties account for y^e Indians y^t goe out to warr against y^e french, & Comeing to N: Yorke y^e s^d Barents is to inform them of affares there & Insist with y^e authority there for y^e assistance of men provisions & money, according to instructions which shall be given him.

Resolved that for y^e easier management of y^e Present affares in this juncture y^t 6 persones out of y^e Convention be appointed to order matters who are Dirk Wessells Recorder L: van Shaik Capt Jan Bleeker Capt Marte gerritse Reynier Barents Evert Banker which s^d Persones are for y^e future to take y^e Charge of doeing all Publike Bissinesse in this County

Orderd y^t y^e following Instructions be given to Mr. Reynier Barents bounde to N: Yorke who not understanding English desyre y^t they might be in Dutch.

[Translation.]

INSTRUCTIONS given by the Civil & Military officers of the City and County of Albany to Reynier Barents one of the Common Council of this city, who is sent to N : York as their Agent.

1. You shall go with all Convenient Speed to the Sopus and there in our name instantly require Capt. Garten or one of the gentlemen who were recently here, to accompany Rob^t Livingston our Agent to N. England, and there procure if possible the assistance of 50 men with Provisions, and if no people can be spared, to request money to aid in assisting the King and Queens cause in this County and that all means be used to persuade them to equip ships to invade Canada, and to the End that the said journey may be most speedily prosecuted he will please notify said agent from the Esopus to be next Monday at Catskill with Capt Ger^t Teunise where our Agent shall be to proceed together by Tachkanick to Harford, Conveying the horses over from Cattskill.

2. Youⁿ are to use all means to perswade the gentlemen of the Sopus to send 50 men to our assistance with provision, and if 50 cannot be obtained, then 30.

3. You will acquaint the gentlemen in the Sopus with all the circumstances here and how necessary it is that we have 500 Skepels of Maize for Supplying the Indians, requesting that they be pleased to send hither together a like quantity for their Majesties acc^t There shall be no doubt but such shall be thankfully paid for at the first settling.

4 When arrived at N. York you will have to wait on the Governor if he be arrived, otherwise on the authority there, and inform them pertinently of all the circumstances that have occurred especially here since our last letters of the 15th inst that the Indians and Christians who pursued the French, could not bring them back.

5. That they bring all their sea force together to unite with our neighbours of Boston to attack Canada.

6. That we require people here to defend this place; also some young Frieslanders (*frissemæets*) to accompany the Indians as these Complain that no Christians go with them & that they shall act in like manner by our young men.

7 That we here cannot subsist without supplies to wit of Meat & Pork with Corn if things are to prosper here—that provision be therefore sent up with the people.

8. That you do also inform them how badly off this city is for money to defray the publick expenses which are daily so onerous that they cannot be met, and that £ — — be sent us for the King's Service

9 That you do Set all this fully before them according to the merits of the case, and beseech them to lay aside all animosities and divisions and that every one exert his power to crush the Common Enemy.

10. That you keep an exact account of your expenses during this journey which will be allowed you by the public.

By the Convention of the Civill & military officers of y^e
Citty & County of Albany

WHEREAS it is thought convenient y^t a fit Person be Commissionated to goe to N: Yorke to Communicate to y^e authority there y^e State & Condition of this Place and Confideing in y^e Integrity and fidelity of Reynier Barents one of y^e assistants of this Citty & a member of our Convention, have Desyred and authorized him with all Convenient Speed to goe to N: Yorke & to hasten there aid of men provisions & money for y^e Preservation of there Majesties' Intrest in these parts & to use all Pressing Endevors that they may joyn with our neighbours of N: England to fitt out vessells to annoy y^e french at Canida Earnestly Desyreing y^t y^e s^d Reynier Barents may be Reputed and Esteemed as our agent in that Behalfe, Ratefyeing & Confirming whatever he shall act or doe about y^e p'mises, given under our hands & Sealls in albany y^e 20th day of february 16⁸⁹/₉₀ and in y^e first year of y^e Reign of our Souvraign Lord & Lady William & Mary king and Queen of England &^a—16⁸⁹/₉₀

Ordered y^t y^e following Instructions be Delivered to Robt Livingston & he Desyred to Proceed in his journey for N: England with all Expedition

INSTRUCTIONS for Robert Livingston Gentleman Sent by
y^e Convention of y^e Civill & Military officers of y^e Citty
& County of albany to be there agent in n: England

1 Yow are to goe with y^e first Conveniency to Canetticut along with Captain Gerrit Teunise and such Person as y^e Gent: of y^e County of Ulster shall appoint to joyn with y^u in this bussinesse, & if no such Person come to Catskill as is appointed then with y^e s^d Captain Gerrit Teunise & Communicate to y^e Governor & Councill of Canetticut the state of affares here, & in what Danger this Part of there Majesties Territory is in, if not speedily assisted by our neighbours,

2 Yow are to acquaint them how Requisite it is y^t some sudden means be used to fitt out vessells to goe to Canida and Invade Quebec which is y^e Easier and surer way then by Land, since Quebec is but meanly fortified, & few men there, y^e stretch of Canida being Drawn up to mont Royall which y^e french have fortified.

3 Yow are to make y^e addresse to y^e s^d Governor & Councill of Canetticut for y^e assistance of fifty Brisk young men or more fitt for traveling in y^e woods to goe out upon occasion with our People and y^e Indians to annoy y^e Enemy

4 After y^u have discoursed of y^e mean Condition of this Place & how Scarce Provisions are like to be the farmers leaveing there habitations, since y^e murther Committed at Shinnectady; where great store of all sorts of Provisions was Destroyed, then y^u are to Desyre y^e quantity of one hundred Barrells of Porke or Beefe Equivalent for there Majesties use to be Employed as occasion shall Require for there Majesties Troops that lye in garrison here for y^e Defence of this part of y^e Country

5 If y^e governor & Councill of Canetticut doe Decline to send any more men or no Provisions hither then y^u are to Insist y^t y^e Companie of Captain Bull stay here till further order from there Majesties since it would be of Dangerous Consequence to draw off s^d Companie at this juncture & Raise jealousies among y^e Indians, while they are so Eager for more men to Pursue y^e warr against y^e french.

6 Yow are to goe from Canetticut to Boston and apply y^r Self to y^e governor and Councill there, & Inform them

of all affaires here, what damage y^e french have done & what Subtle Practices they use to draw of y^e 5 nations of Indians from there. Dependance on y^e Imperiall Crowne of England to side with y^e french & how dangerous it would be to there Majesties Intrest if s^d nations should hearken to y^e Enemy.

7 That y^e only means to Secure there Countreyes from y^e Incursions of y^e french and there Indians would be to Equipp & Rigg out some vessells with men to Invade Quebec, & to p[']vent all Supplyes comeing from france whereby y^e french will be Discomfited and our Indians Incouraged to Pursue y^e warr by Land.

8 That we of this government are not able to Resist y^e Power of Canida without y^e assistance of our neighbors, & therefore Desyre y^t fifty men or more may be Speedily sent hither for y^e Defence of y^e Place and to Pursue y^e Enemy upon occasion and one hundred Barrells of Porke & Beefe for there subsistence, which with that dayly Expected from N: Yorke will much Contribute for y^e Safety of y^e Place, since y^e People here are so much Impoverished & Provisions so Scarce by y^e out plantations Being Deserted y^t y^e forces cannot be maintained without a Supply

9 Yow are to acquaint y^e s^d Governor & Councill what cost & Charge we have been att, with y^e Indians, since these Revolutions to secure them to this government, & y^t it is Impossible to Proceed without y^e assistance of £ — — — to be Employed y^t way which shall be Exactly accompted for, what way Disposed & undoubtedly allowed by there Majesties

10 Yow are to strive to make them senceible how usefull y^e 5 nations will be during y^e warr with y^e french of Canida & how Dangerous it would be to loose them at such a juncture & y^e only means to induce them to be vigorous in y^e Prosecution of y^e warr will be by giving them a good example since they verry well know y^t y^e English here farr exceed them of Canida

11 Yow are to keep an Exact account of whatever Charges y^w & y^e Persones going with y^w from this County are att in y^e Prosecution of y^r Journey out & home & whatever y^w Disburse over and above y^e money now given shall be

allowed y^w on acct of y^e Publik which if not be allowed by there Majesties then shall be paid by y^e County

12 Since it is unknowne to us what occurrences y^w may meet withall in this Employ. Yow are to act & doe in our Behalfe with our s^d neighbours whatever y^w shall juge expedient & needful for y^e secureing of there Majesties Intrest here in these parts and Safety of there Subjects, Ratefying & Confirming whatever y^w shall act or Perform Concerning y^e Premises

N. B. y^e alteration of Chargeing y^e Expenses to y^e Publike which if not be allowed by there Majesties then shall be p^d by y^e County was made before Signing

Signd

P^r SCHUYLER Mayor

DIRK WESSELLS Recorder

JAN JANSE BLEEKER alderman

JOHANNES WENDEL alderman

K. V. RENSSELAER

Albany 4th of March 16⁸⁹/₉₀

By the Convention of y^e Civill and Military officers of y^e Citty and County of albany

WHEREAS y^e Exigency of affares here doth Require that some fitt Persones be sent from hence to our neighbors of N: England to Inform y^e authority there, in what condition we are in, & what apprehensions we have of y^e french doeing more mischeffe in these Parts Especially iff they should gett y^e 5 nations of Indians westward to there devotion which they Indefaticably strive to accomplish, & Confideing and being sufficiently assured of y^e Integrity & fidelity of our well beloved friendes Robert Livingston gentleman & Capt Gerrit Teunise, we have Desyred & authorized Impowered & Commissionated them to be our agents in yⁱ affare to treat with & consult y^e honorable Governor & Councill of there Majesties Respective Collonyes of Massachusetts and Canetticut such things as shall be Requisite for there Majesties King William & Queen Maryes Service & y^e Safety of there subjects in these Parts laying before them y^e necessity of joyning all forces that can be procured to Invade the french of Canida by Sea & Land & Put a Stopp to there wicked & cruell Designs & also to desyre such assistance & supply from them as this place

doth stand in need off, Earnestly Desyreing they would give Credence to y^e s^d Rob^t Livingston & Capt Gert Teunise, & y^t they may be Reputed & Esteemed as our agents in y^t Behalfe, given under our hands & sealls in albany y^e 3d day of March in y^e 2d year of there Majesties Rêign anoq. Dom. 1690

Signd

PR SCHUYLER Mayor

D WESSELLS Recorder.

JOH : WENDEL } alderman.

JAN BLEEKER }

K. V. RENSELAER

The meaner sort of People of y^e Toune were Extream Importune with y^e Magistrates to Prohibite y^e Exportation of goods who being verry Refractory & unruly y^e Magistrates to satisfye them Published this following

[Translation.]

By the Convention of the Civill & Military Officers of the
Citty and County of Albany

WHEREAS there are great Complaints & murmurings among the Commonalty because the Traders export their goods, whereby many persons are so discouraged that they will quit the place leaving their Majesties interest here and their subjects a prey to the Enemy.

The Civil & Military Officers so as to prevent such mischiefs, hereby expressly forbid all persons whomsoever to export any Merchandize such as Indian Cargoes, shirts, linen, cloths, Kerseys, Sarges and other goods requisite for the clothing as well of Christians as Indians, on pain of Confiscation of said goods for their Majesties use.

But they are permitted to take away all Beavers, peltries, money, furniture & household articles, fine Silk stuffs, lace and such like fine articles and goods unnecessary for Clothing which cannot be used here — In order that all such may be regularly done, Johannes Beekman Jan Vinnagen & Jacobus Turke are ordered to inspect the goods in the houses before they are embarked, and permit such to be put on board

And all men are forbidden to depart this County pursuant to previous Proclamation dated 7th August 1689 which is now Confirmed. Done 4th March 1690.

Albany. In the year 1690 y^e 14 of October

When Jacob Leysler had usurped y^e government the following Persones were chosen John Becker Evert Banker John Bleecker Claes Ripse Gert Ryerse Eghbert Teunise Aldermen. Johannes de Wandelaer Hend van Dyck Luykas Gerritse P^r Davidtse Joh : Abeel Ger^t van Ness Assistants.

By the Lieutenant Governor &c

[From Papers, &c., in Leisler's time.]

WHEREAS One Robert Livingston by the Instigacôn of the Devill did utter y^e Malice of his heart in Saying that he was Enformed that a parcell of rebels were gone out of holland to England & that y^e prince of Orange headed them Saying that they might See how they got of againe or words to this purpose & that they should Come to y^e Same End that Monmouth did & hath Cômmitted other high Crimes.

These are in his Majesties Name to will and require all psons within this Province to apprehend y^e s^d Livingston & bring him before me to answer for y^e Same & all governors & Magistrates of y^e Neighbouring Colonies are hereby advertized & desired In his Majesties King Williams behalfe to assist In apprehending y^e s^d Livingston if within their Jurisdiction as they do tender y^e King's Interest, y^e Welfare of y^e Protestant Cause & their Allegiance. Given &c March the 1st 1689.

JACOB LEISLER

To Captain Benjamin Blagge & all others
whom this shall or may Concerne.

By the Lieutenant Governor & Councill &ca

WHEREAS a Certaine number of People terming themselves a Convention with In the Citty & County of Albany have vindicated y^e authority of Colonel Thomas Dongan & Countenanced his & Sir Edmund Andros their Illegall &

Arbitrary Cômmissions & proceedings acting thereby Likewise having assumed to themselves the Ruling power by keeping his Majesties fort &c^a Contrary to y^e Authority of this province to y^e great disturbance of his Majesties subjects and other y^e good & peaceable Inhabitants thereof as also Contemning his Majesties Orders & directions not only by not proclaiming ther Majesties according to an Order from y^e R^t Honorable y^e Lords of his Majesties Most honorable Privy Councill dated y^e 29th July 1689 but opposing & in an hostile & rebellious manner forbidding and hindring y^e Same besides many others Seditious practises all which are pernicious & destructive to his Majesties Interest y^e peace tranquillity & welfare of his Province & y^e Government thereof; & hath been y^e ôcasion of Encouraging y^e French & Indians Ennemies to attack and destroy the Inhabitants of Skannectady, to y^e great weakning of his Majesties forces in y^e s^d County.

These are to authorise Empower & Constitute you Mrs Joannes de Bruyn Joannes Provoost & Jacob Melbourne to take into your care and under your directions & Cômmand all y^e forces now raised in N: York and adjacent Countyes with all ammunicon & provisions thereunto apointed & forthwith proceed from hence to Albany afores^d where you are to Super Intend direct Order and Controull all matters & things relating his Majesties Interest & revenue in that County & y^e Security & Safety of his people & subjects therein by treating with y^e Confederate Indians and other Such Methods & Meanes as to you shall seem meet that may Conduce to y^e End before mencôned likewise to proclaime their ¹ publishing their gracious Orders & denounce war against y^e french King &ca Subduing Reducing and bringing to their obedience all such who oppose y^e same & to settle & establish y^e s^d County in y^e Same Method & Constitution as this his Majesties City and County of N. York & others thereunto apertaining & further you are to obtaine y^e fort ORANGE at Albany from those of y^e Convencôn & there adherents by due sumôns offering them such Condiçôns as may be Agreeable to y^e End aboves^d, but in case of

¹ "Maties King William & Queen Mary," These words are omitted in the original.

resistance then you are to treat them as Ennemies to or Sovereigne Lord y^e King his Crowne & dignity y^e same to Subdue & over Come by force of Arms & all manner of Hostility whatsoever willing and Cōmanding all psons within the County afores^d to Be aiding and assisting therein as they will Answer y^e Contrary at their utmost perills hereby giving & granting unto you full power & authority to Consult Act do & conclude all matters & things for or concerning his Majesties Interest & y^e Welfare of and Security of that county as y^e case shall require & to your judgement shall seem requisite, conferring ratifieng & establishing whatsoever you shall so act or do in y^e prmises to Be good Valid & of full force & virtue to all Intents Construccions & purposes whatsoever GIVEN under or hands & Seals & New York this 4th of March 1689

HENRY COYLER

BENJAMIN BLAGGE

SAMUEL STAETS

JACOB LEISLER

HENRY VAN FEURDEN

P D'LANOY

JOANNES VERMILJE

SAMUEL EDSALL

Extracts from Letters.

ffort william March 4th 1689

HONORABLE SIR GOVERNOR OF BOSTON

Yours of the 8th instant by Mr pembrock I received & I returne you many thanks for the care I perceive you have had for our packet, since your last wee have received the sad & miserable newes from Skenectedy neere Albany whereof wee understand is laid to your woefull account it is such newes as we feared long since. Alase what could there be expected of a certane number of rebellious people that remained rilling under that arbitrary Commissione of sir Edmund at Albany within this province, and encouraged & supported by Connecticoatt by ordering their forces sent thither to obserue the directions of the s^d rebels named a Conventione, being well assured the same is supported more specially by that trayterous John Allan the Secretary of that Collony immediately upon the newes wee sent a messenger to advise the Governor that he may expect three messingers from hence with full power to propose to them what may be necessary for his Majesties intrest & the safety

of these provinces which was answered with great disdain imaginable, soe that wee are denied the assistance wee expected from that part to day I hope our forces will depart being already imbarqued wee send also three members of our counsell with presents to the nationes of the confederate Indianes and to endeavour to strengthen & corroborate their enmity to the french, and if they see meet to send any of our forces to joine with them agt the french att the first hearing of the s^d newes I immediately made an allarum and in the morning disarmed & Imprisoned about 40 commissioned officers by sir Edmond who in the afternoon delivered up the same which was effected in the night by sixteen troopers, so that I gott in about 150 Commissiones & our militia well settled soe that wee are now in a very good posture of union & better able to resist an enemy as ever, I have seaven in confinement, & a great many have abscond themselves with dongan, I shall be glad to understand from your Honor what measures you are like to take to attack the french and what assistance you are willing to afford us, for one exploit agt Canada by land or sea (Connecticott having refused to advise with us) etc.

ffort william March the 5th 1689 :

TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOSTONE

Honored sir—yesterday was my last to your Honor This morning I received newes that one Robert Livingstone who by his rebellione hath caused great disorder in the County of Albany and also in the wholl province by maintaining the late comissiones granted unto them by sir Edmund Andross & Coll: dongan & other directiones which were given by the magistrates which were appoynted per Coll: dongan & sir Edmond Andross whereby they have caused a divisione & a rebellione, so that they been careless of watching, denying 52 souldiers which were sent up under the command of Captain States Inhabitant at Albany chosen by most of the Inhabitants there & commissioned by the Governor & Councill in hindering one Captain Ruster who was commissioned with 25 men to joine himselfe with our confederate Indianes to proceed agt the french, This rebell Livingstone being conscious of his crymes &

understanding our forces were coming up, he upon pretence of going to raise forces at Connecticut & Boston for to defend Albany is departed yesterday for that intent, as is s^d, to obtaine such if possible as may side with them & be obedient to their rebellious conventione, I beleeeve they may expect him againe if the rogue does not rune further which I doubt he will if not prevented, by apprehending of him he being also considerably indebted to his Majestie, therefore have sent the bearer Captain Benjamin Blagg or Lievt daniell Teneur to persue him with a warrant to that purpose desiring your Honor to assist him or either of them in the securing the s^d rebell it will be a great service, I will further recommend your Honor not to faill to assist us, so well by sea as by land not doubting if you are brisk & doe what you can but what we shall conquer Cannāda pray give us speedy advice to what we may trust that we may encourage the Indianes & tell them the truth, This is all for the present after my service I remaine sir &c :

[A duplicate of the above was addressed also to Connecticut.]

[March 1689—90]

HONOR^D S^R

Your warr^t for seizing Mr Levingston wee have received & the answer to it which the Governor Gavē L^t terneur wee have seen & appoved of it which is our Answer to what you propounded in that warr^t but as to what you mention concerning the managment of y^e designe against y^e french, at Canada wee are willing & free to Joyn with all y^e rest of y^e Coillonys, & provinces in this Wilderness to do what wee shall Judge nessery to manage the designe against y^e french the Common Enemy of his Majesties subjects in these parts, according to our ability, we heare you have also designed a Considerable force for Canada out of those you have sent and are sending now to Albany wee would encourage that notion but it is not Land forces will effect it but force by seas is necessary and wee have now writt to y^e Gentleman of Boston & must wayt for their resolves till wee hear further from them Sr wee cannot ad to what wee have formerly writt to you but must advice you to moderation & to make as Little Alteracōn amōnge y^e Officers of Albany as may be &

also that nothing be done to discourage the five nations In Amety with us for if any thing be Done that may have such an aspect the damages that may come thereby to be answered for by those that are active therein you whare so charged with aiding and abetting those rebbells of y^e Convention at Albany by Capt Bull & our souldiers there to prevent any thing that may looke Like an Incouragement to them wee have sent for our Souldiers whome Imediately upon y^e arrivall of yours which we hope will be to your satisfaction I have not to add saue onely or respects & to desire that you should studdy ways of peace that nothing may be moued that may administer prouocation to yours or us who are Your friends & servants the Gouvernr & Councill of Connecticut pr

their order Signed
JOHN ALLYN Secy

Albany y^e 17th day of March 1689 Present J : H : Bruyn
Joh : Provoost Jac : Milborne Com^{rs} Pr Schuyler Mayor
d : wessells Joh : wendel Levinus v : Shayk Jan J : Bleeker
Alb^t Ryckman ald^m Kiliaen v : Rens : Marte gerritse

Wee the Commissioners of the Leift gouverneur of y^e Province of N : York, and his Councill find it verry nessesery that y^e Companie of Souldiers sent by The Colonie of Conet-tekot under Comand of Captain Jonathan Bull ought to Remaine here. In Reguard of our Curcumstances Concerning the french and there Confedereths, and the alliwd Indians being Ingaged with us haveing taken notis what forces wee are able to Continue for their Incouragement, after debating & Consulting with advys of the gentlemen Present doe Conclude that y^e s^d Captain Bull with his s^d Companie of Souldiers shall Remaine in this Citty & County of alb : so Long as his Majesties Intrest & the Preserving of this Post Requires

By order of y^e Commissioners
JOHANNIS CUYLER Cl.

Albany March 20th 1689

GENTS—According to your Expectacon yesterday having discoursed with you : Wee returne for answer.

That its or opinion your pay being promised by the 4 psons you named they ought to performe the said promise, and the Law will compell them at least to give you Suffi-
cient Security upon the arrivall of a governor from England, or within 6 weekes time to haue your payment, in which wee will give you our Assistance and constitute a Court which wee haue no reason to doubt but will answer this end.

That those who will remaine in the Garrison are at their liberty to continue and reasonable that Wee should Snbscribe for their Pay, advancing somewhat for their present accom-
modation, and Such who are disposed to quit the Garrison are at their Liberty.

That Provisions shall be weekly allowed them according to the former Custome : The Kings pay to continue

[Endorsed, Capitulacon with the Garrison in Fort Orange March 20th 1689.]

By the Commissioners for y^e Citty & County of alb : y^e Mayor aldermen & Justices of y^e s^d County. Present as before, also Claes Ripse

WHEREAS There hath unhappely arose differences which hath created animosities and great distinctions amongst his Majesties Subjects in the Citty & County of alb :

These are in his Majesties name strictly to forbid all Persons whatsoever that they doe no wise asperse Reproach, each other by words or actions to y^e Disquietude or discouragement of any the good People in this Citty & County, of what rank or quality soever, under penalty of being Prosecuted as disturbers of his Majesties Peace and the quiet and Tranquility of the Inhabitants thereof, (upon Conviction of twoo witnesse before any of his Majesties Justices of y^e Peace) so far as y^e Rigour of y^e Law will inflict upon them, dated In alb : This 22th day of March 1689.

By order of y^e Comm : &c.

By the Commissioners for y^e Citty & County of alb: &c.

WHEREAS great Complaint is made of y^e Severall Burgers under y^e Comand of their officers in this Citty & County of alb: that they doe not obey y^e Lawfull Commands of their Captains and other officers appointed over them

These are to will & Require all Persons whatsoever under such Commanders that they in no wise neglect, dispute, denye or Resist the Lawfull Commands of their s^d officers upon Penalty of being Proceeded against by the Court marshall (in this time of warr) constituted for y^e s^d Citty and County whose insures shall be Executed in the most Stricted Rigour, dated In alb: This 22th day of March 1689

By order of y^e Commissioners &c.

By the Commissioners &c.

Forasmuch as many Persons have given forth that they will depart this County for y^e Preservation of their persons &c. and the warr with y^e french & their alleyes call for y^e Strengthening his Majestie forces therein as much as Possible may be,

These are in his Majesties name to Prohibite and forbid all mankind of what ranke or quality they may bee, from fourteen years of age unto sixty years if ould, or under, that they do not Transport their Persons out of this County upon any Pretence whatsoever under y^e Penalty of forfeiting one hundred Pounds Currant monney of this Province which shall be for d'fraying the Charge for Support and Carrying on of this Immediate war, against the french and the allyes aforesaid Except masters of vessels and Seafaring Persons whose Livelyhoods depend upon the water, dated In alb: This 22th day of March 1689.

By order of y^e Commissioners &c

These are to give notice to all Persons within this Citty & County of alb: That Peter Schuyler Esq^r is Establisht Mayor of y^e s^d Citty and Joh: wendel, Levinus v: schayk, Jan Janse Bleeker, Albert Ryckman, Claes Ripse, aldermen,

and dirck wessels, Guiliam van Renslaer, Marten gerritsen, Sander glen, abrah : States, & dirck Teunisse Justices of y^e Peace for y^e s^d Citty & county, and to Remaine & be untill further order from his Majestie & all Persons within this s^d Citty & County are hereby strictly charged that they acknowledge Reverence and obey the same in their Severall Stations upon Penalty of being prosecuted as Enimies to this Province and disturbers of his Majesties Peace and the welfare of y^e Inhabitants of this Citty & County dated In alb : This 22th day of March and in y^e Second year of his Majesties Reign annoq. dom : 1689

By order of y^e Commissioners &c.

By the Commissioners &c.

These are to Authorise & appoint you Mess : Luycas geritse & wessel ten Broek to provide and direct all such Provisions of bread as shall be Requisite for supplying those forces which shall be at all times sent from hence in the Service of his Majestie against the french and their confederates according to o^r orders as shall be directed to Johannis Cuyler as occasion offers, dated in alb : March the 22th 1689

Pr order——

By the Commissioners &c.

WHEREAS the Records, Bookes and Papers &c. Relating to y^e Citty & County of alb : are in the Possession of Mr. Robert Livingston and Mr. Johannis Cuyler being constituted Clerk & Register of y^e s^d Citty & County,

These are in his Majesties name to will & Require you to deliver the s^d Records Bookes and Papers &c. unto y^e s^d Cuyler And his Receipt shall be a sufficient discharge, dated In alb : This 22th day of March 1689

To Mr. Robert. Livingston or any in whose Costody The same are—

At a meeting of the Commisioners &c. Albany This 22th day of March 1689

After Consultacœon Relating the present State of this Citty & County of alb : in Reguard of y^e war withy^e french

and Their Confederates, It is Concluded that N : Yorke doth furnish these following p'ticulars Viz: 200 Men; 600 Schiple of Indian Corne; 100 Barrills of Pork; 14000 lb of bread; 100 Schiple of Pease; 200 gall. of Rum; 2100 ells Brown osenburg; 100 drest dear skins; 3000 lb of Lead; 400 lb of Powder; 180 Kartrit Boxes; 200 lb of Swan Shot.

And that y^e Citty & County. of alb: Doe Provide and furnish the following Percells viz: 6000 lb of Bread; 150 Shiple of Pease; 100 drest dear Skins; 400 lb Pouder; 4000 flints; 30 bark Conoos; 60 gunns; 190 Hatchets.

Albany y^e 24th of March 1689.

At A meeting were Present y^e Commissioners for y^e Citty & County of alb. advysing with Sundrey officers of y^e Militia Therè, where upon It is Resolved That y^e following persones be Commissionated, vizt.

Capt Jochim Staets Com^{dr} of Fort Orange always to keep under Command in s^d fort 60 men. Lievt Jonathan wrigt, Ens: John Hater. For the city of albany, Pieter winne Tounè Major, Capt Johannis wendel, Melgert Wynants, Ens: Reynier Barentse, Capt Pieter van waggelen, Leift Robt Sanders, Ens: Joh: Bleeker Jun^r, Capt Barnet Luwis, Leiv^t Marte Klock, Ens: - - - - For the County of albany, Capt Marten gerritse, Lievt Evert d'Ridder, Ens: Zymon van ness, Capt Alexander glen, Leift Johannis glen, Ens: douwe Aukus, Cap^t Johannis Bensing, Lieft Andries Barentse, Ens: Johannis Janse.

Ordered That y^e aforesaid Commissionated officers Now are Establiseth & shall from this time forth Remaine, and be in full Power & y^e Authority, & y^e Authority for y^e Militia of this & County To act & doe in all matters and things relating Militarie affaires according to y^e Rules & decipline of war, untill further order from his Majestie king William of England Scotland french & Irland &c. & That seaven of y^e s^d Commission^{rs} shall be and are hereby Constituted & aPointed a Court Marshall To Consult, apoint, Judge, order, Censure & determing whatsoever shall aroise under marchall notice within this Citty & County whereof Three Captains & Tounè Major are always to be members, onles in y^e

Majors absence, Then y^e Eldert Capt of y^e Fort orange is ever to Prèside, To whom all Souldiers & others that are able to bear armes from 16 years old and upwards are to give due Reverence & obedience as they will Answer y^e Contrary at their utmost Perrill, dated in alb: The day & year first written & in y^e Second year of his Majesties Reign

By order of y^e Commissioners

[Translation.]

By the Commissioners, Mayor Aldermen and Justices &^a of the City and County of Albany.

You are hereby ordered in his Majestys King William's name to take hence forthwith 17 Soldiers under your command, and march with them towards Schagtkook, and take thence (according to the Indians' promise) 20 savages with you and proceed thence to Crown Point, where you shall remain and keep good watch by day & by night—especially detach each day good outscouts and spies about half a dutch mile beyond said Crown Point until Sundown, and whenever you perceive or meet any French or their Indians from Canada you shall endeavour to despoil, plunder and do them all injury as enemies, according to the usage of War; and the aforesaid Soldiers are hereby strictly charged to obey their officers in all things.

In like manner Dirk albertse Brad is sent with that view with the aforesaid Company of Soldiers as guide and Indian Interpreter, who shall advise and consult with the aforesaid officers in all things that relate to the advantage of his Majesties interest and this undertaken expedition: and further you shall remain until further order at the aforesaid Crown point, unless you are assured that a large army of the Enemy is really and truly approaching which it is impossible to resist; then you must send a messenger hither *cito cito* and endeavour to do your best as far as in your power. Meanwhile you shall occasionally try to make some Bark Canoes to be used should necessity require.

We conclude then that you shall remain at Crown point aforesaid until further order; that is if you be not necessitated as abovestated. Thus given under our hands in Albany

this 26th March and in the Second Year of his Majesty's reign annoq : dom. 1690.

Was Signed

To Capt Jacobus d'Warm
over the 17 Soldiers aforesaid.

J. BRUYN,
JOHANNIS PROVOOST
P^r SCHUYLER,
DIRCK WESSELS,
LEV. VAN SCHAYK.

Albany, 27 March Ao 1690.

CAPT JACOB MILBORNE, We expect that you have arrived safely to day at N. Yorck. We are obliged to notify you to procure these indispensable necessities viz. 3 @ 400 unmanufactured horns which can be easily had at Nicolaas Blanks and can be quickly put in order here; further as much duffels as you can get, bleu baize for shirts, provision 400 lbs Swan shot, 50 Kettles.

Yesterday evening the Soldiers tormented us considerably for blankets, as it is was very cold. We went every where and could not find any The Soldiers from the outposts, also whom we provided with duffels for coverlets, namely from our own duffels—so that our stock which was intended for the Indians is diminished. The Soldiers in the fort must also have duffels as blankets are not to be had here.

The picquet proceed immediately to their post. I forgot to send to you for 8 @ 10 hour glasses which are very necessary for the watches. Wherewith doubting not of your diligence and speedy return, We remain

Your affectionate friends

JOHANNES PROVOOST & in
the name of J. H. BRUYN.

Albany 28. March 1690.

List of the Goods sent from York and received from Monsieur Jan Hendricksen Brujn and Johannes Proofoost to be distributed among the Refugees of Schoonectede, to wit— 2348½ Dutch ells of Osenb : Linen, 3 p^s Serge, 13 pairs Stockings, 72 ells pennestout, and delivered to the Deacons of Schoonectede and the Deacons of Albany, to wit :— Barent Wimp, Jan Byvanck, Johannes de Wandelaer,

Jacob Loockermans. First, distributed to the following 6½ ells each of Sarge: Barent Wimp, Harmen Vedder, Symen Schemenhoorn, Symen Groot, Arent Vedder, Amie Widow of Frans, Willem Appel, Goosen Van Oort, Samuel Bradt, Andries Bradt, Johannes Dyckman, Geertruy Groot, 3 ps Sarge distributed of 79 & ¾.

List of the Pennestout: to Aces Cornelise, 7 ells; Dirck Bradt, 7; Isack de Teurex, 8; Nieces Volckers, 3½; Johannes Dyckman, 3; Jan Eps, 7; Loowies Coopeelee, 3½; Pieter Van Olinda, 7; Gerret Jansen, 5; Willem Van Eerde, 3½; Arent Vedder, 3½; Elias Swart, 7; Jan Buys, 4; Geertruy Groot, 3

List of the Stockings, to each one: 1 pair Marius Vedder: one pair of Stockings, Symen Groot one pair, Jan Buys, Willem Appel, Symen Schemenhooren, Gyspert Gerrets, Harmen Vedder, Hendrick Gardeniers, Samuel Bradt, Dirck Heffelingh, Adam Frooman, Tuenis Carstensen, Gerret Gysbersen, The no. of the Stockings. 13 pairs

List of the Osenburg Linen: Harmen Vedder, 80 ells; Jan Eps, 70; Catlyn Barendsen, 70; Dirck Bradt, 65; Barent Wemp, 70; Dirck Hesseling, 58; Willem Appel, 80; Goosen van Oort, 50; Gyspert Gerrets, 80; Nieces Volckertsen, 20; Jacob van Laer, 20; Willem van Eerde, 75; Cornelis Viele, 40; Marius Haegedoorn, 40; Jannetie Schermenhooren, 40; Cornelis Schermenhooren, 20; Citte Bradt, 60, Henderick Gardeniers, 40; Cornelis Claesen, 20; Geertruy Groot, 31; Susanne Tellers, 50; Aces Cornelis, 50; Dieuer Wimp, 55; Anne Harmensen, 65; Tryntie Bosboom, 20; Symon Volcker, 30; Samuel Bradt, 50; Tryntie Schaets, 80; David Cristofelsen's children, 50; Johannes Pootmans children, 70; Adam Frooman, 70; Symon Schermenhooren, 50; Purmerent, 40; Symen Groot, 80; Fytie Pietersen Rosboom, 20: total Distributed to Schoonechte, 1809 ells.

List of the Linen distributed in the Bush (*Woestine*): Elias Swart, 36 ells; Lauries Coopesen, 20; Isack Teuerx, 40; Jan Buys, 23; Tuenis Carstensen, 35; Binnonie Arentsen, [Corlaer] 25; Dauit Marienissen, 30½; Elias Gyseling, 30; Arent Vedder, 30; Pitter Van Olinda, 35; Jan Frooman 30; Manis Vedder, 24; Tuenis Viele, 20; Tryntie Verwy,

15; Claes Graef, 35; Jan Hilt, 25; Cornelis Groot, 20;
Jan Luycessen, 18; Johannes Dyckman, 30; Lysbet Cornelissen, 15: total 2349

By me

JOHANNES DE WANDELAER
Deacon of Albany.

At a meeting of Mayor Aldermen & Common Council holden in Albany this 28 March 1690 Present, Pr Schuyler Dirck Wesselse L. V. Schayck, J J Blecker Claes Ripsen Alb^t Ryckman, Reynier Barentz, Evert Bancker, Eghbert Teunissen Ger^t Reyersen.

Having taken into Consideration how we shall obtain for King William's acc^t the ammunition and provision which we are obliged to deliver from this County pursuant to our preceding Resolution adopted with the Honorable Commissioners from N. York on the 22nd March last and prepare forthwith for the Equipment of an Army both of Christians and Indians against our Enemies of Canada, and Resolve as followeth—

Pieter Schuyler & Dirck Wesselse are appointed to get ready 6000 lbs hard bread for the King's acc^t

Johannis Wendel 100 prepared deer skins

Levinus Van Schayk 150 skepels peas

Jan Janse Bleeker & Reynier Barentse 60 guns & 100 axes

Claes Ripsen & Albert Ryckman the materials & expence for repairing the following — 30 B. Canoes.

Evert Bancker Eghbert Teunissen & Ger^t Ryersen for 30 Bark Canoes

Joh : Cuyler the 400 lbs Powder

Gabriel Thomson the 100 gall Rom

By the Commissioners, the Mayor Aldermen & Justice &^{ca} of the City and County of Albany.

You are hereby ordered in his Majesties name to take hence forthwith under your command 9 men and march with Jannetie or Laurence the Mohawk Indian and his party

of savages with some Schagtkooks Indians upward about seven miles beyond the Crown-point unto the Otter-creek, or some other better place or Rendesvous which you may consider more suitable safer and more advantageous— where you shall remain and keep good watch day and night, and send out especially good scouts and spies every day till Sundown, and you shall correspond daily with Capt Jacobus de Warm & his soldiers who are sent to the aforesaid Crown point, and mutually communicate to each other all remarkable occurrences, and should you perceive or meet any French or Canada Indians, you must endeavor to despoil, plunder and do them all injury as Enemies conformably to the Custom of War: And the aforesaid 9 men are hereby strictly charged to obey their officers in all things.

And the Officers shall in all things advise with the aforesaid Indian, Jannetie, as to what concerns his Majesty's Interest and this undertaken Expedition. You shall, likewise, remain at the aforesaid Otter Creek, or at the place you may think fit as above, for the time of one month except you really and truly perceive the approach of a powerful enemy's force, which you cannot resist, then you must Cito cito send a Messenger hither, and the remainder of Your Company must return immediately here to the City.

But if there be any Volunteers, either Christians or Indians who will proceed from the aforesaid Otterkill to Canada as Spies, to reconnoitre or to take prisoners they have permission so to do, provided the post at the aforesaid Otterkill or your sojourn, shall always remain fully established. Meanwhile you shall manufacture some Bark Canoes which you can use according to Circumstances. Thus Given under our hands In alby. this 31st March, and in the 2nd year of his Majesty's Reign Annoq: Dom. 1690

To Capt Abraham
Schuyler

J BRUYN
JOH: PROVOOST
Pr SCHUYLER
DIRCK WESSELS
JOH: WENDEL

N: B. the aforesaid 9 men are Arent Schuyler Casper Teller But Teunissen David Kettelhuyn Daniel Brad Hendk Jansen van Saragtoe Tho Sjeer Willem the Indian

By the Commissioners, the Mayor, Aldermen & Justices
of the Peace of the City & County of Albany.

WHEREAS you were ordered in your preceding Commission dated 26th March last to remain at Crown point till further orders as more fully appears in said Commission, and we are now asked if any other better sojourn or place of Rendezvous can be found—

These are, therefore, if you can find out any fitter place than the aforesaid Crown Point which you Know will be more secure, to empower you to do so with advice and consultation of Dirk Albertsen Brad and the Schaghtkook Indians, on condition that you Send out Spies dayly towards the said Crown point: you shall also daily correspond with Capt Abraham Schuyler and his people and mutually communicate all notable occurrences. And further you shall follow and obey your previous commission in all things. Thus given under our hands In Albany this 1st April in the 2nd Year of his Majestys Reign A^o Domⁱ. 1690.

Was Signed,

J BRUYN

JOH : PROVOOST

PETER SCHUYLER

DIRCK WESSELS

JOH : WENDELL

To Capt Jacobus de Warm

[Translation.]

The Commissaries at Albany to Leisler.

Alby. the 2d Aprill 1690.

MYNHEER — Mynheer, We again yesterday sent up a Scouting Party of 9 @ 10 Christians with about as many Indians who will cooperate as far as possible with the party previously sent up, against our enemies the french and their Indians from Canada, for his Majesties Interest.

The Sheriff and County Clerk forwarded also yesterday the Minutes and other Books & papers &c. belonging to this City and the County of Albany, but found the Registers only to 1st December 1685. And Robbert Livingstons wife said, she has no Knowledge of the others. Item, were in like manner, Since, all the Excise Books and acs concerning

his Majestys Revenue because there were reasons numerous enough to secure said Livingston, so that he may give explanations of all the accounts.

N: B. We also Send your Honour enclosed, six sworn affidavits against the aforesaid Livingston in behalf of his Majesty. Item, herewith goes, besides, a packet of papers which we found in an old box in which were also discovered Some articles of value (*Klynodie goederen*) which heretofore belonged to the Canadian Jesuit Valiand. These we have inventoried here for his Majestys use until further Order.

We also pursuant to your Honor's order allowed the freeholders of this Citty & County to Choose & elect 2 proper persons to consult & conclude at New York concerning his Majesty's interest in this conjuncture, and the majority of votes have accordingly fallen on Capt Jan Janse Bleeker & Reyer Schermerhoren, and inasmuch as there is no sloop at present here in which the aforesaid can depart, they shall be forwarded by the first opportunity were it only a canoe. At present no more from

Your Honour's faithful Friends

Endorsed Alb. 2 appl 1690 Copy van Een brief Aen d'Luyt govr Jacob Leysler in het fort William tot N. Yorke.

Depositions Against Livingston.

Present J Bruyn Johannes Prov^t Jan J Bleeker Joh Cuyler

Akes Cornellissen Van Slyck of the County of Albany, aged about 50 years being sworn on the Holy Evangelists before Mr Jan Jansen Bleeker Justus of the Peace declares that about the middle of Feb A^o 1688 he was with his wife Grietje and George Aersen at Robert Livingston's house and that he deponent stated and said to said Livingston Thou hast read the King's Declaration in English but I cannot understand it—therefore repeat it to me in Dutch. Whereupon the aforesaid Livingston answered & said—That the King stated that many of his Subjects had run away from England to Holland, of whom the Prince is the Chief Rebel — and said further, Let him come to England ; he shall find there as good Soldiers to oppose him as he shall bring with him. And further he saith not. Thus in Albany

this 1st April and in the 2nd Year of his Majesty's Reign
A^o Dom : 1690.

Sworn before Me.

Grietje wife of Akes Cornelissen, aged about 45 years being sworn before Jan Janse Bleeker Justus of the Peace declares that she was with her husband Akes & Joris Aersen about the Middle of February 1688^g at Robert Livingston's house; and that she Deponent heard said Livingston state that the King said that the Prince is the head of the rebels. And further she knoweth not well whether she heard from Livingston or her husband or from Jor : Aersen—she, however, heard one of the three say that Livingston had also said that divers English subjects had run away from England to Holland ; also, let him but come to England he shall there find as good soldiers as he shall bring with him, and she further saith not. Thus, in Alby 1 April 1690

Present. J Bruyn Joh Provoost Joh Wendel

Reyer Schermerhooren of the county of Albany, aged about 38 years being sworn before Mr Johannis Wendel, Justus of the Peace, declares that he was last harvest at Sweer Teunissens van Velsen's house at Schanhegtade, where Joris Aersen, Capt Sander Glen, Joh Glen & Myndert Wemp were present, and that then Joris Aersen was asked if he had heard Robert Livingston Say that the Prince of Orange (who is our King of England &^{ca}) was the head of the Rebels who invaded England with the Prince A^o 1688 Whereupon the aforesaid Jor : Aersen answered, No—I did not hear Livingston say so ; but he said this—that in the declaration which the Late King James issued against the Hollanders he had read that the Prince was declared to be the Head of the Rebels—Whereupon Meyndert Wemp again said in the presence of the aforesaid Company—Remember this well ; for Joris Aersen shall yet make these words good ; and said, further, that he will note down in his book the words which Joris aforesaid has there stated. And further he saith not. Thus in Alby this 1st April 1690

Annals, ii.

Simon Schermerhooren of the County of Albany aged about 32 years being sworn in presence of Mr Johannis Wendel Justus of the Peace declares, that he was last harvest in his house at Schanegtady where Joris Aersen came and related to him Deponent how Robert Livingston had told him that the Declaration issued against the Hollanders by the late King James denounced the Prince of Orange as the head of the Rebels; and that he Joris had shewn this declaration to Dom : Tassemaker at the time minister of Schanhegtady, to learn if there were any such thing in it, but Dom : Tassemaker could see nothing of the sort there; and as the Deponent afterwards heard that Joris tried to alter the aforesaid Livingston's words. he asked Joris if he now denied that he had spoken to Deponent against Livingston? Whereupon Joris answered, I deny nothing of what I told you herein, for I stated the same to the Domine and the whole consistory of Schanegtady, and I shall not deny it even should I die the death, for Aces Corns & his wife were likewise present when Livingston spoke so of our Prince, notwithstanding that Akes now says he is sick, and his wife says she is only a woman. But, said Joris, when they are put on their oaths they will speak the truth, and should they not, yet will I do it. Item, Joris said, it vexes me much that such slanders should be stated of our Prince as he is my countryman, for I too am an Amsterdam boy. And further saith not Thus in Albany, 1st April 1690.

Myndert Harmensen of the County of Albany, aged about 47 years, being sworn before Johannis Wendel Justus of the Peace, declares that last harvest in his house, he asked Joris Aersen if it were true that he heard Robert Livingston say that our Prince of Orange was at the head of the Rebels? Whereupon the aforesaid Joris Aerson answered No; I did not hear Livingston say that; but he said this, that the Late King James hath in his Declaration against the Hollanders pronounced the Prince to be the head of the Rebels, and further saith not. Thus in Albany this 1st April 1690.

Present J Bruyn, Joh Provoost, J J Bleeker

Capt Sander Glen Justus of the Peace of the County of Alby, aged about 43 years being sworn before Mr Jan Jansen

Bleeker, Justus of the Peace, declares that he heard Joris Aersen say several times last summer or last harvest, that it was too much reported of him Joris that he should have spoken against Robert Livingston; and that Joris also said what I heard Livingston say of the Prince; Akes Cornelissen and his wife were there then present when he read the declaration; they well know what he said¹ and further saith not. Thus in Albany this 1st April 1690.

Present:— J Bruyn, Johannis Provoost, Richard Pretty, Joh Cuyler.

INVENTORY of some goods heretofore the Property of the Father, or Jesuit Valiand of Canida. They are, on information of Jan Gow and Willem Hollie, transferred to us for his Majesty's interest, still remaining at present, & until further order, at the house of Jan Gow aforesaid. Thus in Alby this 1st April 1690,

Found in one old chest as follows. :— 22 Bunches of black Beads, also some loose d^o 2 doz: little looking glasses for Indians, 12 little Patrenoster Chains (Rosaries), 1 priest's white surplice; also 2 @ 3 little shirts &c. 3 small bunches of Copper finger-rings, 4 doz tinder boxes with steel & flints, 5 small papers of Needles, 2 papers of Awls 1 Compass 2 Belts 1 Red matting table cover (*strootwisch tafelkleed*) 1 do Chimney little Valance (*shoorsteen valletje*) 3 parcels of garden Stuff 1 old ditto 2 little paintings 5 burning glasses 1 handsome pair of womens hose 27 little books 11 paper pictures 3 blank books 1 pr shoes & 1 pr. slippers & nothing else of Importance. Item found in a Small Basket:— 1 little bell, weight about 16 lbs. 7 old axes 4 old adzes 2 planeing chisels 2 old chisels 1 little copper shears 1 small hatchet 1 small square in a joiners bench 1 small anvil with a horn 1 hand vice 1 large Auger 1 set of bits 2 files 3 old dishes 3 prs of ice spurs, (creepers) 1 crooked nippers 1 old plane 3 Rings

¹ The following was added here in the original but afterwards expunged:— "And deponent further saith that he repeatedly heard several persons, in the course of conversation say that the Prince is the head of the Rebels; But knows not from whom he heard it."

for 2 small hammers 1 iron pick hook Item, some other pieces of old Iron of little or no importance; of no value.

Johannis Sand. Glen of the county of Albany about 42 years old being Sworn before Jan Wendel, Justus of the Peace, declares that Rob^t Livingston came last harvest to Schannegtade and enquired expressly for Joris Aersen, and said he would give a quart or two to whomsoever would bring Joris, as he was in the Bush, for he must speak with him. Whereupon Deponent asked what had Joris done. To which Livingston Answered, You know well what I heard, since I heard Joris hath thus spoken against you — Deponent replied, I know it not. And when he Deponent afterwards saw Joris Aersen, he asked him, how the matter stood about which Livingston had come to him? to which Joris answered — If the people to whom I spoke about Livingston have not changed my words, Livingston is in no danger neither have I. Otherwise I shall have difficulty; And further saith not. Thus in Albany this 2d April 1690.

Newyork April 2d 1690.

To the Honorable the Governor & Gent in authority for his Majesties Collony of Connecticutt.

HONBLE SIRS,— Whereas Captn Jonathan Bull hath by order from the authority of your collony, withdrawn the forces sent for Albany contrary to the order of those commissioned for that post and the expectation both of the Christians & Indian Confederates, to the great discouragement of the remaining forces for his Majesties service in that frontier, In some parts to supply that defect, It is desired that Mr Samuel Edsall & Mr pembroke the bearer hereof, may have license & free leave to beat the drum for raising such volunteers as shall list themselves in his Majesties service for Albany aforesaid, & transport the same into this place, or directly thither without any lett hindrance or molestatione whatsoever, Moreover desireing your aide & assistance therein, which request of ours we hope not to fail of, Subscribing your loving friends & neighbours &c.

A List of ye Souldjers for ye Expedition of Albany @ 25s.
pr Mont and their provision—A. 1689 the 13 March
in Fort william, & are departed on 2d april with Capt
Jacob Milborne

Gerrit woutersen Serjeant two pises of 8, Thomis Chambers
9s in mony & 12s 6d. in duffels Henry pyper 12s 6d in duffels
9s in mony Symon Williams of Ranak 1 pc of 8 & 9s in
mony & 10s in duffels Jean Marlett of Staten Island 1 lock
& 4s in mony & 10s in duffels Jacob Paers of Rye 9s in mony
Richard Marten 9s in mony & 10s in duffels Richard Walters
of Rye 9s in mony & 10s in duffels Mattheuw Barends of
Westchester 1 pc of 8. & 9s in mony & 12s 6d. in duffels
Francis Mauriss of Staten Island 9s in mony Daniell
Magdaniell 9s in mony 1 pr of shoes Jonas Stevense of Rye
1 pr shoes & 1 pc of 8 & 9s in mony & 12s 6d in duffels
Hendrick Hendricksen Staten Island 9s. in mony Robert
Raley 9s in mony William Nobell 9s in mony Gerrit arentse
of N York 9s in mony & 10 in duffels Jean faefre Staten
Island 1 lock & 4s in mony & 10s in duffels Pieter Berry 9s
in mony 1 pr shoes George Sharp 9s in mony 1 pr shoes
John floid of N York 9s in mony & 10s in duffels Philip
Coomes 1 pc of 8. & 9s in mony & 12s 6d in duffels John
Mannin 9s in mony John Poen 9s in mony & 1 pr. shoes
Frans Thomasse of N. York 9s in mony John Clark 12s 6d.
in duffels 9s in mony Charles Twist of Suffolk Bounds 1½ ps
of 8 & 9s in mony & 1 sword & 1 pc of 8, William Ingell 9s
in mony & 12s 6d. in duffels Johannes Langestraet of N York
1½ pc of 8. Johannes fyne of N York 1½ pc. of 8. John
Barsett of Rye 1 pr of shoes & 9s. in mony Charles Olivatt
12s 6d. in duffels 9s. in mony William Cornes 12s 6d. in
duffels 9s in mony John Rob from Staten Island 9s in mony
William haukisson 1 pr shoes & 9s in mony Jean doulier
from Staten Island 9s in mony & 12s 6d in duffels & 2 pc.
of 8 for dyet & bringing over of people, Thomas hunt Sur-
geon 9s in mony & 1 pc of 8 for dyet Robert Folther 9s in
mony gerrit Tappen 9s in mony & 9s for to bring a man
Thomas Knight 9s in mony Ebenesar Lyon 9s. in mony
Thomas Cromwell 9s in mony William Locker 9s. in mony
Patrick Magrigeria 9s in mony Thomas Johnson 9s in mony
Nathaniel Pietersen 9s in mony John Boyd 9s in mony Silley

3s. in mony Robert Cam 9s in mony Jan Cornelise Johannes Van Tilburgh hendrick martensen Edward ford from the Man of War 9s in mony Jan Chalender 9s in mony

Expedicon to Albany 26 May. John Care 9s. in mony 28 ditto John Robinson 1 pr shoes Richard Hill 1 pr ditto each 3s for board 4 leaves & 16 lbs pork

[From another List.] April 4. 1690

Peter Henkesson from Staten Island Jost Pow. Andrew Smith 9s in mony 3s for dyett Willem Weaver 9s in mony 18s for dyet John Prescott 9s in mony Moses Manase Hard 9s in mony Charles Masshell Henry low 9s in mony John Damelse 6s in mony Peter Parson 9s in mony each 2½ yd duffels Daniel Mellon 9s in mony Andrew Miller 9s in mony Johannes Liekeris, Thomas Stevensen.

A list of the Souldjers y^t went with Captain gabriell Thompson; [Supposed to be from Piscataway, Maryland] Capt. Gabriel Tomson, Leftenant Rodgar Barton, Ensine Ebennazar Wakeman, Sargant Joseph Rumsey, Sargant Thomis Sturgis, Thomas Hunt, Samuel uail, Mathu Randall Abraim broun, Josoph boils, Sammuel Couch, danniel Gou, John Ogdin, John Cable, Josiah Hunt, Samuel Shered, Philip trauis, Loeling philips, Thomas Brodgar, Robord Graims, Jorge Scot, James Camioll, John Owen, Nathaniel furbush, Sargant Jonathan Horton, John forge-son, Richard feloo, William Danford, John Knap, Richard Cozens, Thomas Poor, Philip galpin, Philip prise, Joseph Cable, John Green, Isaac Rumsey, Thomas Mathus.

A part of a list of the People y^t went up to Albany. Jeronimes van Bommell, Hend'k Aernoutts, Coenradus Vander Beck, Jan Keteltas, Isac Jansen Van Tilburgh, Abram Matysse, Jacobus de Waim, Samuel Yardin, Harmen Jansen, Denys A denoan, Jacobus Colve, Ephraim Carpenter, Cornelis Loosie Boswyck, Gilliam gerlet Boswyck, Martin Beeckman, Arien Santwoort, Jacobus vander Spiegel, Isaac Franck, Daniel Robotham, Abram Uytersael, Alexander Wilson, Gerret Burger, Johannes Provoost Junior, Isaac Bos, John Thomas, Matthys de Hart, Charles fonteyn

Boswyck, Caste Laerse Junior, Jams Woodert, John Spaniard, Johannes Hartman, Jurian Andiesse, Pieter Pangborne Tomas foot, Mathys Loftus, James Weith, Lowrens holst Junior.

from Kings County, Peter Brouwer, Jacobus Monseu Casaue, Rem Jansen, Theunis Dircksen, Jan Tysse, Jan Wertze,

A 1690 19 8ber in Fort William.

A List of y^e Souldjers y^t are a going up to Albany Robert Crafft, 8 shill. David Mandre Shotlander, 5s. or 8 s. Alexander farle, 2s. 3d. Brian Rome, 2s. John Jackmonsse, 2s. 3d. George Casselltowne, 2. 3d. Samuel Kickham, in plas of John Baker Discharged Toby Indian, 2s. 3d. Thomas Barber, 8 shill, William Trip 2s. Nicholaes Porter, 2s. John Wolleston, 5s. Roburte Pate, 2s. 3d prest, Isaak fran 2s 3d.

Copies of Divers other Orders Issued by Leislars Commissioners at Albany April & May 1690.

By the Commissioners for Albany &ca.

WHEREAS diverse persons within this Citty and County have presumed to retayle Rum unto the Souldiers belonging to ffort Orange, and the respective Captains commanding such who came from New yorke and are since listed under them, which hath proved very pernicious to the Kings Interests. the safety of this Citty and County, and the said Souldiers welfare

These are in his Majesties name strictly to prohibite and forbid any person whatsoever to draw for, sell, or retayle any parcell or quantity of rum upon any pretence whatsoever under the penalty of forfeiting Ten pounds Currant money of this Province for doeing such trespassse, and the said Rum to forfeited, One third to be for the Enformer and the rest to be improved for the support of this present Warr: Dated in Albany Aprill the 12th and in y^e 2d yeare of his Majesties Reigne Annoq Dom. 1690.

WHEREAS his Majesties Revenue hath been much empaired by neglect of Due collecting the Grand Accizes &ca

These are in his Majesties name to command you Mr Richard Pretty forthwith to Gauge all Vessells containing Rum or strong liquors wheresoeuer you shall finde the same within this Citty and County; and take Acco^t thereof according to an Act of Assembly and your Power substituting you Collector &ca for the same; All persons being hereby required to conform thereunto as they will answer the contrary att their Perrills Given under o^r hands y^e date aforesaid :

To Mr Richard Pretty Sherriffe of the Citty and County of Albany

A List of Persons Departed from Albany without any leaue or giving notice Laurens (alais) Koehaerder, Jan Laurens, Cornelis Laurens, N B Cornelis Viele, Surgeon to send up Jan Jacobse, Evert Wendel Junior, Symon Schermerhoorne, for o^r want of him is great

MYNDERT HARMENSE
ARRAHAM KIP

WHEREAS there was an Order issued forth to Mr Robert Livingston Receiver of the Kings Revenue for y^e Citty and County of Albany to deliuer unto Mr Richard Pretty all such bookes and Acco^{ts} as were in his Custody (or that haue been under his Charge or in his Possession) relating any part of Kings Revenue as aforesaid &ca and the said Livingston hath absconded without giving any order or direction concerning the same by which his Majesties Interest is much abated.

These are to giue notice unto the s^d Livingston or in whose possession the s^d bookes or Acco^{ts} are or do know where they are placed, that they Forthwith do give notice thereof unto Mr Richard Pretty &ca and in case any do conceale, or connive at covering the same, that then such shall be proceeded against as those who abett & contrive to defraud his Majesties dues and dutyes — Moreover it is hereby ordered & declared that if the said Livingston doth not appeare in person in Albany City afores^d or make returne of the same here, at or before the 26th day of this Instant Aprill according to the true intent and meaning of this precept: That then the Said Livingston shall be proceeded

against as one that hath defrauded his Majesty of his dues and rights and broken the trust reposed in him, according to the severity of Law in such Cases: Dated in Albany this 14th day of Aprill 1690, and in y^e Second Yeare of his Majesties Reigne :

Albany Aprill the 22th 1690

ORDERED that the Mill belonging to the Patroon Renselaer be immediately fortified against any attack or invasion that may be made by the Enemy, for which purpose it is recommended to the care & direction of Mr Levinus Van Schayck & Peter Schuyler Esqr for his Assistance, and what by them shall be appointed for accomplishing the same, all persons are hereby strictly required to be aiding therein with their Persons or what else unto them is belonging for that Service, as they well answer the contrary at their utmost Perill Given under or hands the day & yeare above written.

Albany Aprill the 22d 1690

WHEREAS there is a necessity of breast works to be forthwith made within the Stockadoes round this City, and that it may be more effectually accomplished: Ordered that Cap^t Johannes Wendel, and Cap^t Peter Van Wogolom doe take upon them the care & direction thereof, and what by them shall be found requisite for compleating the same all persons are hereby required to assist therein with their Persons and whatsoever is unto them belonging fit for that service as they will answer the contrary at their utmost Perill, Given under our hands the day and yeare above written :

WHEREAS there was an Order issued forth bearing date the 14th this Instant Aprill for M^r Rob^t Livingston to render up the Bookes and Accounts relating the Kings Revenue, and a certaine day set and time limited for the same or his appearance in this City the which hath not beene observed to the great prejudice of his Majesties Interest &^{ca} These are in his Majesties name to will and require you forthwith to Attach all such houses, lands, Goods, and Chattells as doe belong or appertaine unto the s^d Livingston for and in behalfe of our Sovereigne Lord King William & to his Majesties use & behoofe whereof you are to make re-

turne according to this Precept. Given under our hands in Albany April 30th and in the second yeare of his Majesties Reigne Annoq Dom 1690.

To Mr Richard Pretty Sherriffe for the City and County of Albany

WHEREAS diverse persons haue pretended right and title to a parcell of meadow ground pasture belonging unto their most excellent Majesties King William and Queene Mary Supream Lord and Lady of this Province of N : Yorke lying neare this City and have sold y^e same for the use of the Poore to emprove by letting it or entertaining sundry beasts to grasse therein

These are in his Majesties King Williams name strictly to forbid all persons whatsoever to trespasse thereon by entertaining or driving into the s^d Pasture any horses beasts, or other Cattell whatsoever without Speciall Licence from us Commissionated by his Majesties Lt Governor of the Province of New Yorke aforesaid as they will answer the contrary at their utmost Perrill Given under our hands this 30th day of Aprill in y^e second yeare of his Majesties reigne Annoq dom. 1690 And whosoever shall attempt to pull or deface, or any wayes Scandalize any Order affixed by this Authority shall be punished severely according to the nature of the Offence with its circumstances

To all whom this doth or may Concerne

COMPLAINT being made unto us by the Gentlemen appointed for quartering of his Majesties Soldiers in this city & County that Mr William Teller hath obstinately refused to entertaine a certaine Souldier by their Order sent for that purpose and hath shut his door against the officer

Insomuch that they desire our Authority to compell him the s^d Teller to performe his duty

These are in his Majesties name to will and require you forthwith to make a forcible entry into the s^d Tellers house, and quarter the said souldr accordingly, and take with you such psons for Assistance as are under your Command, in so doing this shall be your Sufficient Warrant Giuen under our hands in Albany this first day of May in the second yeare of his Majesties Reigne Annoq Dom. 1690

To Lieut Twist Commanding a Compe of his Majesties Souldiers in this City :

WHEREAS strict Orders haue beene made prohibiting all psons within this City and County to sell Rum unto the Indians, and the same haue not had due effect, neither beene regarded as they ought :

These are in his Majesties name strictly to forbid all psons whatsoever that they sell noe Rum or strong drinke, directly or indirectly unto any sort of Indian, or Indians of what Nacon soever, and that none do presume to deliuer, or give any Rum or other strong Beere or drinke unto any of them upon what pretence soever (unlesse such who haue an especiall Licence from us so to doe) under the penalty of forfeiting Twenty pounds Currant money of this Province the One halfe to the Enformer the rest to be employed in y^e Publiq service of the immediate War and in case the persons so offending shall not be capable of paying the said fine, then to receiue open Corporall punishment by whipping at discretion and forthwith to be expelled this County : Given under o^r hands this 2^d day of May in the second Yeare of his Majesties Reigne Annoq Dom 1690 :

And that no pson shall go without y^e Stockadoes of this City to discourse or deale with any Indian whatsoever on penalty of forfeiting ten pounds like Current money and in Case they are not capable to pay the same, to be punished as aboves^d :

These are in his Majesties name to require you Mr Richard Pretty Sheriffe of this City & County to distraine Twelve Kettles now in the possession of Captain Johan Bleecker, weighing the same & promise payment (for the Kings service) in o^r behalfe Giuen under o^r hands May the 11th 1690

THESE are in his Majesties name to will & require you forthwith to make diligent search within this City for all Kettles that may be fit for the Expedition against the French, and wherever you finde the same (as Merchandize) to secure for his Majesties Service that they may not be transported from this Towne but forth comming when occasion requires, as you shall haue farther order from us & for sodoing this

shall be your sufficient Warrant given under our hands in Alba May 12th & in y^e 2d year of his Majesties Reigne Annoq dom 1690 :—

These are in his Majesties name to order, & appoint you Mr Dirck Wessells forthwith to provide Indian Shoes, Canoes and Axes which are immediately requisite for his Majesties Service against y^e french and their adhering Enemyes commanding all persons proper to assist you herein & for sodoing this shall be your sufficient Warrant given under our hands in Alba May 12th & in y^e 2d yeare of his Majesties Reigne Annoq dom 1690—

These are in his Majesties name to prohibite and forbid all manner of persons within this City and County that they dare not presume to receuie into any howse, or Cellar, any Wine, rum or Strong Liquors except it be first gaged by the Gager Adrian Appel then to be committed to the Porters, for howsing the same, and that no Beere be carried from any Brewer, but by the said Porters appointed by us and that they giue a true account of the same to the Collector of his Majesties Revenue for this City and County, euery weeke, and that no strong beere be brought to any Retailer or Tapper with out a ticket from y^e said Collector upon y^e penalty ffiue Pounds for euery offence committed by each Porter . And that no Carman shall ride Wine, Rum, or other Strong Liquors from any Vessell house, or Cellar without handling by said Porters All vessels being hereby ordered to land & load at y^e Landing place behinde y^e Court house to be rid through the Gate by said Court house & not other-ways upon penalty of paying ffiue Pounds for every Carman that shall soe offend Given under our hands May the 12th 1690 & in y^e Second Yeare of his Majesties Reigne.

WHEREAS diverse persons dayly wast powder which is of such necessary use for defence of this City and County of Albany, and although many haue beene advertised thereof yet psist in the same: These are in his Majesties name to prohibite all persons whatsoever with in the said City and County to burne any powder unlesse to kill provision, or for his Majesties service & benefit of the places aforesaid,

upon paine of paying for every shot, or discharging of Gun or Pistoll (contrary to y^e intent of this order) six shillings Currant money of this province of New Yorke, or Corporall punishment at discretion : Dated in Albany May 12th 1690 :

These are in his Majesties name to Order & appoint you Mrs Claas Ripse, en Jacob Meesen diligently to visit, and narrowly inspect the Stockadoes & platformes round & about this City, (with such officers of the Militia as y^e Towne Major shall appoint) and that what shall be found requisite & necessary to be done for y^e better fortifying thereof, you doe by yourselves or such as you shall employ forthwith performe & accomplish : Giuen under our hands May 12th & in the second yeare of his Majesties Reigne Annoq Dom 1690 :

These are in his Majesties name to order you to examine all houses within this City & County and take an exact Account of what powder is in eury psons possession therein, of which all the Inhabitants thereof are hereby ordered & Commanded that they do giue you a true account of what quantity they haue, & if they or any of them shall conceale any part thereof to be proceeded against as contemnors of his Majesties Authority, and disaffected to the peace and Security of this City and County aforesaid. Dated in Albany the 12th day of May and in the second yeare of his Majesties Reigne Annoq Dom. 1690 :

FORASMUCH as it is of high Concern to preserue his Majesties City and County of Albany from the rage and mischief of the French & their adherents, who to our sad experience haue made divers attempts upon the skirts of the same : Wee doe therefore Order, and hereby it is ordered that the Posts of Schanectede, Connestigioene, and the halfe Moone be forthwith supplied with proper numbers of men to defend the same, and that none do presume to post any other forces saving at the three places aforesaid at their utmost perill Given under our hands this 12th day of May in the second yeare of his Majesties Raigne Annoq Dom 1690 :

To all whome this doth or may concerne

WHEREAS it is judged necessary for to defend Schanechte and to that purpose it is likewise found requisite that a Fort shall be erected to defend y^e Inhabitants and oppugne the Enemy if should attack the same.

These are in his Majesties name to require you Captain Sander Glen & all Officers & Inhabitants belonging to y^e said Schanechte and adjacent Parts, with the Souldiers there in Garrison, to build a substantial Fort of due magnitude and strength upon that part or parcell of ground (called by the name of Cleyne Isaacs) and that all are aiding and assisting therein according to their abilitie to dispatch and compleat the same, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost perills Given under our hands this 13th day of May in the second yeare of his Majesties Reigne Annoq Dom 1690 :

Albany the 30th May 1690

You are from hence to set forth immediately to Sarrachtoge and so forward to the Carrying Place where you are to make your diligent inspection if any Tracks of people are made, or other notices can be taken either of the French or their Indians, and between the s^d draegh Plaets & Sarragtoge you are to keep constant passing and repassing for the space of 8 days, and if you meet with any remarkable thing that is worth our notice, forthwith to dispatch an Indian Messenger, except the french Troops should appear then to withdraw all your men & obserue so long as with safety you can how they march & what numbers of them may be guest and all psons with you are hereby strictly required to obey your Commands as they will answer the Contrary at their utmost Perill Given under our hands the date abovesaid.

To Ensigne Symon Van Nes.

1689	The Heer Luyt Gouvernor Jacob Leysler	debet
Aug 9.	For 15 green planks for Fort William	£00.11.
16 ⁸ / ₉	½ barrel of Strong Albany Beer.....	00.15:—
Feb. 25.	8 skepel white peas for fort William.	1.—:—
Mch 1.	2 ps bl. duffels long 50 : 46½ both 96½	
	yard a 5 st. per yard.....	24. 2: 6
1690 26.	50 lbs lead a 4½.....	00.18: 9
Carried forward.....		£27. 7: 3

Brought forward,.....	£27. 7: 3
1 Red Cloth Cloak trimmed with gold Lace & its accompaniments for an Indian.....	3. 5:—
Item one hundred ps of eight in Spe- tie loaned for 3 days,.....	30. —:—

Total..... £60. 12: 6

N York the 2d May 1690 p^r Anna Cuyler Widow
of decd HEND CUYLER.

N Yorke Primo May 1690

At a meeting of y^e Commissioners of y^e Province of New
York & y^e Collonies of y^e Massachusetts, Plymouth &
Connecticut.

It is Concluded as their unanimous Result that In y^e
Psent Expedicon for the Strengthening of Albany y^e Pur-
suing & by y^e help of Almighty God Subduing y^e french &
Indian Ennemies Continruing in hostility agst their Ma-
jesties that each of y^e Collonies aforesaid shall Provide &
furnish y^e undermencôned proporcôns of Souldiers with
Answerable Provisions at their own Charges to Be sent
with all Speed:—

viz:

By New Yorke four hundred.....	400
By Massachusetts Colony one hundred & Sixty...	160
By Conecticut Colony one hundred & thirty five..	135
By Plymouth Colony sixty.....	60
By Maryland by Promise one hundred.....	100

In all Eight hundred fifety five..... 855

To Major Jacob Milborne

GREETING By virtue of y^e Authority derived unto mee I
do hereby constitute & apoint You to be Major of all y^e
forces now raised or to be raised for y^e expedicôn of Albany
out of this Province & y^e New England Collonies & Mary-
land accôrding to y^e unanimous result made with said Col-
lonies agst y^e french at Canada you are therefore Carefully

& diligently to discharge y^e duty of a major by Exercising y^e Same In Armes & Keeping them In good order & discipline both Officers & Souldiers observing Strictly all y^e Articles In y^e Said Result Expressed hereby willing & Commanding them to observe & follow Such orders & direccôns as you Shall from time to time receive from mee or any apointed by my Selfe & Councell Acôrding to y^e Rules & discipline of war Pursuant to y^e trust reposed In You & to Execute all acts of hostility against y^e french King his Subiects & their adherents & this Commission to Continue during my will & Pleasure only : GIVEN &c. this 25th of May 1690.

JACOB LEISLER.

Leisler to his Agents at Albany.

Fort William may 19th 1690

GENTLEMEN — Yours of y^e 8th Instant I received y^e 10th Instant expecting according your Promise y^e next day y^e Particulars of y^e whole Proposition with y^e Indians after which we Lang with y^e greatest Impatiens Imaginable I have sent Imediately to major Gold and your governor desyring them to desist to address there Letters so unadvisedly and also that I had newes of Sutch a Satisfactory answer to what was proposed to y^e five nacons who were to assist us with 1800 of there Indians for Canada and that I expected to morrow the particulars & y^e time appointed for y^e march which also I should speedily advice & so resolved to send Captain Blagg to boston with y^e same to Spur them for dispatch Mr Pembroke is departed before your advise to Maryland & virginia but have sent y^e aforesaid advice after him. Since I received your Letter of y^e 8th instant is arrived here severall sloops from albany but none of yours which puts us in the greatest consternacon as ever we where y^e more because our adversaries have not only in y^e towne but all y^e Country over to our great grief spread abroad that nothing was done but drinking and that thereby when y^e Indians where there was caused Sutch disturbance that y^e widdou Scuyler beat Captain Milborne & that you where all three forced to fly out of y^e towne & where gone to Esopes & Peter Scuyler was in y^e fort with great many Incredible

reflecons which daily are reproached to our People to our great grief and Sorrow we Know that it is there daily practise to throw Scandal and Lyes upon us to render us odious they have formerly endeavored to posses y^e whole Countrey I was become a dronkerd we doubt not but when we shall have Letters from you we shall be put of y^e dark we are now In we durst not be inquisitive after newes therefore we have sent to Esopes, where we expected you would go so Soone y^e business was settled at Albany & you could Spare time hoope you are gone again to Albany where this may find you all in good health & have given order if you were departed to Sent it with one a purpose that you might know the malice of our adversaries & to take away all what may give umbrage to refleckt so wickedly as they do heer now It is nor kan not be believed by us but Impossible to stop there Lying mouths I desire a speedy answer of all transacions when y^e generall march Is Intended who you propose for major also forme of commission for him what for Instrucons is need to be given what People Is like to be had at Sopes & albany to compleat our number of four hundred what quantity of People of ours are dead with there names & pray send me downe again all y^e Letters with y^e answers I haue send you by Mr. Cuyler & before the proclamation of war our three vessells will depart y^e — of this instant we expect daily newes from Maryland which we shall send so soone we have it y^e Sarge and Linning & Bread you have desired shall be sent by y^e first I have secured in the fort 180 barrells of Pork which was all what was in y^e towne we have an Imbargo Mr Edsall Is gone to Suffolk County to Settle all things they having submitted this is all for y^e present. I salute you & Remaine

Major Milborn and the rest of the Gentlemen at Schanhechtade.

This afternoon Three of our folks arrived here from Canida who escaped from there ; namely, Klyn Isack, the Son of Ryck Claessen, and one of Capt Boll's Soldiers. They report having been 24 days on the road, and the Soldier twenty six days from Monrojael.

They say that Monrojael is not very strongly garrisoned, though they fear nothing and think little of us. Nevertheless the Soldier or Englishman would very gladly attack it and is inclined to accompany our people and gives us great encouragement, that the opportunity is favorable.

The French abstain from talking before prisoners & say they have heard little or nothing from the Port rojael Expedition or of the Indian fight on the Lake

We further refer to the Enclosed to Arnout Cornelissen. We think it right if your Honors consider that Arnout Cornelissen is gone, that it should be sent after him by an Indian in order to communicate this news to the Indians. Wherewith, after salutation we remain,

Your friends

JOHANNES PROVOOST
J. BRUYN

This 9 July A^o 1690. In Albany.

Laurents or Jannetie the Indian with his party urge us very hard not to omit reminding the Gentlemen again to admonish the Indians at Schanhechtade not to let the French prisoners go out with them to fight, for we have an example now in our own people who have run away from Canada, and that they should be disarmed.

JOURNAL of Captain John Schuyler who voluntarily embarked at Wood Creek on the 13th August 1690, with 29 christians and 120 Savages, whom he recruited at Wood Creek as volunteers under his command to go to Canida to fight the enemy.

Nearly about the swamps I met Captain Sander Glen on his way back to Albany, because the greatest number returned. The aforesaid Sanders had in his company 28 whites and 5 savages and came from Tsinondrosie where Captain Sanders had been waiting 8 days for the whole corps. — From these Captain John Schuyler enlisted 13 whites and 5 savages to continue with Captain Schuyler the voyage to Canida and their to fight their mutual enemy. When the rest of the company had left us, and we had advanced nearly two hours on our voyage, we found 2 canoes which had been sent out to spy and which had shot an elk.—After we had

done eating and had supplied our canoes we proceeded on our way as far as Canaghsionie.—

The 15th day of August we came one Dutch mile above Crown Point.—

The 16th ditto we had advanced as far as Kanondoro, and resolved at that place to travel by night and have that night gone onward to near the spot where Ambrosio (?) Corlaer is drowned, and there one of our savages fell in convulsions, charmed and conjured by the devil, and said that a great battle had taken place at Quebeck (Cubek) and that much heavy cannon must have been fired there, and that one hundred canoes with savages had come down the river from Cadaraqui. (Coederoqua.) And about one hour after sunrise we have gone to Oghraro, where I placed the first guard and nominated Barent Wemp as officer of the guard.

The 17 ditto in the evening we proceeded to Ogharonde. A Tsenondoga savage of our Company died there; he died of sickness; the Oneida savages gave a wampum belt for the atonement of the dead. That day Capt. Schuyler with his subaltern officers and the Chief of the savages resolved where they should make their attack upon the enemy, and they determined by the majorities to fall upon fort La Prairie (Lapplarie); whereupon the Mohawks gave a wampum belt to the Schaghkock savages as a token to stand by each other faithfully, and what they do call "onrogquasa In a Goera." The Oneida savages did the same to the Mohawk savages by some handful of wampum, and in this manner this resolution was decidedly agreed upon and confirmed with shaking of hands (*kinsekaje*) as well by the christians as by the savages and, moreover, approved by the savages as to whom should be their chiefs or headmen, — Carristasio and Tehoesequatho and Juriaen the ferocious.

The 18 ditto, set out in the evening, and about midnight we saw a light fall down from out the sky to the South, of which we all were perplexed what token this might be.

The 19 ditto on account of the strong wind we laid still because we could not proceed and we were laying about 3 miles above the Sandbank of Chambly.

The 20 ditto we sent out spies along the west side of the river Chambly and found there a drawing of a party from

Canada and 14 palisades to which they had bound their prisoners whom they had fetched from New England.

The 21 ditto we proceeded to about one mile below the above mentioned sandbank of Chambly, when we again sent out spies, who discovered some places where french and savage spies had been keeping double night watch, and that the same had embarked for Chambly. Then, after having first placed our canoes and provisions in safety,

The 22 ditto we pursued our journey by land and travelled that day close under La Prairie — the road being very difficult on account of the softness of the clay, over which we had to travel, so that two of our christians returned to our canoes. Coming through the clay we heard much firing of musketry, of which we were astonished what it might be.

The 23 ditto in the morning I sent spies towards the fort to see how it was ; returning said all the folks were leaving the fort of La Prairie to cut corn.—Then we resolved in what manner we should hinder them to obtain the fort again, and agreed to do so by intercepting them on their way to the fort, but by the eagerness of the young savages such was prevented, because christians as well as savages fell on with a war cry which displeased the officer that they fell on without orders having been given, but they made 19 prisoners and 6 scalps, among which were 4 womenfolk. The first prisoner was examined, asking him, what the firing of yesterday at La Prairie signified? said, the Governor is yesterday gone away with 800 men and the people discharged their muskets at their departure because their scouts had not heard from us. Then we fell upon their cattle, we pierced and shot to death nearly 150 head of oxen and cows, and then we set fire to all their houses and barns which we found in the fields, their hay, and everything else which would take fire.—Then we christians resolved to fall upon the fort, but could not move the savages to give their consent to help us to attack the fort ; the fort fired alarms when Montroyal and Chamblé answered, so that we resolved to depart with the prisoners to Albany. A savage of ours was stabbed to death, whom we burned in a barn, and we went that day 7 Dutch miles¹ on our way back. Then the savages

¹A Dutch mile is equal to about three English miles.—*Sewell's Dictionary.*

killed 2 french prisoners because they could not travel on account of their wounds.— A little while after this we sat down to eat and thanked the Governor of Canada for his salute of heavy cannon during our meal—they fired from the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon from all three of the forts— That day we travelled to the river Chambly where our canoes were laying.

The 24 ditto we went as far as fort Lamotte.

The 25 ditto we reached the Sand point, where we shot 2 elks.

The 26 ditto we came to the little stone fort, and from there sent a canoe with men to Albany to bring the news of what had happened to us.

The 27 ditto we proceeded to Canaghsione and there shot 9 elks.

The 28 ditto we reached Wood Creek.

The 29 ditto we have travelled to the little Rapid above Saraghtoge.

The 30 ditto of August we have arrived at Albany, under the command of Captain John Schuyler.

A true copy from the translation in the collection of Manuscripts of the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark.

S. ALOFSEN,
Member H. Soc. N. J.

List of Albany Commissions by Lieutenant Governor Leisler :

December 1689, *Justice & Dedimus Potest.*, Roelof Swartwout. Dec. 28, 1689, *Collector & Sheriff*, Richard Pretty; *Clerk*, Johannes Cuyler. Oct. 8, 1690, *Mayor*, Johannes Wendel; *Justices*, Laurens Van Aelen, Reyer Jacobse Schermerhoorn, Barent Pietersen Koeymans, John Thyssen, Claes Van Potter, Myndert Harmensen, Harmen Gansevoort, Jacob Staas, John Naill, Jan Finagel, Jan Janse Bleeker; *Captains*, Barent Wemp; Pieter Wogolem, Hans Hendricx; *Lieutenant*, Isaac Cornelis Switz; *Ensigne*, Douwe Aukus; *Towne Major*, James Campbell. Nov. 11, 1690, *Captain*, John Lansing; *Lieutenant*, Reynier Barents; *Ensign*, Abraham Coyler.

Att a Court of Mayor &c., July 14, 1691.

Gerrit van Ness pl Jochim Staets, Barent Lewys defts.

The pl demands of the defts y^e somme of £3 11s, for 71 inch and half thick plancks delivered to them the 8th of december 1690, as appears by there note under there hands.

The defts confesse to have received said quantity of planks, but that they were for the use of there majesys fort and therefore no ways obliged to pay the same. Umphrey Seward and John Carter being sworn in court, declares that Gerrit Van Ness delivered the said planks in the fort, and that they were used in said fort, y^t is to say part for the gallerys, the remainder was pyled under the gallerys till y^e mayor P^r Schuyler rec^d the fort, and then the remainder was used for the galleryes y^t goes to the house off office and for the prisone house and for the floor of the garde room.

The business deferred till y^e next court day.

Att a Court of Mayor &c., July 14, 1691.

Johannes Cuyler attorney for Mrs Anna Cuyler pl Arnout Cornelise defts.

The pl demands of y^e def^t by bill under his hand and seal, dated the first of Aprill 1687, y^e somme of two hundred, ninety and seven gilders, seventeen and $\frac{1}{2}$ styvers in bevers, to be paid in bevers, which is at 6gl. per lb. is nine and forty lb. and $\frac{5}{8}$ with cost. Damage 50sh.

The pl^t confesses y^e deb^t and that it is his hand and seal, neither is he unwilling to pay the same if he were able, and with all prays y^t the court would take the case in consideration, since the goods were carried to Ottowawa, for to bring those farr nations here to advance the trade of this place—part whereof was given to the Sinnekes toward the redemption of 9 Ottawawa Indians, and since they were taken by the French and robbed of all they had and made slaves in a manner, desyred time to pay the same.

The court have taken the case into consideration and order the def^t Arnout Cornelise, to pay to y^e pl the somme of two hundred ninety seven gilders, seventeen and $\frac{1}{2}$ stuyvers in bevers according to obligation, and that in merchan-

dable bevers of 1½ lb. Duytch weight for 8gl. with costs of sute.

The Indian boy of Pr. Van Wuggelum was examined concerning his having been taken at Klinkenbergh by two French and three Indians.

Att a Court of Mayor &c., August 25, 1691.

The assistants of the citty of Albany, Pl., Johannes Wendel def^t in an action for tradeing with y^e Indians at Onnon-dgo, by Arnout Cornelise viele, his corrspondent contrarie to Law and the charter of priviledges of this citty. The def^t pleads not guilty. The p^t produces two wittnesses, swore before Gerrit Ryerse, justice of the peace, as there testimony will make appear, and y^t he did send severall Indian goods to Armout to trade with, as letter to Mr. Wendell doth prove, and return of peltry for pay^t of the said goods.

The jury brings in there verdict and find y^e defen^t guilty, y^e court approves of y^e verdict and orderd the defd^t to pay a fine of eight pounds, courant money of y^e provincee, cum expences.

Sept. 22, 1691.—A petion of Jo. van Loon being read, setting forth how that a chest with sundrey goods, a basket of yron worke, and a bell being left with him by Mr. Harrison the priest, which goods were taken away by force and arms by John Cornelise Vyselaer in y^e time of y^e late revolution, prays that he may be ordered to restour me y^e goods according to the inventory taken by John Cuyler, or else to pay all y^e damages that y^e said van Loon may be freed about it.

Jan Cornelise Vysselaer confesses y^t he took the chest, basket and bell, out of John van Loons house, where Will. Hollie livd, and that he did it by order of Jan Bruyn, Johannes Provost and Rich^d Pretty, sheriffe, which sheriffe putt y^e broad arrow upon it.

The court orders that Jan van Loon shall produce y^e inventory next court day, in order y^t y^e bussiness may be further inspected into.

Albany, Oct. 14th, 1691.

This day being appointed by the charter of this city for y^e aldermen of the respective wards to bring there returns of the aldermen chosen for the ensuing year, are as follows :

Livinus van Skaik, Evert Banker, for y^e first ward.

Jan Janse Bleeker, Jan Lansing, second ward.

Gerrit Reyerse, Joh. Abeel, the 3d ward.

Assistants, Reynier Barents, Hend. van Dyk, 1st ward.

Joh. Cuyler, Jan. Vinnagell, 2d ward.

Wessell Ten Brook, Bennony van Corlaer, 3d ward.

Jacob Staets, Joh. de Wandelacr, assessors ; Joh. Becker, constable, 1st ward.

Joh. Beekman, Will. Claese, assessors ; Gysb. Marceles, constable, 2d ward.

Gerrit v. Ness, Alb^t Ryckman, assessors ; Hend. Hanse, constable, 3d ward.

Mayors Court &c., Nov. 3d 1691.

Johannes Bratt p^l Jurian van Hoese def^t. The p^l declares y^t ye def^t accused him for stealing $\frac{1}{2}$ canoe load of water millions. The def^t denyes it, where with y^e p^l was satisfyed and so y^e bussinesse was determined.

John Gilbert, Wessell Ten Brook, bakers, prays y^t the prise of wheat bread may be rased, since corn is dearer. The court will consider of it.

The representatives for this city, informing y^e common council y^t y^e assembly made an act for the raising of one hundred and fifty men for y^e security of y^e fronteers of there majestys province in this country, who may be expected here speedily ; it is concluded to quarter them in this city and at y^e Greenbush, and y^e Island, and at the mill, and these following persons are appointed to quarter said men, to make there tickets ready for the constable against they come : Reynier Barents, Joh. Cuyler, Wessell Ten Brook, Hend. van Dyk, Jan Vinnagell, Bennony van Corlaer.

But in regarde y^e inhabitants are so extreemely impoverished by this war, in so much y^t they are not able to provide and furnish y^e souldiers with bedding for the winter ; it is thought convenient to write to y^e honorable commander

in cheiff and counsell to desyre them to send up bedding with there men, and if they should not send duffells or blanketts and for y^t purpose to request that so much money of y^e proportion of this city and county tax towards y^e 2000£ act may be appropriated for that use, to buy bedding for y^e souldiers both of the fuzilleers in towne already, and them that are dayly expected.

Nov. 17, 1691.—Ordered that the six assistants doe, according to the resolution of the common counsell y^e 3d instant quarter the souldiers in towne in their respective wards, and prepare billets for them y^t are expected dayly.

The assistants propose y^t order may be taken concerning y^e burger excyse in the time of the revolution, that it may be collected for the cittyes use. Ordered that this day fortnight a common council be convened in the afternoon at 2 o'clock to consult about this affair.

December 1, 1691.—Robert Livingston *vs.* Jan Bronk. The plaintiff demands 180 lb. *speck*,¹ and 418gl. 14st zewant, to be paid in wheat, at 5 skepels per beaver. The def^t says y^t seven and forty lb. bakon was delivered on y^e sade acc^t, and ought to be deducted off y^e 188 lb porke but refers y^e businesse to the bench, and also of y^e wheat. The court graunts judgement against y^e def^t to pay 188 lb. porke and y^e f 418 : 15 zw^t. in money or wheat, y^t is tenn pound nine shillings & 4½d, with cost, and the sheriffe to take y^e def^t in custody till he hath given sufficient security to pay y^e same in three weeks time.

Feb. 9, 169½.—The will of Capt. Joh. Wendell proved, by the oaths of Barent Lewis and Gerrit Lansing, and “y^e goedvrouw Elizabeth nominated sole executrix.”

Robert Livingston *vs.* Elizabeth van Tricht. The plff. by his declaration demands of y^e def^t y^e somme of £13 19s. for excyse of 3 hhds of rom brought up in July 1689, in Dirk Bensing's boate, and by her received and sellered. The def^t confesses y^t y^e received y^e 3 hhds of rom in dispute

¹ Pork.

into her house and seller, but that shee disposed only of one hh^d of 90 gallons, which she will pay, but y^t y^e other 2 hh^d rom belonged to her suster, Lena Rombouts, who hes promised payment for y^e same and given it under her hand, which y^e plaintive hes to show, and moreover that her suster had sent the pl. a note whereby she promised to pay the money in the spring.

Whereas there is 3hhds rom landed at Albany out of the boate Unity, Dirk Bensing master, the 3d July, 1689, sellered at widow Van Tricht's house, and being a dispute about the guaging of it, Mr. Jacob Teller owned the rom, the contents of it 90, 90, 91, is gallons 271 and I doe declare I know not better but he undertook the payment of it.

[Was signed] WM. SHAW, gager.

The case being given in charge of the following jury, viz^t Reynier Barentse, Hend. Van Dyk, Gerrit Lansing, Evert Wendell, Joh. Bleeker, Isaak Verplank, Jean Rosie, Luykas Gerritse, Pr. Davidtse Schuyler, Abraham Staets, Bay. Croesveld, William Claese Groosbeek. They the said jury after some consideration thereof, came to the barr, delivered in there verdict, and doe find for the plaintiff. It is therefore considered by y^e court that the def^t pay to the pl. y^e somme of four pounds tenn shillings in currant money of this province for y^e excyse of one hh^d of 90 gall. accord. to confession and for y^e 2 hh^{ds} y^e pl. may take his remedy against the widow Rombouts, remaining nine pounds nine shill. for y^e 2hh^d who ouns y^e same by her hand writing.

Att a Mayor's Court, June 28, 1692.

Joh. Cuyler, attorney of Isaak & Volkquijn Kip & Toussain Domis merchts. at Amsterdam, vs. Wm. Teller. Demands by his declaration y^e somme of i hundred and eighty-two gilders five stuyers bever, as also an yron ballance with 2 skales and about 300 lbs. yron weights delivered him by Jacob Sanders factor of y^e said gent: The def^t desyres time for to answer because his books and papers and other evidences are at N. Yorke. The court graunt y^e def^t time till y^e next court day to answer; except he produce som materiall reason why he should not be ready.

Joh. Rooseboom *vs.* Gerrit Luykasse. The Pl. complains against Gerrit Luykasse in an action of defamation y^t he y^e Def^t did say to y^e Pl. you, meaning the said Joh. are a rogue and dogg, and diverse other base scandalous and malicious words against y^e s^d Joh. did expresse and him did threaten to strike, challingeing him y^e said Joh. to fight, whereby he y^e s^d Joh. hath lost his good name, credit and reputation, to y^e dammage of him y^e s^d Johannes 150£. The Pl. [def.] in his ouné proper person comes into the court and defends and says he is not guilty in manner and form as y^e Pl. declares against him, and thereof puts himself upon y^e countrey. Jury—Hend. Van Dyk, Eghb. Teunise, Bennony Van Corlear, Johannes Beekman, Johannes Apeell, Hend. Bries, Mynd^t Harmense, David Schuyler, Hans. Hendrikse, Hend. Hanse, Joh. Van Sante, Jonas Volkertse. The jury bring in there verdict and fynde the Def. not guilty. It is therefore considered by y^e court y^t the Def^t be freed of y^e Pl. sute, and y^e Pl. orderd to pay costs of court.

Bata Cloet wife of J. Cloet prisoner at Canida Pl. *vs.* Sander Glen & Barent Wemp executors of Sweer Teunise Def^t. The Pl. demands nine pounds six shillings and sixpence for y^e remaining pay^t of a negroe called Jacob, sold by old Joh. Cloet to Sweer Teunise, and produces y^e book of s^d John Cloet sen. kept by her husband John Cloet Jun. [The defts. ask time.]

Att a Common Councill &c., July 23, 1692.

The assistants of this citty doe complain agains Johannes, Bratt, Pietre Villeroy, David Keteleyn, Willem Hendrikse Hend. Janse and Daniel Bratt, for trading with the *five* nations, against the charter priviledges of this city, pray y^t they may be apprehended and presented according to law.

The cous'l will consider of it till to morrow morning at 7 o'clock; in y^e meantime order Mr. Livingston to inquire where they are, and what there intentions is for such a breach.

July 24, 1692.—The common councill being again convened to consider about these persons tradeing with y^e five nations, contrary to law, mentioned in the record yesterday: and doe order y^t Johannes Bratt, David Ketelheyn, Pr

Villeroy, Willem Hendrikse, Hend. Janse and Daniel Bratt, doe each pay y^e somme of five pounds fine. Mr. Wessels and Mr. Gow who are to account with the city treasurer for y^e same in y^e space of 3 days time, and gave a bond of fifty pounds each, not to doe the like offence in y^e space of a year and a day; and they that are in the county doe not comply with this order, then a warrant to issue out to apprehend y^m and to try them before any court of record in this county or province, according as y^e law directs.

And in regard y^t Johannes Claese and Johannes Luykasse are also gone to trade to the 5 nations, against y^e Laws of this place after they were fetched bak in contempt of the authority; they are also to pay each seven pounds tenn shillings courant money upon there arrival, and give bonde of £50 a p^s not to trade soe in a year and a day, and they not complying with this favorable order, then to be prosecuted according to law.

July 27, 1692.—The common council are convened upon y^e request of Johannes Barentsé Bradt and David Ketelheijn and there friends in behalfe of themselves and the other 4 who have transgressed y^e court and orders of this citty in trading with y^e 5 nations, contrare to law, who were ordered to pay a fine y^e 24th instant of five pounds a piece, and declare that they have lost by there journey; and moreover that they were willing to give all y^t they had in y^e world for liberty to depart from this place to gett a livelihood, since there parents is not able longer to maintain them. Whereupon the common council have considered there request, and order y^t they severally shall give bonds of fifty pounds not to doe the like offence in a year and a day, and have remitted y^e fine of five pounds a piece, to forty shillings a piece for y^e six, to witt. Johannes Bradt, David Ketelheyn, Pr. Villeroy, William Hendricks, Hendrick Janse and Daniel Bradt, which fine of forty shillings a piece is to be paid in eight days by y^e said Joh. Bradt and David Ketelheyn and by y^e other foure as soon as they return; that s^d persones to pay for this charges 3s. a piece, and a piece of eight for the bonds.

July, 1692.—The justices have concluded to prohibite y^e selling of strong drink, good bier and syder to the Indians for y^e space of a month, upon penalty of being secured and

imprisoned till such time y^e commander in cheiff and coun-
cill be acquainted with it and yⁿ to incurr such penalty as
y^e counsell shall think fitt.

Oct. 14th, 1692.—This day being appointed by the char-
ter of this citty for the aldermen of the respective wards to
bring there returns of the aldermen chosen for the ensuing
year.

Livinus van Schaik, Evert Banker (aldermen); Reynier
Barentse, Hend. van Dyk (assistants); Jan Becker, Doude
Johannes Dwanelael (assessors); and Pr. Verbrugh (con-
stable), first warde.

Jan Janse Bleeker, Jan Lansing (aldermen); Joh. Roose-
bom, Abraham Cuyler (assistants); Joh. Appell, Joh. Beek-
man (assessors); Hend. Bries (constable), second warde.

Joh. Abeell, Alb^t Ryckman, (aldermen); Wessell Ten
Brook, Eghb^t Teunise, (assistants); Garr^t Reyers, Jacob
Staets, (assessors); Gerr^t Vanness, (constable), sworne. High
constable Hend. Hanse, sworne. John Becker, (treasurer),
sworne.

By the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Albany.

Whereas divers persons, inhabitants of this city doe pre-
sume to sell drink by retaile without lycence, to y^e great
dammage of y^e revenue of this place and the increase of
debauchery and wickedness; we doe therefore hereby pub-
lish and declare y^t no person inhabiting or sojourning with-
in y^e citty and county of Albany, doe directly or indirectly
sell any drink to Indian or Christian, without a lycence,
under y^e hand of y^e mayor and y^e seal of this citty, upon
y^e penalty of five pounds, to be applyed one half to the citty
and one half to the informer, which said lycences for the
future always are to terminate yearly upon y^e 14th day of
Oct. And whereas the bakers doe bake and sell the wheat
bread which oftentimes wants above a quarter of a pound; it
is hereby ordered that no baker shall expose to sale any
wheat bread that shall weigh lesse than a lb. English weight,
upon y^e penalty of five pounds and the forfeiture of the
bread to be applyed to y^e use aforesaid.

Given at y^e citty hall this 29 day of Nov. 1692.

Ordered that the sheriffe have a warrant to levy the
lycence money from the 14th Oct. 1691, to 14th Oct. 1692,

and a list to be given him accordingly; and in regarde that y^e retaileing of liquor this summer was prohibited for y^e Indians, y^e common councill doe abate one moeyty or half of y^e lycence money from y^e 14th Oct. 1691, to the 14th of Oct. 1692.

Whereas y^e Indian house upon the hill goes to deokay of want of being lookt after, y^e sherriffe Joh. Appell is required to see each trader ride a load of wood to the said house, and if they refuse he is to cause it to be ridd for them, and to levy so much money of the goods and chattels of y^e delinquents as shall satisfy y^e same.

Nov. 29th, 1692.— William Shaw, searcher and waiter of this port doth exhibite an information to this court giving to understand that he seized 211 barrs of lead at y^e landing place, upon y^e cart of Hans Cross, on Sept. last which was come from New Yorke and had not pay^d y^e duty according to law, and haveing affixed bills at the church door, for y^e owner to appear and answer, and none appearing craves judgem^t of condemnation according to law. It is therefore considered by y^e court y^t the said 211 barrs of lead be condemned and is hereby condemned as prize and forfeit one third for there majesty, one third to y^e governor and one third for y^e said Mr. William Shaw, y^e former.

Whereas the citty's stockadoes are much gone to decaye and nothing more requisite than y^t in these dangerous times of warr y^e cittyes should be well fortyfyed, it is resolved nemine contradicente, y^t the inhabitants of this citty to ride this winter so many stockadoes as can be placed from y^e north point of y^e fort to y^e point at y^e riverside, behinde y^e wed^w of David Schuylers, and from y^e southside of y^e fort to y^e kill or creek, commonly called Rattes kill, and to y^e end y^t each inhabitant according to there capacity doe deliver an equall proportion of stockadoes. Cap^t Bank and Mr. Abeel and Mr. Blecker are appointed to measure y^e ground and calculate how many stockadoes of a foot over and 13 foot long will be needfull to be placed, and alderman Banker, Lansing and Ryckman, with the common council are to make a dividend how much each person is to ride out, and to acquaint them of it before y^e 15 of December next in order y^t y^e stockadoes may be ride out, and if any bring stockadoes y^t

are not a foot over and 13 foot long they shall be forfeit, and y^e person is to ride oyr^s in there room.

Whereas several persons have neglected to fetch fyrewood for y^e citty guards with the sloops this fall, they commission officers are required to warn these people to fetch there proportion of fyrewood now with canoes before y^e river shut up, and the citty will provide canoes accordingly.

February 7th, 1692 $\frac{2}{3}$.— Orderd y^t a warrant be issued impouring y^e sheriffe, Johannes Appel, to levy y^e money standing out upon lycence, by distresse of there goods and chattels y^t have neglected to pay y^e same.

Orderd also y^t a warrant be directed to y^e constables of each ward, to distrain those y^t have neglected to bring there proportion of fyrewood to the town gards, for each load of wood y^t they are obliged to bring, 6g^l z. or two load of wood and y^t forthwith with out delay.

Memorandum dat de Maijor, Aldermans & Common Councill van dese stadt Albanij ter eenre en d justices van d countij ter andere sijde, zijn geaccordeert te weeten. Present, Pieter Schuyler, mayor, Jan Janse Bleeker, John Lansing, Joh. Abeel, aldermen: Hend. Van Dyk, Wessell ten Brook, assistants; Cap Marte Gerritse, Cap, Sand. Glenn, Dirk Teunissen, Cap^t Gerrit Teunise, Pieter Vosburgh, justices.

Hebbende eerst woll nagesien & opgenomen alle de schulden die dese stad en countij ten agteren zijn als meede gerekent en geinclideert dese reijs van d assemblij mannen Mr. Wessels & Mr. Schaijk sijnde tegen wordigh tot N. Yorke idem d salaris van d clerck Mr. Livingston & marchall James Parker, neffons d voorleser Hendrik Rooseboom, haer lieden lopende jaer gagie eijndicht alle in d herfst naest komende. Bedragende in 't geheel d somma van drie hond^t en sestigh pond currant gelt. Waervan d stadt moet betalen drie hond^t pond mits houdende aen zijn selven haer excijs op de rom stadts cost nijm op d wilde goederen en lycencen. In de stadt, &c. En d county Schinnechtady geexqueert moet betalen sestigh pond en vier pond aen James Parker voorgedane A^o 1690. En verder blijven d

colonie Renselaerswijk gehouden haer assemblijman d patroon Kiliaen van Renselaer apart te betalen aldus geconcludeert ten huijse van Mr. Jan Becker treasurer. In Alb. desen 30 maert, 1693.

Att a Common Councill, July 21, 1693.

Ordered y^t the citty treasurer doe pay no money of the cittyes debts without a bill signed by the mayor, recorder one aldermen and assistant, and that all persons concernd with y^e citty be advertised to procure bills for there just debts accordingly. That John Becker treasurer doe forthwith collect what debts are due to the citty.

It is thought convenient, since the citty is considerable in debt, that a tax or rate be layed upon y^e inhabitants of this citty, viz^t. the sum of £80, to be assessed by y^e citty assessors, before y^e 28 of July, and collected by y^e constables of each ward, and paid to the citty treasurer before the first day of September, 1693.

Ordered that y^e £64 concluded ye 30 March last by y^e justices of the citty and county to be paid by y^e county in Jan. next, be paid £60 to Robert Livingston, clerk and £4 to James Parker, and an order given and signed accordingly.

Ordered y^t y^e respective justices of y^e county of Albany be sent for to meet hear y^e 5 of August next, to consult about y^e act of the penny of y^e pound of the governr., and other things relating to the publike.

Ordered that since there hes been some discourse with his excell., concerning the penny of y^e ponde, and the rideing new stockadoes for y^e fort, which that Coll. Cortlant bewritt to agree with his excell. that were willing to ride y^e stockadoes for the fort next winter for the penny of y^e pound, and £15 in money over and to gett an answer speedily that the tax oy^r wise may goe forward.

Att a Common Councill, Aug. 1, 1693.

The house of Anthony Lespinard is hyred for the officers to quarter in, of Hend. van Dyk, attorney, for the somme of eighteen ps. of 8, upon which the court deducts 4 ps. of 8 for the quartering of a souldier, remaining fourteen ps. of 8 for y^e rent a year.

Ordered by y^e court that Richard Pretty shall be allowed for the lodgeing of Captain Benj. Phipps, and other needfull necessities which he had of him to the somme of one pound two shillings, for which note is given upon y^e treasurer, John Becker.

Att a Meeting &c., Sept. 12, 1693.

Coll. Richard Ingoldesby, commander of this place, and Maj. Peter Schuyler, one of y^e councill, doth produce an order of councill, dated the first instant, whereby they are directed to cause all speedy preparations be made for the fitting of y^e fort of Albany with new stockadoes, for which an agreement is made by Robert Livingston in behalfe of this citty and county and y^e councill, for the charge thereof, viz^t £105, and desyres the work may be done with all expedition imaginable.

Ordered that letters be writt to the justices of y^e county to appear next Saturday, being y^e 16th instant, about 8 o'clock, to consult about y^e said matter, and to have it effected before winter if possible.

Sept. 20.—The justices being convened together to consult what proportion of new stockadoes to ride for the fitting of the fort of Albany, for which the governor and councill allows the citty and county y^e somme of £105, which somme is to be disposed as follows, viz^t. £90 to his excell. for y^e penny of the pound to be levied by this citty and county for a free and voluntary gift according to the act of assembly: the other £15 to be divided among those that ride the stockadoes, which is for y^e 560 to be employed for said use, 6³/₄d. a piece. There is wanting to fill the fort with new stockadoes 560, viz^t., 250 of 20 foot, and 310 of 19 foot. It is concluded that the city doe ride for there proportion y^e quantity of

	200 vizt. 90 of 20ft. and 110 of 19 ft.		
Rensselaers colony,.....	100	45	55
Schennechtady,	90	40	50
Kinderhook,.....	85	38	47
Catskill & Coxhachy,.....	55	24	31
Caverack,.....	30	14	16
	<hr/> 560	<hr/> 251	<hr/> 309

The said stockadoes are to be 12 inches thick at y^e smallest end, and to be of good smooth-barked pyne, not of your black-bark pyne, and be sett up against the old stockadoes in a months time.

Tis mede geconcludeert dat d colonij Renselyerswijk sall brant hout & caersen vourneren voort blockhuijse achter t Stadt Huijse voort aenstaende jaer en daeren boven 30 voor hout met 2 paerden leveren luyt blockhuijs achter d Luijtersekerk. Dat Kinderhook t blockhuijse achter de Luyterse kerk sall fourneeren met brant hout & kaersen voor 't aenstaende jaer. Dat Catskill, Coxhachy, and Patkook sall brant hout and caersen fourneeren voor t blockhuijs op t pleijn voor 't aenstaende jaer.¹

Rob^t Livingston, clerk deser stadt & county vertoon 't d assignatie von de mayor, aldermaus & commonality op d justices van d county ter somme van £60 voor hem, & £4 voor James Parker, en versoeckt acceptatie.

D assignatie woort van de county justices geaccepteert te betalen volgens de tydt daerin gespecificeert & wort goetgevonden dat Schinnechtady daer toe sall contribuceerd £7: 10.

D andere sullen haer proportion determineeren so drae als d patroon 't huijs comt.

Den 23 Sept. a warrant was directed to y^e burger commission officers to cause y^e burgers meet and gett y^e stockadoes rid out for y^e fort but by them denied.

The 26th Sept. a warrant was directed to the assessors to make an equal computation how many stockadoes each was to ride for the fort.

Oct. 14, 1693.—This day being appointed by y^e charter of this city for the aldermen of the respective wards to bring there returns of y^e aldermen, assistants, assessors and constables of each warde, the following returns were made;

For aldermen.—Evert Banker, Peter Bogardus, Albert Ryckman, Jan Abeel, John Bleeker, Jan Liansing.

¹ These relate to furnishing wood and candles to the three block houses on the south side of the city, by the country towns. The one behind the City Hall (Stadt Huijse) was at the gate where Hudson street now intersects Broadway; the one behind the Lutheran church was at Pearl and Beaver streets, and the one on the plain, was at the outlet of Green street.

For assistants.—Hend. Van Dyk, Jacob Staets, Joh. Thomese, Hend. Hanse, Abraham Cuyler.

For assessors.—John Becker, Ben. Van Corlaer, Gerrit Van Ness, Egbert Teunisse, Luykas Gerritse, Jacob ten Eyck.

For constables.—Elbert Gerritse, Jan Vandehoev, Gerrit Rooseboom:

Pr. Vanbrugge is chosen for high constable for the ensuing year, and sworn y^e 21st of November, 1693. The mayor and aldermen took there seats and voted for the treasurer or chamberlain of this citty, for y^e next year, and it fell upon Johannes Appell, who was sworn accordingly.

Whereas you, Johannes Appell, are chosen to be chamberlain or treasurer of this citty, you shall swear by the everliving God, y^t you shall faithfully and diligently perform y^e said office, by keeping an exact account of the revenue of this citty in fare books to be kept for that purpose, and render an account thereof to the mayor, aldermen and commonality when thereunto required, and endeavor as much as in you lyes to promote y^e intrest of y^e citty relateing the revenue or taxes of this citty, and in all things behave yourself as becomes y^e office of a treasurer and the duty, so help you God.

Ordered that Maj^r Wesseles, Mr. Banker, Mr. Bleeker and Mr. Ryckman, Mr. van Dyk, Abraham Cuyler and Joh. Mingael, doe call Mr. Jan Becker, late treasurer, to acc^t of the cittyes revenue and give a report thereof next court day.

Oct. 24th 1693.—Alderman Joh. Abeel coming from New Yorke, his excellency writes to Pieter Schuyler, mayor, that he had commissioned y^e said Abeel to be mayor of this citty, who appearing in the court took the following oath:

Whereas you are commissioneate to be mayor of this citty, you doe swear by y^e ever living God y^t you will with all your power and understanding maintain and preserve the liberties and privileges of this city and doe justice impartially to rich and poor, without favor or affection, and officiate in all things that belongs to the office of a mayor of this citty to the best of your skill and understanding, so help you God. [The commission of Johannes Abeel, which he brought home on this occasion, is still in existence, and is published in vol. I, p. 152, or p. 213 of last edition.]

Nov. 7th, 1693.— John Fisker, Comp^t., Jochim Staets, Deft — The Pl. demands by his declar. upon assumption five pounds eight shillings, for 3 hatts deliverd to 3 persons as per. a note under his hand appears. The Deft desyres a nonsute, because it is a debt due in Leyslers time, and ought to be determined by y^e commissioners. The court refers the business till Jochim Staets comes in the spring y^e middle of April, since y^e Pl. says it is Jochim Staets particular debt.

Ordered y^t Jan Cornelse Vysselaer, Jan Vinnagen, Melg. Wynantse and Gerr^t van Ness be..... for the ensuing year, and a warrant be given them to search all dangerous place for fear of fyre.

Dec. 19th, 1693.— William Hollie, requests the mayor and aldermen y^t he may be admitted, since Zacharias Sickells is gone to N. Yorke, to be the towns cryer and porter and to shutt and open y^e gates of this citty, promising to be diligent in said employ, provided he hes y^e sellary as Zacharias had. The court will take into consideration.

January 2d, 169 $\frac{1}{4}$.— William Hollie is upon his request, appointed to be porter and towne cryer, and ordered to take his oath accordingly, which was done in y^e presence of Evert Banker, alderman, y^e 17th of March, 169 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Joh. Cuyler vs. Corn Teunise.— The Pl. demands delivery of 100 skepl. wheat which he bought of him at 5gl. 5s. to be delivered the 12 of October last, else at 5 skepl. per 2 ps. of 8, and prays judgment.

Feb. 8th, 169 $\frac{1}{4}$.— At the sessions it was ordered by y^e mayor and alderman y^t Gerrit van Ness and William Gysbert should be overseers of y^e kings high ways, in this citty and precincts thereof.

Att a Mayor's Court, Feb. 6, 169 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Johannes Appell sheriffe esqr. vs. David Keteleyn, Daniel Bratt defts. The sheriffe demands of y^e defendants y^e somme of tenn pounds, of a fine for selling drink to y^e Indians at Kinderhook on a sabbath day, about a month agoe. Pr. Martense, constable, being sworn says y^t a month agoe on a sabbath day, he was sent by y^e justices of y^e peace and

found y^e 2 defts in an Indian house at Kinderhook selling drink to y^e Indians, and y^t y^e Indians were drunk — found a kegg of rom by y^e skinns, and y^e defts took away the skinns and the kegg.

The defts deny y^e fact and putts them upon the country. The case defferred till next court day for y^e evidences.

Feb. 24, 169 $\frac{1}{4}$.—The common council were convened to consult what should be proper to remonstrate to y^e general assembly y^t is to sitt y^e first of March next ensuing, and to that end doe desyre that Dirk Wessels and Ryer Shermerhoorn the representatives of y^e citty and county of Albany may propose that these fronteers of Albany may be better secured with a greater garrison, and the out posts well mand and y^t there may be a company of buss Loopers raised to scour y^e cost for schulking partyes of y^e enemy, else the farmers can not be securd but will be necessitate to desert y^e country.

That y^e act of y^e 2ps^t formerley granted to the citty of Albany for the defraying y^e publike charges thereof may be revyved for two years longer.

March 6th, 169 $\frac{1}{4}$.—Johannes Appell, sheriffe *vs.* David Keteleyn and Daniel Bratt. The p^l was ordered to summonce y^e evidences for this court which he says he has done, and the wittnesses are at Green Bush, but can not come over, y^e yse being so rotten, prays that the bussinesse may be deferred till next court day. The defts appear and desyre that the tryall may proceed, being designd to goe out of y^e county. The court grants time till next court day by reason of the yse being unfitt to bear, and that the wittnesses can not come over.

Att a meeting, &c., March 10, 169 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Also der Claghte aen haer E zijn geprefereert wegens 't soontje van Hend. Rooseboom met naem Wouter de welke niet by zijn perfecte sinne is en doet over last acn d kinders van d buyrt hebbende een soontje van Mr. Livingston met een byltie boven zijn oogh gehakt waer door grooter on heylen konde renondeeren so ist dat haer E den gemelde Rooseboom hebben ontboode en sulkz hem voor geleijt dat indien hij gemelde soontje niet will ophoude of 't verplaetse

uyt de stadt dat zy het niet en soude kennen. Verantworden waerop de Rooseboom belooft sodanige sorgh te draegen in 't aenstaende met het kindt in huijs te houden voor een maent en dan met hem personelijk te nemen & daer op passen dat hy geen vorder quaet en sall doen. Haer E van d gerechte ordeneeren well expyrselijk dat Hendrik Rooseboom syn gemelde soontje genaemt Wouter so lang als hy neit by zijn kenisse is op te houden & so danig op te passen als hy uijt gaet datter gaen vordere Claghte en comt of t anders da' zy genoodt saekt sullen zyn andere mesures te nemen om alle vordere en heijlen voer te comen.

[Relates to the little son of Roseboom, who being of unsound mind, was unfit to go at large among the children of the place, having committed acts of violence. He was therefore sentenced to be restrained by his father from appearing in the streets.]

Att a Mayors Court, March 20th, 1693.

Johannes Appell, sheriff, *versus* David Ketelheyn and Daniel Bradt, defts.—Jury: John Fisher, Abraham Cuyler, Luykas Gerritse, Jacob Ten Eyk, John de Wandelaer, Anthony van Shack, Johannes Rooseboome, John Finnagell, Isaak Verplank, Johannes Bleeker junr., Johannes Beekman Phillip Freest: The p^l declares y^e defts have traded with the Indians at Kinderhook, contrarie to the laws and y^e priveledges of this city, and that upon y^e Lord's day making y^e Indians drunk in so much y^t the constable was in danger of his life. Pieter Martense, constable and Nath. Wheeler, sworne. The jury gives in there verdict y^t they finde y^e defts David Ketelheyn and Daniel Bratt, guilty in being so found by y^e constable with the Indians on the sabbath day at Kinderhook, contrary to the laws and priveledges of this city. It is therefore considered by the court that the said David Ketelheyn and Daniel Bratt doe pay a a fine of 2 p^s of 8 a p^s courant money of this province with cost of sute.

Att a Common Council, May 15th, 1694.

Orderd that the assistants of this citty doe make billettts for y^e quartering of y^e 200 Fuzilleers, that are raised for y^e securing y^e fronteers from May till October, 1695.

*By the Mayor and Aldermen and Commonality of the
citty of Albany.*

Whereas sevrall inhabitants of y^e citty doth hyre house for y^e lodegeing of y^e souldiers y^t are quarterd upon them and at y^e same time neglect to furnish y^m with fyrewood whereby they are necessitate to steel from y^e neighbourhood to y^e great dammage of y^e burgers and inhabitants; wee doe therefore hereby order y^t all persons who putts there souldiers out to quarter and doe not keepe them in there houses, y^t they doe furnish them sufficiently with fyrewood, and for want thereof all wood which y^e said souldiers shall steel or embezell there land lords, shall be forthcoming or lyable to pay tribble dammages for there neglect, and moreover a fine as y^e meritt of y^e case shall require. Actum in Albany 15 May, 1694.

God bless king William and queen Mary.

Ordered y^t the house of Anthony Lespinard be hyred another year till May 1694, for acc^t of y^e citty to quarter three Leifts. in y^e same, y^t is for Leif^t Abra. Bickford, Lieft Symon Young and Leif^t Robert Macilby.

Alsoo dat het bevonden wort dat d wegen & straten van d stadt van Albany so on reddeijck leggen so wort tot dien eijnde geauthorizeert Jan Gow, Gerrit Lansing, en Willem Gysbertse om toe seght daer op 't nemen en te ordineeren aen yder particulier burger en inwoonder van dese stadt om d straten voor haer deur in goede reparatie 't brengen als mede d hooge wegen in d lemiyte van Albany. Actum in Albany de 26 Junij, 1694.

[Requires each citizen to put the street in front of his premises in good order.]

Alsoo daer bevonde wort dat daer dangerous gestookt wort lot groote Perijkell voord inwoonders van Albany, so wort lot dien eijnde om all ongelucke daer van voort 't komen geordineert Rob^t Sanderse, Jan Gow en Melgert Wynantse nevens d constable aenstonts om 't gaen visseteeren alle huijse in dese stadt daer zy vinde dangerous gestookt wort dat zijn sodanige plaetse verbeeteren of te vernieteghen als mede to gaen visseteere of te noch eenige brant leeren en brant haeken moghte bevonde worden dat zij wederem mogen gerepereert worde en op bequaem plaetse mochte gehangen worden dat zij in tijdt van noodt gebruijckt worden.

[Requires the houses to be visited to see if the chimneys were

safe, and when found dangerous to require them to be put in order; also to see that the fire ladders and hooks were kept in order and in their proper places.]

Sept. 4th, 1694.— Catelintie y^e wed^w of Jacob Abrahamse doe peticon y^e court for letters of administration upon y^e estate of John Cok, who lodged at her house and was accidentally killed by a cannon y^t splitt in there majesties fort on February 16⁸⁹. Y^e court grants her requestt, giving security according to law.

Hester Tierks executrix of Volkje Pieterse *vs.* Takel Dirkse. The Pl. demands of y^e deft by oft rekening with Volkje Piterse 15 vaten teer,¹ f¹122, and 9 sk, maijes and 6gl. aeg., 1 sk. sout.² The deft wife says that there is 12 barrels teer paid upon this. The Pl. shows y^e book of y^e deceased where y^e oft reckoning is writt doune by Adriaen Appell. The court orderd y^t the deft appear next court day, else judgm^t shall passe against him.

Sept. 18th, 1694.— The jury sworne are John Fisher, Joh. Rooseboom, Myn^t Schuyler, Isaak Verplank, Pieter Davidse, Marte Cregier, John Becker junr., Joh. Bleeker jun., Wouter van der Utthoft, Gysb^t Marcelise, Anthony Bries, Evert Wendell. The Pl. persists to demand of y^e Deft by an oft rekonig with Volkje Pieterse 15 barrells tarr, and twelfve gilders 15 stuyvers zewant, en 9 skeppell Indian corn, and 6 gl. of 1 sk. sout. The Deft Takel Dirkse appears in his own proper person in the court, and says that he hes paid 12 barrells of tarr upon y^e above acc^t but afterwards the partyes referred it to undifferent men who composed the matter, the defendant acknowledging y^e debt and promises to pay it provided he hes time, and tenders to give an obligation to y^e Deft for y^e same, which y^e said 2 men viz^t Gabr. Thomson and Joh. Rooseboom delivers for there report to the court.

Rob^t Livingston *vs.* Harma Gansevoort. The Pl. demands of y^e Deft six pounds, for a years excyse, from p^{mo}. May 1689 to p^{mo} May 1690. The Deft says that he did not tape that time nor was not agreed. Witnesses sworne are, Barent Pieterse, John Knox, William Carnes, John Vinnagen, John Carter, Jan Cornelise Vysselaer, Gabriel Thomson, Hend. Lansing, Luykas Gerritse, Lawrence van Ale, William Shaw.

¹ Tar.

² Salt.

The jury sworne in this, Gysbert Marcelise Mynd^t Schuyler, Pr, Davidtse Schuyler, Marte Cregier, Joh. Becker jun., Joh. Bleeker jun., Wouter van der Uthoft, Anth. Bries, Evert Wendell jun., Jonas Volkertse, Johannes Mingael, Dirk van der Heyden. The jury bring in there verdict and fynde y^e Deft hath tapped in that year from y^e p^{mo}. May 1689, to y^e p^{mo}. May 1690. The court having considered y^e case, doe order the Deft to pay y^e Pl. y^e somme of six pounds courrant money of this province for y^e excyse of a year from y^e p^{mo}. May 1689 to p^{mo}. May 1690, for y^e behooffe of there Maj^{es} with costs of sute.

Omy Lagrange *vs.* Gerrit Luykasse. The plentive demands of y^e Deft for sundrey goods delivered to him upon his journey to the Minnesink this last spring to trade with the Indians y^e quantity of seven and twenty pounds bever and three hondert and forty-two gilders 5 st. zewant. The Deft comes in his oune proper person and says he is not so much indebted; for it was agreed that he should have y^e goods as cheap as of Abraham Schuyler, who came then from N. Yorke. The plentive replyes and says y^t he was to have the same rate y^t Maj. Schuyler was to have for his. The case is deferred till Maj. Pr. Schuyler and Abraham Schuyler come to toune, in y^e meantime y^e 36 heavy pieces of 8 in the hands of Joh. Appell sheriff are to be delivered to the plentive upon acc^t.

Oct. 16.—The jury bring in their verdict and fynde y^t y^e Deft must pay the plentive her goods according as y^e price was then in Albany, at that time for ready money. And that the plentive pay the costs of sute.

Same *vs.* Same. The Pl. says y^t y^e Deft. agreed with him at Sopus to take in forty-three of y^e farr Indians for Albany, with their bevers, promising him at y^e rate of three shillings a piece. The Deft. denys that he made such an agreement. The Pl. desyres that y^e case may be deferred till he brings evidence, which y^e court graunts.

[This case was called for the third time Oct. 16, and the plaintiff not appearing a non-suit was granted.]

Oct. 14, 1694.—The election returns this day were for the first ward and sworne,

Evert Banker, Jacob Staats, aldermen; Joh. Becker senr, Benony Corlaer, assistants; Joh. Dewandelaer, Hend. Dyk, assessors; Joh^s Teller, constable.



For the second ward and sworne, J. Janse Bleeker, John Lansing, aldermen ; Evert Wendell, Joh^s Cuyler, assistants ; Jan. Bleker, Pr. Mingael, assessors ; Stephanis Groesbeek, constable.

For the third warde and sworne, Albert Ryckman, Geritt van Ness, aldermen ; Hend. Hansen, Joh^s Thomase, assistants ; Eghbert Teunise, Anthony Bradt, assessors ; Joh. Bradt, constable.

Gerrit Roseboom, sworne high constable.

Johanns Appell, chosen treasurer and sworne.

November 15, 1694.—Is ordered that Joh^s Appel, sheriff, goe and warn the Brant masters, R^t Sanders, Jan. Gow and Melg^t Wynantse to perform there derections, directed to them y^e 26th Juny, 1694, concerning the brant haeken and fyreing dangerously. It is ordered and found very requisite y^t y^e aldermen of each respective ward shall cause to be made again two brantleere,¹ a great one and a little one, with yron hooks, and y^t in time of one month, and cause to be brought to a ready place in case of any occasion whatsoever, and then to bring in their accounts.

Dec. 11th, 1694.—It is ordered by y^e mayor and aldermen of the citty of Albany, that John Lansing, Jacob Staats, Gerrit van Ness, Joh. Thomase, Banony van Corlaer and Hend. Hansen shall goe and viziet round the towne to see what stockadoes there will be wanting for y^e ensuing year, divided and conclude y^m every perticulaer according to his estate, and to measure how many rodd there wants, and where abouts y^t reperation may be made, upon y^e penalty as y^e matter deserves. Dated in Albany y^e 11th day of Dec. 1694.

It is ordered by warrant y^t the justices shall appear in Albany the 20th of this instant.

A Proclamation.

Whereas diverse persons, inhabitants of this citty, doe presume to sell drink by retaile without licence to y^e great damage of y^e revenue of this place and y^e increase of debauchery and wickedness, wee doe therefore hereby publish and declare that no person inhabiting, sojourning within y^e

¹ Fire ladders.

citty and county of Albany, doe directly or indirectly sell any drink to Christians or Indians, without a new licence under y^e hand of y^e mayor and the seale of this citty, they paying a reasonable acknowledgement for y^e same, and shall likewise pay all such excyce and dutys as by the law is enjoyned under y^e penalty therein specified on pain and penalty of paying as a fine for each offence y^e somme of five pounds, one half for y^e citty and y^e other half to such person as shall sue for y^e same, which said licences always are to terminate yearly upon y^e 14th of October. Given under Hand y^e 11th Dec., 1694.

Signed,

J. ABEEL, Mayor.

Pr Robt. Livingston, C.

Dec. 27, 1694.—Visited the reckoning of y^e coll. Chida Brooke, made up by Robt Livingston, whereby wee find y^e citty and county of Albany doe stand indebted y^e summe of £315, in two severall taxes, upon w^h there is paid y^e summe of £213:9:3 so y^t they remain indebted y^e summe of £101:10:9. It is ordred y^t each justice of y^e peace of his respective warde shall call in y^e collectors y^t time to bring in there list of there tax and y^t in time of fourteen days.

Whereas Mr. Robt Livingston having made up his acct before his departure to England, with y^e mayor and aldermen, and it being vizited and we doe find it agreeable to the treasurers book and have cleered all acct^s viz^t. of excyce of rom and oy^r merchandize, and also agreed and cleered with y^e years sallary from Aug. 1689 to Aug. 1690, and all others till the 14th of Oct. 1694, only excepted y^e following years sallary from y^e 14th Oct. 1694.

Att a Meeting of Mayor &c., Dec. 28, 1694.

It is agreed by y^e mayor and aldermen, with the justices of y^e county of Albany, that y^e justices of y^e county shall pay y^e sum of four and forty pounds with y^e two pounds to James Parker, makes in whole six and forty pounds courant money for all charges done for y^e citty and county aforesaid till y^e 14th day of Oct. 1694, except y^e pretence and acct^s of Barent Bradt, William Hoffmayer, Adriaen Appel, and Maritie wed^w of Cornelis van de Hoeve, concerning y^e removeing of there houses, following the orders of y^e magis-

trates of y^e citty aforesaid on y^e 18th of Feb. 168⁹/₉₀, which sume, forty six pounds, they doe promise to pay in y^e p^{mo} of Aprill ensueing, 1695. Of which sume of forty six pounds K. V. Renselaer is to pay £4, and Schaenhechtady £11 : 10, Kinderhook £16 : 15, and Castkill and Coxhachky £13 : 15—is just £46. ..

It is further ordered y^t y^e afores^d justices of y^e county of Albany shall ride for y^e three Blockhouses, on y^e south side of this citty, three hundred load of wood, with two horses, viz^t: the collony Renselaerswyck with Claverak, one hundred and fifty load of good oak, ippere, bill, stell or dry pine and ashy; and for Catskill, Coxhackie and Kinderhoek, two hundred good load of wood, as aforementioned, which three hundred and fifty load of wood is to be visited¹ by Paulis Martense, for which visitation it is ordred y^t Paulus Martense shall two p^s of $\frac{2}{3}$ which three hundred and fifty load of wood, y^e aforesaid justices doe promise to deliver in four weeks time from this day. Agreed with Dirk and Gerritt Teunise that they shall deliver twenty blocks of 21 inches long, and Peter and Isaac Vosburgh 3 balks of 15 foot long.

January 8, 169⁴/₅.—Jan Casperse gives in a peticon y^t y^e court will be pleased to appoint two sufficient men to vallow y^e estate of William Hoffmayer, deceased, which y^e court after vizited graunts unto him—two sufficient men being Mr. Pr. van Brugh and Joh. Dewandlaer upon oath y^t they only vallow the moveables according to y^e invantary.

February 27th, 169⁴/₅.—Whereas complaint is made y^t Marte Cregier is intended to build a house next to his dwelling house contrary to his excellency's order, it is therefore ordered by y^e mayor, aldermen and common councill, y^t Albert Ryckman, Jacob Staats and Cap^t John Janse Bleeker shall observe and take information of what y^e s^d Marte Cregier is intended to build, and on what manner; and after when they have observed it, they are to warn s^d Marte Cregier thereof, and then give in there report to y^e mayor.

Whereas the mayor, aldermen and common councill, being convened concerning y^e containing 2pr. ct. who doth

¹ Inspected.

agree and conclude y^t the s^d 2pr. ct., shall continue for y^e ensuing year, and y^t our representatives, Maj^r Wessels, K. V. Rensselaer and Ryer Schermerhoorn shall propose it in y^e assembly.

March 12th, 1694 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Whereas complaints are made y^t y^e streets of Albany are found so unfitt y^t is most unable for any person to use them, it is therefore found very requisite by y^e mayor, aldermen and common councill, y^t every householder shall make or cause to be made, eight foot ground before his own house fronting to y^e streets, paved with stones as formerly; and it is also ordred y^t Claes Ripse van Dam and J. Gow y^t they shall be overseers, y^t y^e s^d streets may be orderly laid, and y^t between this and y^e first of June, upon pain and penalty for every week after y^t time six shilling from each person.

March 29th, 1695.—Whereas Coll. Rich^d Ingoldesby has ordered Mr. Mayor to quarter Leift Shanks in town, whereto Mr. Mayor could not resolve, being he was an officer belonging to her maj^s garison in y^e fort, whereupon Mr. Mayor calls y^e common councill for there advice, and replies to them y^t y^e Coll. will not releve y^e town before y^e Leift Shanks is quartered in town. Whereupon y^e common councill think it is a hardship to keep s^d granadeers in town, but will rather quaerter s^d Shanks till they make there adress to his excellency for releve.

April 30th, 1695.—Whereas John Cuyler and Joh^s Roseboom, deakons of y^e Doutch congregation of Albany, makes there adresse to y^e mayor and aldermen that it might be granted them, that Maj^r Pr. Schuyler and Domini, might convine together concerning a certain transport given by y^e s^d Maj^r Schuyler late mayor, unto y^e late deakons of y^e said Doutch congregation, upon a water run commonly known by y^e Bev^r creek; whereupon y^e mayor and aldermen grants y^t s^d Maj^r Schuyler and Domini Dellius shall meet in y^e afternoon to give a right information concerning s^d transport.

Whereas there is new stockadoes ride this last winter for y^e reparation of this citty of Albany, but y^e weather haveing been so uncertain and still so continues, and also y^e high

water y^t it is almost impossible for y^m to be sett along y^e river side, doe therefore think very requisite and convenient y^t all inhabitants y^t have ride there stockadoes at y^e south side of y^e citty, and Lutheran church, and middle-most block house, shall sett there stockadoes in y^e space of three times four and twenty hours, upon pain and penalty of three shillings for every person and immediately to strain upon there goods and chattels, and do thereunto authorize Joh^s Appel sherref, to take observation y^t it may be equally done.

Whereas the gates and high wayes of the citty of Albany are so inconvenient for any use, being therefore thought very requisite by y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty, y^t a small tax of fifty pounds shall be raised out of the citty of Albany y^t y^e s^d gates and highways may be repaired and made in good order, and also y^t y^e assessors are to make the assessm^t between this and y^e first of June, and to deliver it to the collectors w^h collectors are immediately to raise s^d sume of money before y^e first of July next ensuing, and give it in y^e hands of y^e treasurer, Johannis Appell.

Upon the report made of D. Wessels, who had deliver^d in Nov. a petition to y^e Gov^r and councill, whereby he desyred of the Governor and councill to have a warrant on the additionell duty to satisfy the sume of £1105:2:3, that hath been disbursed by severall inhabitants of the citty and county of Albany and Ulster, in y^e late revolution, whose acct^s hath been produced by y^e assembly in y^e time when Coll^o R. Ingoldesby was commander in chief; but it seemed his excellency and councill was not pleased with the inspecting of y^e s^d account by the committee y^t there was appointed to y^t purpose, but was pleased to order a committee of y^e councill y^t they should inspect y^e aforesaid acct^s. Whereupon the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of Albany, conveyed together and have considered y^e necessity for y^e want of y^e afores^d money, because some runns still upon intrest, to y^e great damage of y^e inhabitants, is therefore resolved y^t May^r Abeel, D Wessels, K. V. Rensselaer and Joh^s Cuyler, shall doe all there best endeavors for y^e procureing of y^e said money, wherefore they are allowed y^e half of y^e four posts mentioned in y^e list for y^e citty, being y^e summe of £303:2, for y^e quaertering y^e soldiers of Cap^t Bulls company in the yere 168⁹/₁₀.

Whereas Marte Cregier of y^e citty of Albany, having made an adresse to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty, to be admitted to build a house of 15 foot on y^e north side of his house, standing in y^e Parrell street next y^e stockadoes or behinde s^d house, w^h adresse y^e s^d mayor, aldermen and commonalty doth reject, and saith y^t if the s^d Marte Cregier thinks his house too little, they will allow him to enlarge y^e s^d house seven or eight feet, but for building a new att this present time can not be allowed.

Att a Mayor's Court, May 14th, 1695.

Proclamation.— Being thought very requisite by the recorder and aldermen for y^e repairing of y^e citty of Albany; every particular person that hath not sett there proportion of stockadoes belonging to the citty, shall in y^e space of five days sett there s^d stockadoes in a good and equall way, and upon pain and penalty of y^e sume of six shillings for each person y^t doth not perform ye same; and also y^t no person or persons shall in y^e least meddle or make with any of the old stockadoes to take them away for any use, but y^t they shall be reserved for y^e use of y^e guards; likewise y^t every inhabitant within this city shall clain y^e streets before there door from all filth and fyre wood, and also y^t no inhabitant shall lay any timber to his neighbors prejudice, but to remove it to such places where they intend to build.

Whereas it is resolved by y^e recorder, aldermen and commonalty, that the assessors of the city of Albany shall prepare billes or tickets for y^e quartering of y^e quantity of one hundred men, y^t within y^e limitts of the city afores^d in the space of three days without fail, and give there return at Maj^r Wessells.

It is thought also very convenient y^t y^e sheriffe shall order a constable to presse all y^e carters belonging to y^e citty of Albany against tomorrow, to goe for Melgerts mill and fetch each a load of slabbs fore y^e repareing of y^e bridges and oy^r necessaryes of y^e afores^d citty.

May 21th, 1695.— Whereas we dayly expect men from New York for y^e sacurity of these, her Majestys fronteers of Albany, we doe therefore appoint John Lansing, Jacob

Staats, Gerrit van Ness, aldermen, and Banony van Corlaer, Joh^s Thomase and Hend. Hansen, to prepare for the quartering of the souldiers y^t shall come.

June 4th, 1695.—Whereas the assessors having now delivered in there assessment of y^e last tax, amounting to y^e summe of fifty pounds and odd money, which is not signed by all the assessors; wee doe therefore hereby command you Hend. van Dyk, to order y^t all y^e assessors, with your self, to convey together at one aclock, upon penalty of forty shillings, and make a true assessment under hand and seale of each particular assessor, and thereupon make your return to morrow morning to y^e mayor and justices of y^e citty of Albany.

June 11th, 1695.—Whereas there are several warrants and orders directed to the sherref, Joh^s Appel, which he has not punctially persued following his directions; doe therefore now strictly order, and command the said sherriffe, whatsoever orders or warrants are to him directed in absence of our mayor, he shall forthwith persue the same.

Whereas on the 11th of March 169 $\frac{4}{5}$, and order being directed by the mayor of y^e citty of Albany, unto Mr. Jacob Turk and Pr. van Brugh, to have the uppermost waell standing on the hill prepared, and to have the water from the fort drawn thereunto with an ruyoull as formerly. The s^d Mr. Jacob Turk and Pr. van Brugh appears now here personally, with there acc^t and charges made to the s^d waell, amounting to the sume of five hundred seventy three gilders 11 stuyvers in wampum, for which summe of money afores^d, well and truly to be paid, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty have taken unto consideration and doe therefore appoint and authorize Bennony van Corlaer, Joh^s Cuyler and Joh^s Thomase, who shall bate all and every particular inhabitant of this citty what they shall pay for the afores^d sume disbursed for the reparation of the s^d waell, and whereas y^e mayor, aldermen and commonalty doe find an unconvenience y^t the streets at last will come to damage by the water running out of y^e s^d wall; it is therefore resolved by the s^d mayor, aldermen and commonalty that another wall shall be made in the s^d street upon a convenient place, and forthwith drawne into the creek behynde Maj^r Schuyler's.

Whereas the streets and bridges of the citty of Albany are so inconvenient for want of being repaired, especially the great bridge by Maj^r Schuyler, doe therefore appoint and authorize Joh^s Appel, high sheriffe of the citty of Albany, to gett the afores^d bridges and streets well repaired and in good order that in the time of eight days ensueing this date, especially the bridge by Maj Schuyler, and this you are in no ways to ommitt, upon penalty as the fact deserves. Dated in Albany the 11th day of June, in y^e seventh year of his majestys reign, anno do. 1695.

Whereas there is a considerable summe of money due to the two taxes of £2000, and £1550, by the citty and county of Albany in the year of our lord 1691, as p^r the list of each particular ward doth appear, whereunto the justices doe appoint and command that y^e constables of the citty and county afores^d, emmedately to goe round and collect the said summe of money, as is still standing out, belonging to the said taxes.

Whereas several proclamations hath been formerly directed to the sheriff, Joh^s Appell, who are not well observed as it ought to be, doe hereby renue all the proclamations unto him derected viz^t: against people who doe trade and keep conversation with the Indians upon the hill or elsewhere, that such orders shall still continue and remain in full force and vertue as ever did.

Whereas the aldermen and commonalty doth recommend Major Dirk Wessels and Mayor John Abeel representatives for y^e citty and county of Albany, to propose in the general assembly y^t the containing of the two pr. cts. at and 3d. upon y^e gallon might be granted as formerly, to continue for the ensueing year.

June 23, 1695.—Whereas the retailers of the citty of Albany doe retaile to the Indians in this dangerous time of alarm, doe hereby order Joh^s Appel, high sherriffe, emmedately to goe round to all the retailers of this citty aforesaid to prohibite them to draw any strong drink to any Indians in this dangerous times, untill further order from the mayor and aldermen of y^e citty aforesaid. Dated in Albany this 24th day of June 1695.

Att a Common Councill &c., July 12, 1695.

Whereas there has been an act entituled an act for y^e defraying y^e necessary charges of the city and county of Albany of 2 per cent upon all Indian goods, likewise 3d. upon each gallon rom y^t shall be imported in y^e citty and county of Albany, which was expired y^e 18th of May last and now being confirmed by y^e general assembly, to remain in full force and virtue for y^e space of two years ensuing the 4th of July 1695, being then published, doe hereby strictly charge and command all masters of vessels, merchants, or other persons whatsoever, that should have any such Indian goods or rom brought or received from New York in this citty and county aforesaid, shall enter such goods at y^e treasurer, Johs. Appell, or his deputy, within the space of 12 hours after their arrivement, and to land the said goods at the gate by the court house of this citty, as formerly, and whoever neglects to enter such goods as aforesaid, or any thing to the contrary hereof, shall forfeit all the same.

Whereas there is one Liev^t Riede now lately come from England under Capt. Wm. Kidd's company, to lay here in y^e fronteers of Albany, having no bedding, doe hereby order and appoint John Lansing and John Cuyler to provide bedding for the said Liev^t upon y^e citty charge in the time of three days ensuing this date of y^e 12th July, 1695, upon penalty as y^e fact deserves.

July 25, 1695. — Whereas Mr. J. Lansing, G. V. Ness, and H. Hansen who are appointed to goe and agree with Robert Sanders concerning the hyre of his chamber for the leif^t of Captain Weems, have brought in their report that they are agreed with y^e said Robert Sanders for the space of one year for the sum of 17 ps. of 8, commencing the 23d of June 1695, and determining the 23d June, 1696, which sume of 17 ps. of 8 is laid at y^e charge of y^e citty of Albany to satisfy y^e s^d Robert Sanders.

Whereas Marte Cregier appears here personally, who since the 30th of April last makes his addresse again to be admitted to build a house of fifteen foot square on the north of his corner house on y^e east of y^e Parrel street, near the fortification of the citty of Albany, bynding and obliging himself in no further building to the north during this warr,

and if in time of peace he shall be admitted to further building, but in case of further war it should be ordered to remove his buildings, the said Cregier doth fully ingage to remove such buildings upon his owne charges.

The mayor, aldermen and commonalty of this citty doe graunt the request as aforesaid provided first approbation of his ex^cy the Cap^t Genl.

Att a Councill held att Fort Wm. Henry, the 15th day of Aug^t, 1695 : Present his ex^cy Benjⁿ Fletcher, &c.

Marte Cregier having represented to his ex^cy in councill that he hath obtained liberty from y^e mayor and aldermen of Albany to build his house in the s^d citty near a block-house provided he have his ex^cy's approbation, the order of the mayor and aldermen of Albany was read in councill, and his ex^cy was pleased to give his approbation thereunto.

Att a Common Councill held in the Citty Hall of Albany, the 6th of Aug^t, 1695.

Whereas Maj. D. Wessels, J. J. Bleeker, aldermen, Joh. Cuyler and H. Hansen, assistants, were appointed the 25th of July last to vizite the accounts of y^e last year's revenue and the tax of £50 now lately collected, who give in there report that y^e treasurer Joh. Appell is out over and above y^e summe of 15gl. and 6st. and Johs. Becker y^e summe of 26gl. 4½st. in wampum. The 31st July, 1695, vizited.

GLOSSARY.

The change of sovereignty which the colony of New Netherland underwent in 1664, necessarily interfered with the language, as well as the customs and manners of the people. The records continued for twenty years after that event, to be written mostly in Dutch ; but in 1686 they were required to be kept in English. The Dutch, however, was the oral language of the city for many years after, and the records themselves bear evidence of the transition the language was undergoing, by the mixture of English and Dutch words and phraseology. The following glossary may be useful, so far as it goes, to such as are not conversant with the literature of Albany nearly two centuries ago.

Beverskill, now known as the Buttermilk creek, and long since obliterated below Grand street, being conducted into the river by a sewer.

Blockhuijse, for the locations of the blockhouses as they existed at this time, see diagram, vol. I, 136.

Brant hout, fire-wood.

Brant leere, fire-ladders.

Brant haeken, fire-hooks.

City Hall, occupied the present site of Commercial Building, corner of Broadway and Hudson street.

Gilder, gl., f., a Dutch coin, value nearly forty cents.

Luijtersekerk, Lutheran Church, which occupied the site of the City Building cor. Howard and Pearl streets. (See vol. I, 124).

Leijster's time, Jacob Leisler, an elderly and respected merchant, who raised the standard of William and protestantism, in 1689, and governed the province by the choice of the freeholders of New York and the authority of the English ministry for nearly two years, was very unjustly executed as a traitor, March 16, 1691. The mayor and common council of Albany were opposed to his administration.

Maquaas river, the Mohawk river.

Maijs, maize, Indian corn.

Oyrs, others.

Parrellt, Pearl street.

Pleijn, the Plain was the flat ground between Broadway and South Pearl street below Beaver. At the beginning of the present century even, there were but few buildings erected upon it. The lot of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Beaver and South Pearl streets now Beaver Block (1869), is described in the deed, dated 1792 (see vol. I, 132), as being "on the plains."

Piece of 8, ps. of 8, one dollar, consisting of 8 pieces of 12½ cents.

Pl. Plentive, plaintiff.

Ratel Watch, night watch, furnished with a peculiar instrument for giving alarm.

Revolutions, the ten years which these minutes embrace was a period of frequent changes in the government, which produced constant trouble and excitement in the province.

Rideing, drawing, or transporting by land.

Rom, rum.

Ruttenkill, had its head springs above Lark street, and passed down what was since called the Hudson street ravine (see vol. I, 146, 158). Its ancient bed, since the ravine was filled up, passes down Hudson and Beaver streets, crossing Pearl street at the centre of the Beaver Block, and enters the Basin near the State street bridge.

Skepel, (schepel, bushel) three pecks English measure.

Somme, sum.

Sopus, (Esopus) Kingston.

Sout, salt.

Speck, pork.

Stadt Huijse, City Hall.

Stuyver, st., a Dutch coin, value nearly two cents.

Stockadoes, a style of fortification, consisting of upright posts, by which the city was protected against the attacks of the Indians.

Tattoo, (tattoo) beat of drum at night for soldiers to retire to their quarters in garrison.

Toties quoties, as often as one, so often the other.— *Webster*.

Wendell's Mills, Buttermilk falls.

Wampum, small beads made of different colored shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, etc., as an ornament.— *Trumbull*.

Ye, the.

Yt, that.

Ym, them.

Yr, their.

Zewant, see Wampum.

169 $\frac{3}{4}$. Before the new style was adopted in 1752, there was much confusion respecting dates, particularly in regard to the months of January and February. Some writers began the year in January, and others in March. The difficulty was to determine whether January and February closed an old year, or began a new one. It became necessary to have some mode, by which it might be known to what year January and February belonged, whenever these months were mentioned. For this purpose the following method was adopted: during January and February, and to the 22d of March, the year was thus marked, 1716-17, or 171 $\frac{6}{7}$, meaning, that by the ancient mode of calculating, the month mentioned belonged to the year 1716; but, by the new calculation, to the year 1717. After the 22d of March there was no difficulty; for by both calculations, the succeeding months were included in the new year.

CONVENTION ON THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

1664.

One after another the Dutch had now abandoned every point their enemies had assailed. The Connecticut river was gone, Westchester was relinquished, and, now, Newtown, Flushing, Gemeco, Heemstede and Gravesend were surrendered. It was at this gloomy conjuncture, when it became evident that the country was held only on sufferance, and authority felt itself utterly powerless, that the principle of popular representation was, for the first time, fully recognized in this province. At the request of the burgomasters and schepens, a general assembly of delegates from the several towns was convoked, to take into consideration the state of the province. This important meeting was held in the city hall of New Amsterdam, and the members then in attendance were:

Cornelius Steenwyk, Jacob Bakker, New Amsterdam; Jeremias van Rensselaer, Dirck van Schelluyne, Rensselaerswyk; Jan Verbeek, Gerrit Slechtenhorst, Fort Orange; Thomas Chambers, Gysbert van Imbroeck, Wiltwyck; Daniel Terneur, Johannis Verveeler, New Haerlem; David de Marest, Pierre Billou, Staten Island; Wm. Bredenbent, Albert Corn. Wantenaar, Breukelen; Jan Strycker, Wm. Guilliams, Midwout; Elbert Elbertsen, Coert Stevensen, Amersfoort; David Jochémsen, Cornelis Beekman, New Utrecht; Jan van Cleef, Gysbert Teunissen, Boswyck; Engelbert Steenhuysen, Herman Smeeman, Bergen.

The first question which engaged the attention of this assembly was that of the presidency. New Amsterdam claimed the honor as the capital; Rensselaerswyck as the oldest colonie. The right of the latter was admitted, and the Honorable Jeremias van Rensselaer took the chair under protest. The convention then demanded of the government, protection against the Indians and "the malignant English." If it were not able to afford such protection, they wished to be informed to whom they were to address

themselves. The inhabitants of New Netherland, the director-general insisted, had never contributed to the support or defense of the province. On the contrary, the West India Company had expended the sum of twelve hundred thousand guilders over and above the customs, excise, revenue of the weigh-scale and tithes. Danger impended now over the country from two points—the Indians and the English. He wished the convention to decide if the war should be continued, or peace made with the former. If war were decided on, should the allies of the Indians also be included? Should the English summon the country to surrender, were they to be resisted? If so, by what force? Was every sixth man to be enrolled? Over two hundred men besides the soldiers were required. He proposed a tax on mills and cattle. Were supplies refused, the military force now under pay would be reduced.

The political system which commercial monopoly had so long been endeavoring to construct, collapsed at the moment when its powers were tested. The convention refused supplies, and adjourned for a week to consider the propriety of again appealing to the home authorities.

When the convention reassembled, the director and council immediately laid the above information before it. All further remonstrance to the West India Company was now considered unnecessary, and the assembly proceeded to deliberate on the measures proper to be adopted towards the Indians and the English towns. It was found useless to attempt to execute the orders of the Directors in regard to the latter. "The English rebels were as six to one; and with aid from Hartford would easily overcome and massacre the few Dutch soldiers that could be brought against them." It would be impossible to subdue them. The province would be thrown at once into their hands, or delivered up a prey to the savages. These were disposed for peace, and the situation of the province rendered it desirable that a treaty be concluded, for it was discovered that the English of Connecticut were tampering with them.—*O' Callaghan's Hist. N. Neth.*, II, p. 505.

PHILIP PIETERSEN SCHUYLER.

This was the first of the Schuyler family who settled in this country. He came from Amsterdam to America in 1650, and was married on the 22d December of that year, to Margritta van Slechtenhorst, aged 22, daughter of the Director of Rensselaerswyck, by Anthonie de Hooges the secretary of the colonie, "in presence of the officers both of Fort Orange and Rensselaerwyck, and of some of the principal inhabitants thereof." By this lady he had ten children, viz: Guysbert, Gertrude, (who married Stephanus van Cortland;) Alida, (who married, first, Rev. Nicholas van Rensselaer, second Robert Livingston;) Pieter, Brant, Arent, Sybilla, (died aged four weeks,) Philip, Johannes and Margritta. Peter Schuyler was the first mayor of Albany, John, the youngest son, held a captain's commission in 1690, when he led an expedition into Canada, and penetrated as far as La Prairie, being then only twenty-two years of age. He possessed great influence among the Indians, and is referred to frequently in *La Potherie's History of North America*. His grandson, General Philip Schuyler, occupies too high a place in the history of this state, to need further remark here. Philip Pietersen Schuyler died at Albany, on the 9th March, 1683-4, and was buried on the 11th of the same month in the church of that place, then situated at the junction of State street on Broadway. His will bears date Tuesday evening, 1st May, 1683, O. S.—*O' Callaghan's Hist. N. Neth.*, II, 177.

COMMISSION OF GERRIT SWART, OF RENSSELAERS-
WYCK.

From the Rensselaerswyck Manuscripts.¹

Jan van Rensselaer, hereditary Patroon, and the Codirectors of the Colonie named Rensselaerswyck, on the North River in New Netherland, have accepted as their officer or Schout, in the aforesaid Colonie, Gerrit Swart, who also engages himself in that capacity to them, on the following conditions :

That he shall now proceed, with his wife, maid and servant, passage and board free, in the ship which shall be provided for him, to the aforesaid Colonie, and exercise there and fill the aforesaid office, and follow and punctually observe the commission and instructions which shall now be given herewith, together with those which shall from time to time be sent, and conveyed to him by authority of the Patroon and Codirectors.

He shall use for his dwelling, the house formerly used by the former preacher, situate in Green Bush, and there reside with his family; and exercise and discharge his aforesaid office with all diligence and fidelity, according to the laws, edicts and ordinances already, or hereafter to be enacted there.

He shall also, as is the duty of an obedient officer, be and remain subject to all laws, ordinances, and edicts already made, or hereafter to be made by the Patroon and Codirectors.

Likewise, on condition that the officer there shall not trade nor barter, directly nor indirectly, by himself or others under any pretext.

And the aforesaid Gerrit Swart shall receive yearly for his wages, to be paid there by the Commissioners, the sum of four hundred guilders, for which he shall support himself in all things. He shall, moreover, receive all fines and penalties amounting to ten guilders or under, but on all exceeding that sum, he shall retain a just third part.

¹ *O'Callaghan's History of New Netherland*, II, 564.

And all this for the term of three years certain, commencing when he shall have arrived in that country; provided that the Patroon and Codirectors reserve to themselves to abridge the aforesaid term, and discontinue the service whenever it shall so please them, without being obliged to give any reasons, nor to convey back either him or his family.

On which condition was here furnished him the said officer Schout, in cash, the sum of three hundred Carolus guilders, which shall be deducted from his first earned wages. [Note in original: "This article was altered by the Patroon and Codirectors";]

Finally, when circumstances demand, the Commissioners there shall accord to him a servant.

All which points are agreed to, the aforesaid Gerrit Swart promising to acquit himself in his office honorably, faithfully and honestly, and perform his trust so that neither the Patroon nor Codirectors nor their Commissioners in that quarter, shall have any reason to complain, pledging thereunto his person and goods having and to have; submitting all them and the choice thereof to the judgment of all courts and magistrates, and specially to the jurisdiction of the Court of the Colonie of Rensselaerswyck.

In testimony of all which, is this, by the parties, undersigned. In Amsterdam, the 24 April, 1652, to the knowledge of the subscribing Notary Public, residing within the aforesaid city, duly admitted by the Court of Holland. Was by their respective hands signed — Johan van Rensselaer, Giacomo Bissel, for the Codirectors: G Swart.

J. VAN DE VEN, NOTARY.

Instructions drawn up by Johan van Rensselaer, Patroon and Codirector of the Colonie called Rensselaers-wyck, for Gerrit Swart as officer of the said Colonie, according to which he shall, in all good faith, regulate himself.

Having arrived with God's help at the island of Manhat-tans, he shall proceed by the first opportunity to the Colonie, and report himself to Jan Baptist van Rensselaer, and make known unto him his quality, by exhibition of his Commission and Instructions.

He shall, above all things, take care that divine worship shall be maintained in said Colonie, conformably to the re-

formed religion of this country, as the same is publicly taught in these United Provinces.

He shall, in like manner, pay attention that the Lord's day, the Sabbath of the New Testament, be properly respected both by the observance of hearing the Holy Word, as well as the preventing all unnecessary and daily labor on said day.

And whereas, it is a scandal, that the Christians should mingle themselves unlawfully with the wives or daughters of heathens, the officer shall labor to put in execution the placards and ordinances enacted or to be enacted against the same, and strictly exact the fines imposed thereby, without any dissimulation.

He shall consequently be *ex officio* a party or attorney in all matters thereunto necessary, before our court of justice resident in the aforesaid Colonie, in which he shall have free access and seat, but no vote.

The conducting of all criminal suits, their institution, execution, description and final prosecution, as he shall deem consistent with his recorded oath, shall therefore be in his name; it being well understood that he shall commence no suit relating to our jurisdiction, domain, or finance, except by order of our Commissaries.

And he shall prosecute no man criminally, or cause him to be apprehended unless on previous information, and this he shall not himself take except by order aforesaid, or unless he be on the spot when the offence is committed, and the delinquent be arrested in the act.

He shall in taking information, conduct himself honorably and uprighteously, and describe the affair with all circumstances most fully, in order to record in writing the clearest and purest truth concerning the same, as well the grounds of defence on the part of the prisoners and accused persons, as of their accusation, provided that what most particularly relates to the service of the Patroonship be first of all inquired into.

He shall sedulously cause the placards, ordinances, resolutions, contracts and commands of the Patroon and Codirectors to be observed, and attend that nothing be done contrary thereto.

And in order that he may be more free in every regard, he shall not be allowed to accept any presents, pensions or

gifts from any person whatsoever, nor compound or agree in any criminal matter, but prosecute all according to law, and content himself with the fines and penalties which shall be adjudicated to him.

He shall likewise take care that in matters entailing confiscation of life or property, the judges shall be qualified to the number of at least five, and also see that the same rule be followed whenever courts of criminal jurisdiction shall be held.

Copies of the judgments with the information either sent to, or taken and obtained by him, shall be forwarded hither in the first sailing ship, and all judicial acts shall be so recorded, that whoever need, may be able to be vindicated here.

Care shall also be taken that no prisoners confined with the knowledge of our Court aforesaid, shall remain long in jail at the expense of the colonie, without special cause, but they shall be prosecuted so expeditiously that their business shall be dispatched, and with that view, shall the Court aforesaid be advised as frequently as possible what prisoners are in custody at his instance or otherwise, and on what charge.

In fine, he shall be holden to conduct himself always diligently and faithfully as a good officer is bound to do, on such stipend as is allowed by contract to him.

And for the better dispatch and discharge of this his office and duty, the Secretary of our Court shall draft the preparatory or introductory acts of information, and all other preceding matters and minutes *in judicio*, and moreover whatever shall be necessary for the performance of his office which we hereby order.

The sworn marshal appointed by the Commissaries, he shall also employ to serve all citations and summonses, in which he is not a party.

He shall further be bound to have these Instructions and Commission enregistered by the Secretary of the Commissaries.

Finally, in all matters relating to his office not specified herein, and which cannot admit of delay, or await the Patroon's and Codirector's advice, he shall act on the resolve of the Commissaries and Court, and advise the patroon and

Co-directors thereof, by the first opportunity, so that suitable order may be taken thereupon.

And all this provisionally, the Patroon and Co-directors reserving unto themselves, to augment, diminish, correct this Instruction according to circumstances, or therein otherwise order as shall be found proper. Thus done and concluded in Amsterdam, this 8th May, 1652.

Johan van Rensselaer,

Johan de Laet, for the Co-directors.

— *O' Callaghan's Hist. N. Netherland.*

A GOVERNOR'S MARRIAGE LICENSE, 1732.

By his Excellency William Cosby Esq., captain general and governor in chief of the provinces of New York, New Jersey, and territories thereon depending, in America, vice-admiral of the same, and colonel in his majesty's army, &c.

To any Protestant Minister:

Whereas there is a mutual purpose of marriage between Jacob Glenn of the City of Albany, merchant, of the one party, and Elizabeth Cuyler of the same city, spinster of the other party, for which they have desired my licence, and have given bond upon conditions, that neither of them have any lawful let or impediment or pre-contract affinity, or consanguinity to hinder their being joined in the holy bands of matrimony; these are therefore to authorize and empower you to join the said Jacob Glenn and Elizabeth Cuyler in the holy bands of matrimony, and them to pronounce man and wife.

Given under my hand and prerogative seal at Ft. George in New York, the 16th day of October, in the sixth year of the reign of our sovereign lord, GEORGE the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith. Anno Domini 1732.

W. COSBY.

HENDK. MORRIS, *D. Sec.*

Annals, ii.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

On the 7th June, 1663, the Indians made an attack upon the unsuspecting village of Esopus (Kingston), and destroyed the place, committing their accustomed barbarities upon the inhabitants. The director and council, on receiving intelligence of this catastrophe, dispatched forthwith Councillor de Decker to Fort Orange to raise volunteers, call out the Mohawks and Senecas, and finally obtain, if possible, a loan to aid the necessities of the government. A proclamation was next issued inviting the colonists in and around the Manhattans to enlist, who were further encouraged to come forward by the usual promise of plunder, as well as by the assurance that every Indian, taken in the war, should be the prize of his captor. In addition to these, each volunteer was to receive soldier's pay, a gratuity, ranging from four hundred to one thousand guilders if maimed, and be entitled to exemption from chimney tax and tithes for the term of six years. But, though General Stuyvesant visited Heemstede in person, and sent agents through the other villages, no more than half a dozen Englishmen enrolled themselves, the leaders of their towns having discountenanced the project. Treaties were again renewed with the River tribes, and forty-six Marespink savages were engaged to accompany the troops to the Esopus. Captain Martin Krygier, an old and experienced officer, was placed in command of the expedition, under whom Lieutenants Pieter W. van Couwenhoven, Nicolas Stillwell, and Ensign Samuel Edsal also received commissions.

The news of the massacre caused no less a sensation at Beverwyck than at New Amsterdam; for the inhabitants in that quarter were more exposed, by their frontier position, and the Senecas and Minquaas were now waging a bloody war. Efforts were, therefore, made to put Fort Orange in a thorough state of defence,¹ and ancient treaties were re-

¹ Fort Orange, at this period, had four points, on each of which there were two pieces of cannon. It had besides a twelve pounder

newed with the neighboring tribes; but so great was the alarm that the out-settlers fled for protection to the fort called Cralo, erected on the Patroon's farm at Greenbush, where they held, night and day, regular watch and ward. In this panic the country was abandoned or miles around. "Nothing," says Jeremias van Rensselaer in one of his letters, "is talked of but war, for no one can distinguish friend from foe."—*O' Callaghan's Hist. New Netherland.*

THE FUYCK —The earliest name of the hamlet which was gathered on the site of the city of Albany, is called in the Rensselaerswyck manuscripts, *The Fuyck, or Beversfuyck*, which signifies a hoop-net, and takes its name from the formation of the shore of the river. The earliest mention I have met, says Dr. O'Callaghan, of *Beverswyck* or *Beverwyck*, as the name is indifferently written, was in a minute, dated 1634, the original of which was on a small, almost illegible scrap of paper which I found accidentally among the above manuscripts. That the Dutch continued to call Albany the Fuyck, long after the surrender of the country to the English, is evident from letters among the Rensselaerswyck manuscripts. "De huysen in de Fuyck" is an expression in one of S. van Cortlandt's letters, dated N. York, 20th April, 1681, as well as in several others of an anterior date.

In *Dankers and Sluyter's Journal*, published by the Long Island Historical Society, it is said that Albany "was formerly named the Fuyck on account of two rows of houses standing there opposite to each other; which being wide enough apart at the beginning finally ran quite together like a fuyck."¹ There is now no conformation of any street that would answer to this description but Broadway between State and Steuben streets.

on a carriage. The village of Beverwyck was enclosed by a board fence, which was defended by three pieces of artillery loaned by Mr. Van Rensselaer in 1656, and placed on the church. *Alb. Rec.* VI, 388, 415, 416.

¹ Pronounced *fouk*, that is, a hoop net.

FORM OF OATH TO THE PATROON.

The following is the form of oath of allegiance to the patroon and co-directors, taken by the colonists. It is from a manuscript found by Dr. O'Callaghan among the papers in the patroon's office, and translated by him for his *History of New Netherland*.

"I, N. N., promise and swear that I shall be true and faithful to the noble Patroon and Co-directors, or those who represent them here, and to the Hon'ble Director, Commissioners and Council, subjecting myself to the Court of the Colonie; and I promise to demean myself as a good and faithful inhabitant or Burgher, without exciting any opposition, tumult or noise; but on the contrary, as a loyal Inhabitant, to maintain and support offensively and defensively, against every one, the Right and Jurisdiction of the Colonie. And with reverence and fear of the Lord, and uplifting of both the first fingers of the right hand, I say—So Truly help me God almighty."

This date, 15th July, 1649, hath Steven Jansen carpenter taken the Oath of allegiance from the hands of the Honorable Director before the commissioners of the colonie. Witness, A. de Hooges, Secretary.

23d Nov., 1651. Resolved, that all Householders and Freemen of this Colonie shall appear on the 28th day of November of this year, being Tuesday, at the house of the Honorable Director, and there take the Burgerlyke oath of Allegiance.

The following persons have taken the oath at the appointed time, according to the foregoing formulary:—Mon'r Arendt van Curler, Mons'r Johan Baptist van Rensselaer, Pieter Hartgers, Jan Verbeeck, Sander Leendertsz, (Glen,) Gysbert Cornelisz. van Weesp, Willem Fredericksz, Jan Michelz, Rutger Jacobszen, Goosen Gerritz, Andries Herbertsz, Cornelis Cornelisz. Vos, Jan van Hoesem, Jan Thomasz, Pieter Bronck, Jacob Jansz. van Nostrandt, Harmen Bastiaensz, Teunis Cornelisz, Jacob Adriaensz. Raedmacker, Teunis Jacobsz, Rutger Adriaensz, Casper Jacobsz, Abra-

ham Pietersz. Vosburg, Thomas Jansz, Everardus Sansz, Adriaen Pietersz. van Alkmaer, Jochim Wessels Backer, Jacob Luyersz, Thomas Sandersz Smith, Evert Pels, — Hendricksz. Verbeeck, [One name defaced here,] — Van Es, Hendrick Westercamp, Thomas Keuningh, Cornelis Segersz, Cornelis Cornelisz. van Voorhout, Jan Ryersz, Jan Helms, Aert Jacobsz, Guysbert Cornelisz. aende Berg, Evert Jansen Kleermaker, Dirck Jansen Croon, Jacob Simmons Klomp, Volcker Jansz. 21st May, 1653.— *O' Call. Hist. N. Neth.*, II, 176.

GAME.—The creeks running through the settlements, as well as the river in front, abounded with fish; the woods with deer and other game. Pike and sturgeon were caught in the Fourth, or Fox creek, and one of the latter could be bought for a knife. "The year before I came here," (1641), writes the Rev. Mr. Megapolensis, "there were so many turkeys and deer that they came to the house and hogpens to feed, and were taken by the Indians with so little trouble, that a deer was sold to the Dutch for a loaf of bread, or a knife, or even a tobacco pipe."—*Hist. N. Netherland.*

LIST OF FREEHOLDERS IN THE CITY OF ALBANY AND MANOR OF RENSSELAERSWYCK.

From a Manuscript in the office of the Secretary of State.

1742.

FIRST WARD.

Evert Wendell,
Luykas Gerritse Wyn-
gaert,
Isaac Wendell,
Johannes Schuyler,
Anthony S. Van Schaick,
John DePeyster,
Myndert Schuyler,
Isaac Staats,
Jacob C. Ten Eyck,
Thomas Williams,
Joseph Gates,
Jacob Roseboom,
William Hogan,
Johannes Van Alen,
Cornelius Van Dyck,
Johannes Lansing,
Luykas Wyngaert,
Ryer Gerritse,
Johannes Van der Hey-
den,
Sybrant Van Schaick, Jr
Sybrant Goose Van
Schaick,
Gerrit Brat,
Antlesius Bogardus,
Stephen Rensselaer,
Ulderick Van Vranken,
Johannes Ten Broeck,
Anthony Koster,
Thomas Sharpe,
Philip Livingstone,

Johannes D. Foreest,
Volkert Douw, Jun.,
John Beasley,
Robert Lansing,
Edward Holland,
Edward Collins,
Luykas Hoogkerck,
Lambert Ratliff,
Garrit Van Sante,
Nicholas Van Woort,
Benja. Bogart,
Egbert Brat,
William Hilton,
Peter Ryckman,
Tobias Ryckman,
Harman Ryckman,
Garrit Van Benthusen,
Johannes Myndertse,
Isaac Bogert,
Petrus van den Bergh,
Johannes Gerr'se Lan-
sing,
Egbert Egbertse,
William Hogan, Jun.,
Jillis D. Garius,
Dirk Hun,
Johannes Flensburgh,
Nicholas Van Schaick,
Johannes Marselis,
Johannes Van Vechten,
Jr.,

Nicholas Vandenbergh,
Joseph Van Sante,
David Van Sante,
Abraham Van Derpool,
Johannes Kidney,
Isaac Lansing,
William Helling,
Henderick Hallenbeeck,
Johannes Radlif,
Manas Carlan,
John Savage,
Isaac Fryer,
Bernardus Brat,
Roelif Kidney,
Jacobus Ratlif,
Jonathan Brooks,
Johannes Wyngaert,
Andries Brat,
Robert Barret, Jun.,
William Hilton, Jun.,
Johannes Seager,
Evert Saxbury,
Richard Hilton,
Jacobus Hilton,
John Heaton,
Jacobus Kidney,
William Waldron,
Obadiah Cooper,
Johannes Van Sante,
Volkert Douw,
Thomas Wilkinson.

SECOND WARD.

Harmanus Wendell,
Christopher Yates,
Luykas Joh's Wyngaert,
Hendrick Bleeker,
Hendrick Roseboom,
Isaac Kip,
Gerrit Lansing,
John Beekman,
James Stevenson.
Jacob Ten Eyck,
Michael Basset,
Jacob Cornelius Scher-
merhorn,
Johannes Vinhagen,
Harpet Van Deusen,
Garrit Marselis,
Dirk Van Schelluyne,
Barent Sanders,
Myndert Van Ieveren,
Stephanus Groesbeck,

Abraham Cuyler,
Nicholas Bleeker,
Johannes Cuyler,
Schebolet Bogardus,
Johannes Garius,
David Groesbeeck,
Anthony Van Schaick,
Cornelius Cuyler,
Hans Hansen,
Douwe Fonda, son of
John Fonda,
Christian Schaus,
James Stenhouse,
Abraham Lansing,
Abraham Lansing, Jr.,
Garrit Roseboom,
Johannes Hogan,
Johannes Bleeker,
Jacob Glen, Jun.,
Hendrick Ten Eyck,

Gulian Verplanck,
Rutger Bleecker,
Ephraim Wendell,
David van der Heyden,
Johannes Roseboom, Jr.
Nicholas Bleeker, Jr.,
Benja. Egbertse,
Bernardus Harsen,
Nicholas Fonda,
Hendrick M. Roseboom,
Johannes Lansing, Jun.,
Telemann Van Schelluyne,
William Van Schelluyne,
Johannes Van Schel-
luyne,
Harmanus Van Schel-
luyne,
Johannes Roseboom,
Cornelius Ten Broeck.

THIRD WARD.

Henry Holland,
Hendrick D. Ridder,
Garrit Van Ness,
Cornelius Bogert,
Abraham Bogert,
Johannes Hun,
Leendert Gansevoort,
Simon Veeder,
Jacob Evertse,
Johannes Goewyck,
Richard Hansen,
Jacobus Schuyler,
Abraham Schuyler,
David A. Schuyler,
Johannes A. Cuyler,
William Rogers,
Robert Roseboom,
Wynant Vandenbergh,
Teunise Evertse,
Johannes Evertse,

Johannes W. Quackenboss,
Anthony Brat,
Ahasuerus Roseboom,
Gerrit Lansing,
Peter Bogert,
John Waters,
Thomas Floyd,
Coenraet Ten Eyck,
Gysbert Roseboom,
William Winne,
Jesse DeForeest,
Solomon Goewyck,
Wilhelmus van den Bergh,
Isaac Greveraet,
Dirk Ten Broeck,
Adam Yates,
Elbert Gerritse,
Abraham Witbeck,
Harmanus Vischer,

Tennis Visscher,
Abraham E. Wendell,
Gysbert van den Bergh,
John Maase,
Cornelius Maase,
Barent Brat,
Johannes Visscher,
Jacob Bogert,
Jacob Vischer,
Jacob Lansing,
Peter Winne,
Abraham Douw,
Johannes Pruyn,
Jacob Muller,
Samuel Pruyn,
Martin Beekman,
Garrit C. van den Bergh,
Johannes Hansen,
Isaac Swits,
Christopher Abeel,
Harper Van Deusen. Jr.

MANOR OF RENSSELAERWYCK.

Hendrick Lansing,
Jonas Oothout,
Jacob Lansing,
Philip Schuyler,
Peter Schuyler,
Jeremiah Schnyler,
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer,
Tennis Viele,
Volkert van den Bergh,
Peter Van Woort,
Lodewick Cridel,
Gerrit Willemse van den Bergh,
Sybraut Van Schalck,
Andries Gardenier,
Abraham Van Arnham,
Rutger Van Woort,
Myndert Marselis,
Jacob Van Woort,
Johannes Oothout,
Abraham Ouderkerck,
Peter Quackenboss,
Cornelius van den Bergh, Jr.,
Johannes Symense Veeder,
Isaac Lagrange,
Jacobus Lagrange,
John Miln,
Kitchen Holland,
Jacobus Holland,
Teunis Slingerland,
Hendrick Douw,
Gerrit van den Bergh,

John Van Wie,
Gerrit Van Wie,
Daniel Winne,
Rensselaer Nicoll,
Hendrick Van Wie,
David Verplanck,
Samuel Coeyman,
Peter Coeyman,
Coenraet Hoogteling,
William Hoogteling,
William Van Alen,
Johannes Slingerland,
Cornelius Slingerland,
Philip Luke,
Abraham Wyngaert,
Benjamin Winne,
Peter Fonda,
John Van Arnham,
Arent Corlaer,
John Milton,
Jacob Lansing, Jun.,
Isaac Viele,
Anthony Vanderzee,
John Van Ness,
Cornelius Ouderkerck,
Simon D. Ridder,
Johannes Ouderkerck,
Abraham Fonda,
Sybraut Quackenboss,
Johannes Lagrange,
Barent Brat, Jun.,
Jacob van der Heyden,
Matthias van der Heyden,
Matthias van den Bergh,

David D. Foreest,
Regnier Van Ieveren,
Barent Van Ieveren,
Aerje Oothout,
John Rensselaer,
William Rensselaer,
Solomon Van Vechten,
Douwe Van Vechten,
Peter Douw,
John Witbeeck,
Luykas Witbeeck,
Volkert Van Vechten,
Johannes Van Vechten,
Johannes Van Buren,
Hendrick Beekman,
Andries Huyck,
Abraham Van Valkenburgh,
Jacob Schermerhorn,
Johannes Schermerhorn,
Wouter Barheydt,
Hendrick Bries,
Barent Martese Van Buren,
Evert Lansing,
Barent Staats,
Johannes Van Valkenburgh,
Roelif Janse,
Hendrick Van Buren,
Casper Plank,
Stephen Rensselaer,
Rutger Van Woort,
Jacobus Rensselaer.

NOTES FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

1771 to 1790.

The events given below are gathered almost entirely from the newspapers. The locations of some of the principal business men are given, who were in active life at the close of the revolutionay war.

1771. The first printing office in Albany, respecting which any information can now be gathered, was established in the latter part of this year, by Alexander & James Robertson, who came up from New York for that purpose. Hence Albany was the second place in the state of New York, into which the art of printing was introduced.

The charter of the city was printed this year in the city of New York, by Hugh Gaine, on a demy sheet, in quarto form, of which a copy is preserved in the chamberlain's office.

The *Albany Gazette*, the first newspaper printed in this city, was commenced in November, by the Robertsons. It was printed on a sheet less than a quarter the size of the largest daily papers now printed here. It is not known when this paper was discontinued, but its publication is supposed to have ended at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, as the publishers are known to have joined the royalists in New York in 1776. A few copies of the paper are preserved in the Albany Institute, which were presented to that institution by Rensselaer Westerlo, Esq. The volume containing the charter just alluded to, contains also a collection of the city ordinances, printed to match, by the Robertsons, in 1773.

1772. Jan. 13. The printers of the *Gazette*, "from motives of gratitude and duty, are obliged to apologize to the public for the omission of one week's publication; and hope that the irregularity of the mail from New York since the first great fall of snow, and the severe cold preceding Christmas, which froze the paper prepared for the press, so as to put a stop to its operation, will sufficiently account for it."

March. A lottery was advertised to be drawn for the benefit of the Reformed German Church in Albany. (See *Annals*, vol. I, p. 128.)

Among the advertisers in the *Gazette* is the firm of James Gourlay & Co., "in Cheapside street, next door to the King's Arms." Cheapside street is now Green street, and the Kings Arms tavern was on the north-west corner of Green and Beaver streets, adjoining what was well known in the first quarter of this century as the Old Stone House. On the breaking out of the war of the revolution, the sign, which bore the device of the king's arms, was forced off by a party, one night, and burnt in State street.

A noted merchant of the day, Thomas Barry, "near the Dutch Church," also enumerates his stock, occupying nearly a column of the paper with a catalogue of goods with names which sound quite odd at this day; for instance, "none-so-pretty of various colors, and black breeches patterns."

July 20. The governor of the province, Gen. Tryon, visited the city, on which occasion the corporation gave a public dinner at Cartwright's Tavern (vol. I, 290).

A meteorological table appeared in the *Gazette* occasionally.

A book store was kept by Stuart Wilson, an Irishman, at the elm tree corner of State and Pearl streets, in a Dutch house which was afterwards converted into the Blue Belle tavern, the last keeper of which was the late Spencer Stafford's father.

1779. Captain Machin was engaged in taking a water level between Albany and Schenectady, with a view to the supply of this city with water by means of an aqueduct. He submitted a plan to the common council, with drawings to show the manner in which an aqueduct and reservoir should be constructed, as we learn by a notice of the same at a later day.

1782. May. Messrs. Solomon Balentine and Charles R. Webster published the first number of the *New York Gazetteer or Northern Intelligencer*. The office file of this paper was destroyed by the great fire of 1793, and the only copies of it which are known to exist, are in the Albany Institute.

Sept. 30. A meeting of the creditors of the United States in the state of New York, was held at the City Hall in Albany, Philip Schuyler chairman; the object of which was to lay their claims before the public, in an address, and to suggest a general convention of deputies from the public creditors of the states composing the union, to devise ways and means of payment. (See vol. I, p. 282.)

1783. The *Gazette* was enlarged and Mr. Webster withdrew from it, and removed to New York. The paper was continued by Mr. Balentine alone. Its publication is supposed to have ceased in May, 1784.

Mr. Balentine published a *Pocket Almanac*, for the year 1784, which is the first work of the kind that is known to have been issued in this city. A copy of it is preserved in the State Library.

Lord Sterling died in Albany and was buried under the Dutch church (?). An eulogium was written by John Lovett upon his character, and published.¹

1784. May 28. Charles R. Webster, of the late firm of Balentine & Webster, published the first number of a new paper, entitled *The Albany Gazette*, of which the State Library contains the office file down to the time of its discontinuance in 1845, when it was the oldest paper in the state, being in its seventy-second year.

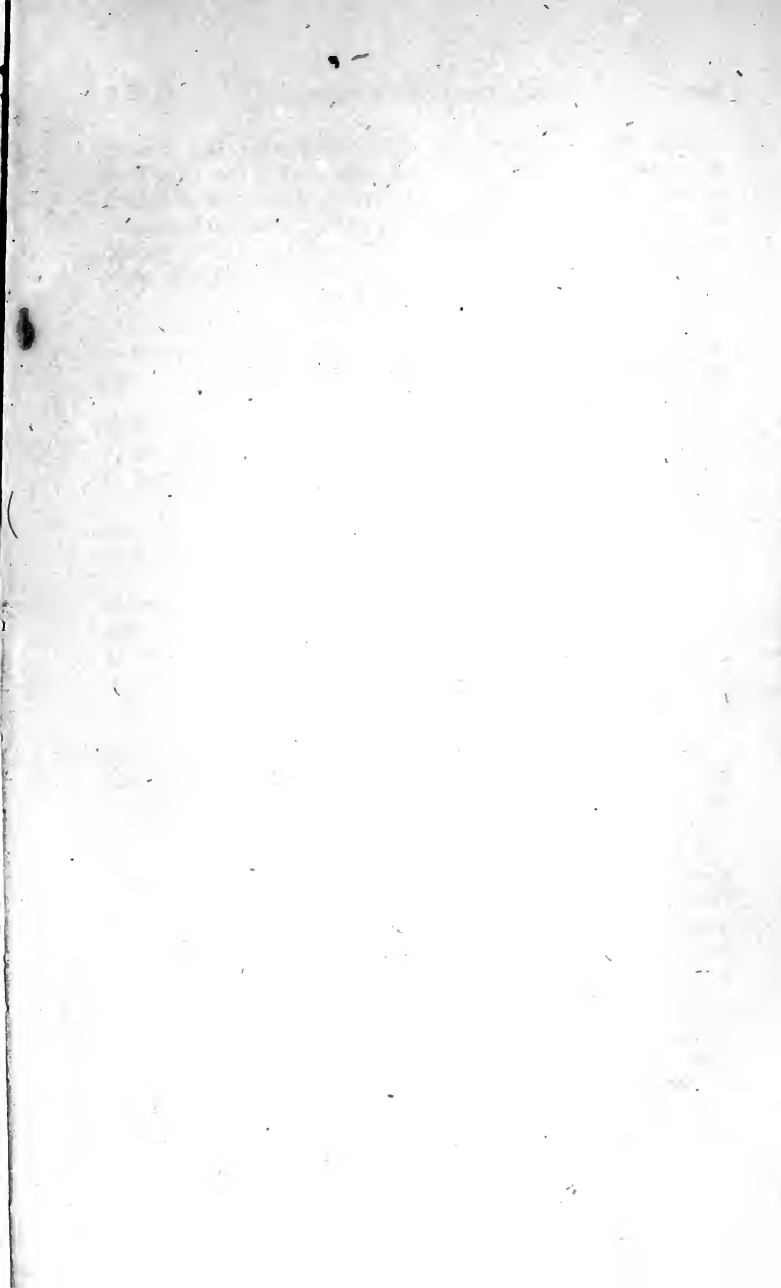
At this time the post office not only served for the city and adjoining towns, but the lists of letters advertised contain the names of persons in Orange and Dutchess counties, Cherry Valley, and Vermont.

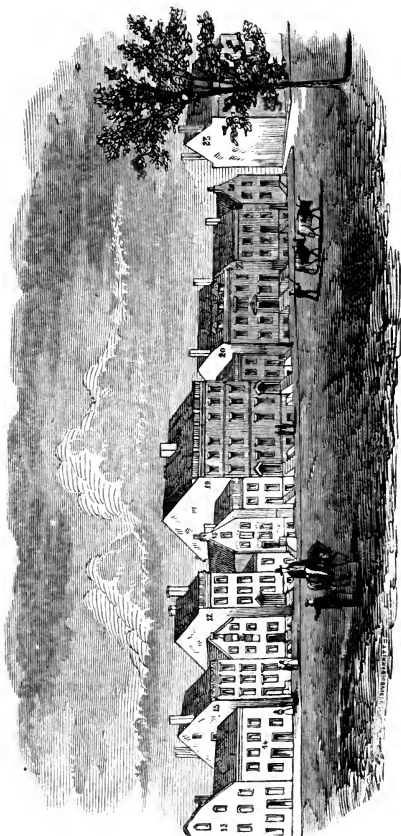
Robison & Hale, dealers in European and East India goods, occupied the "north corner opposite the Dutch Church," now the site of the Museum Building, which was long known as Robison's corner. Maj. Hale is believed to have been an officer of the revolution, and a much respected citizen; but did not, like his partner, acquire wealth.

Jacob Van Schaick, "in Water street near the Middle dock," publishes a long catalogue of articles under exceedingly quaint titles.

Henry, McClallen & Henry, "next door north of the City Hall," which was the site of Commercial Building,

¹ Woodworth's *Reminiscences of Troy*.





23. Chancellor Lansing.

22. Sanders Lansing.

21. Dudley Walsh.

20. Andrew Brown.

19. Dr. Samuel Stringer.

18. Gen. John H. Wendell.

17. Barent Bleeker.

16. John Jacob Lansing.

15. Martin Beekman.

14. John Meads.

13. { John Brinckerhoff,
Richard Lush.

present the most formidable array of goods, "adapted to all seasons, in payment for which they will take cash, Morris's and Hillegas's notes, wheat, corn, pease, flax seed, boards and plank, and also all sorts of furs."

Dr. Samuel Stringer, "a little to the north of the Market House," gave notice that he had just imported from Europe a general assortment of medicines, which he would "dispose of at the New York advance," by wholesale or retail at his Medicinal Store. The Market House was opposite Stanwix Hall in the centre of the street, and Dr. Stringer's store was opposite Bleecker Hall.

John McClintock advertised that he would open a school on the 14th June "in a lower apartment of that house in which the printing office is at present held." This is believed to have been on the south-west corner of Maiden lane and James street.

At the annual election for members of legislature, the following candidates were returned by a majority of votes in the county: Dirk Swart, Peter W. Yates, Walter Livingston, Matthew Visscher, Christopher Yates, Abraham Beeker, Matthew Adgate, Jacob Ford, John Younglove, Israel Thompson.

Peter Van Ness was chosen senator.

John Blake advertised the usual variety of goods for sale at Archibald Campbell's store opposite Hugh Denniston's. He soon after took a store "opposite the east end of the Dutch Church."

Balch & Fryer opened a shop near the north gate, for the purpose of carrying on the gold and silversmith's business. The north gate at this time is believed to have been a little above Columbia street in Broadway.

June. Gen. Schuyler was appointed by congress one of the commissioners for treating with the Indians.

Roseboom & Co. sold all kinds of nails near the English Church.

July 4. The anniversary of our independence was celebrated; in the morning thirteen guns "were fired from Fort Orange," and in the evening the city was illuminated.

Gerardus Beekman advertises a store nearly opposite Wheeler Douglass's.

July 14. Mons. Dulongpres from Paris, proposed to open a school for dancing, "on the most moderate terms of one guinea entrance and one guinea a quarter."

July 22. The governor of the state, and the Dutch ambassador, Haere P. J. Van Berckel, arrived in the city, and were received by the magistrates and citizens, and conducted to the City Hall, under discharge of cannon. On the following day the corporation gave their guests an elegant entertainment at Lewis's Tavern.

July 23. Capt. John Fryer, "a worthy citizen," died, aged 64, and was interred in the Dutch Church yard on the following day.

Edward Cumpston, "at the north-east corner of the Dutch Church," proposed to receive "new emission money of this state equal to gold or silver," for goods.

Henry Hart had "a neat assortment of Dry and West India Goods at his store between the Low Dutch Church and Market House."

Aug. The firm of James & Vail was dissolved, and Thomas V. James assumed the business "at the store in the street opposite the City Hall dock," or leading from the dock, which is now Hudson street.

Aug. Gov. Clinton left Albany to attend the Indian treaty to be held at Fort Schuyler, where the chiefs had already begun to assemble.

Sept. 8. Nicholas Barrington opened a school at the house opposite to Mr. Burgess's, "money being very scarce, at the low prices of 10, 12 and 14s. per quarter, for spellers, writers and Seypherers, and three pounds for bookkeeping and navigation."

I. Hutton, "minister of the gospel in Albany," proposed to print by subscription at 1s. each, a sermon entitled *Weak Faith Strengthened*. Those who subscribed for twelve were to "have a thirteenth gratis." The work was issued in January, 1785.

Sept. 9. "Departed this life, at Nisqueunia, Sept. 7, Mrs. Lee, known by the appellation of the *Elect Lady*, or *Mother of Zion*, and head of that people called Shakers. Her funeral is to be attended this day."

John W. Wendell, a few doors south of the City Hall, manufactured all kinds of beveret, castor and felt hats, on

better terms than the importers can admit of. He was a Bostonian.

Thomas Sickels sold European and India goods on the south side of the street that leads from the Dutch to the English Church (State street).

Oct. 21. The executors of Mrs. Margaret Schuyler, deceased, offered "a likely negro wench" for sale by auction at Lewis's Tavern.

Sept. 13. The governor and the commissioners of Indian affairs for the state with a number of the citizens of Albany, returned from Fort Schuyler, where a treaty had been concluded with the Six Nations and other Indians residing in this state.

John Carey, offered at the store of Cornelise K. Vandenberg, "at the elm tree in the street leading from the Dutch to the English Church," a quantity of goods which are represented as just imported from Ireland.

Sept. 18. On this evening and the following (Sunday) morning, Oliver Wolcott, Arthur Lee, and Richard Butler, United States commissioners for Indian affairs, arrived in the city, on their way to Fort Stanwix, to meet the Six Nations. They gave notice that in order to avoid the ill consequences and hindrance to public business which would naturally arise from the sale of spirituous liquors they would be wholly prohibited until the treaty closed. The Marquis Lafayette was daily expected to accompany them.

George Reab, at his store in the house of Abraham Douw, near the south-west corner of the Market, offered an assortment of Dry and West India Goods, adapted to the season, in exchange for which he would take cash, R. Morris and M. Hillegas's notes, new emission money, all sorts of public securities; also flax seed, wheat, and all kinds of country produce.

Saturday, Sept. 25, the United States commissioners to treat with the Indians, having remained one week in Albany, set out for Fort Schuyler. The goods intended for the treaty left on Tuesday following, and Gen. Lafayette followed about the 1st of October.

Sept. 29. At the close of the polls, the following citizens were found to have been elected aldermen and assistants for the ensuing year.

1st ward. Peter W. Yates and Robert McClallen aldermen; Matthew Visscher and John W. Wendell, assistants.

2d ward. Philip Van Rensselaer, Peter W. Douw, aldermen; Richard Lush, Abraham Cuyler, assistants.

3d ward. Thomas Hun, John Ten Broeck, aldermen; Leonard Gansevoort, Jun., Jellis Winne, assistants.

Oct. 1. Alexander Smith was committed to the city prison for the "wilful murther of his brother, Isaac Smith," on the 29th Sept., at Saratoga lake.

Oct. 7. The Marquis Lafayette returned from Fort Stanwix, and on the following morning, Friday, sat out for Boston by the way of Hartford, to embark for France. He arrived at Hartford on Monday. There was at this time no other mode of crössing the mountain but on horseback.

Joseph Kelly, currier, lately arrived from Ireland, "opened a shop at Capt. John Roff's, near the north gate, and will have ready in a few days, good leather, boot legs, and Irish Ben, of the best quality."

Oct. 18. Isaac Arnold and James Stewart returned from a trading expedition to Detroit, having lost three of their companions, Jacobus Taller, Daniel Barclay and Isaac Van Alstyne, who were murdered by four Delaware Indians at a landing place on Lake Erie.

Oct. 27. Samuel Thompson died.

Nov. 19. An annual fair for vending all kinds of cattle was held in the city.

Nov. 8. The first copy of *Webster's Calendar, or the Albany Almanac* for the year 1785, was ready for sale; "containing, besides the usual calculations, many very ingenious and entertaining pieces, both in prose and verse." This Almanac has been published annually to the present time.

Died, at Port Roseway, Nova Scotia, Alexander Robertson, one of the proprietors of the first paper printed in Albany.

Nov. 5. Mrs. Lydia Bloodgood died, aged 22; wife of William Bloodgood.

Nov. 10. Two of the principal hostages of the Six Nations arrived from Fort Schuyler, under passport from the commander there; to remain in custody until certain American prisoners were delivered up.

Fac-simile of the Title Page of the First Albany Almanac.

Poor N E D ' s

A L B A N Y
A L M A N A C K,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

I 7 8 3 ;

Being the THIRD after LEAP-YEAR,
AND THE EIGHTH OF
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED,

The Motions of the SUN and MOON ; the Rising and Setting of the Sun ; the Rising and Setting of the Moon ; the Eclipses ; Judgment of the Weather ; Time of High Water, &c.

ALSO,

The ARTICLES of the TREATY of ALLIANCE between FRANCE and these UNITED STATES ; an HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the various TRANSLATIONS of the HOLY BIBLE, into the ENGLISH LANGUAGE ; a SKETCH of the LIFE and CHARACTER of His EXCELLENCY GENERAL WASHINGTON ; a LIST of the NAMES of the CIVIL OFFICERS in the City and County of ALBANY ; with many ANECDOTS, odd SAYINGS, &c. &c. &c.

BY N E D F O R E S I G H T, *Gent.*

" See, see Heav'n's wide Expanse from Pole to Pole !

" Each Land with Verdure cloths ! all Seas that rowl

" See this vast Orb of Things with convex weight

" Thee beck'ning to adorn the sov'reign Seat ! "

A L B A N Y :

Printed and Sold by BALENTINE & WEBSTER.

Cornelius & John H. Wendell, opposite the post office, near the Market house, imported goods "from London." The post office was a few doors above Maiden lane, on the east side of Market street, now Broadway. The post office at this time is believed to have been kept by Abraham Yates, afterwards mayor.

Cuyler, Gansevoort & Co. "received by the last vessels from London" an assortment of dry goods suitable for the season; and presented besides a catalogue of other goods, which, like most of the advertisements of the day, began with rum and ended with brass kettles. The stock of an Albany merchant was truly *multifarious*.

Peter D. Van Dyck dealt in a general assortment of goods opposite the south-east corner of the Dutch Church.

Benjamin Wallace had "a neat assortment of West India and dry goods at his shop a little north of the English Church."

James Doig, from Montreal, proposed to open a day and evening school, at Mr. John Hooghkerk's corner house, opposite to Thomas Barrett, cooper, near the Presbyterian Meeting House. This is supposed to have been at the corner of Hudson and Grand streets.

Wendell & Trotter carried on business principally in dry goods, opposite the south-east corner of the City Hall.

William Gray dealt in dry goods and a general assortment, between the Dutch Church and the Market House, near the City Hotel.

Elbert Willett occupied the house now standing next south of the Mansion House, which he sold to Mr David Newland, for \$11,000.

Dec. 21. A detachment of troops from Fort Stanwix, under Capt. Lane, arrived in the city to remain during the winter, bringing with them a number of captives which had been liberated according to the terms of the treaty recently concluded with the Indians.

Dec. 30. Dr. Alexander Edgar, a surgeon's mate in the army, died and was buried in the Presbyterian burial-place.

Mr. Paffane, lately arrived from France, carried on "the muff and tippet making business, in the neatest manner," at the house of Hanse Horne, near the north gate.

Teunis Ts. Van Vechten advertises Turks Island and rock salt, "living near the south-west corner of the Market House." His house was the south-west corner of Broadway and Maiden lane.

John Hinde offered a large invoice of cloths, at the house of Mr. Hewson, adjoining the Low Dutch burying ground.

David Fonda, "next door to Gen. Ten Broek," kept dry goods, groceries and liquors for sale.

John Bogart, next door south of the City Hall, sold mill stones.

Abraham Eights, next door to Capt. Stewart Dean, in Water street, sold Muscovado sugar by the barrel, and had "a few excellent English wind-mills, for cleaning wheat."

Anthony Helmer, at his store in the house of Harmanus Wendell, opposite to Gen. Ten Broek's, sold groceries, German steel, "and a variety of other articles too tedious to be mentioned."

Jacob Vander Heyden, in Pearl street, kept on sale, Dutch mill saws, groceries, and dry goods.

Abraham Bloodgood did business next to Denniston's tavern, probably in the Stone House.

1785. The health of the city was very remarkable during the winter, insomuch that but one burial took place in the Dutch Church-yard, from the 9th December to the 10th March, and that was of a small child accidentally run over by a sleigh.

March 21. A person was arrested for passing counterfeit state treasury notes, and lodged in the City Hall prison, to await a trial.

April 20. Abraham Roseboom, a very respectable citizen, died.

April 26. The annual election of two senators and ten representatives to the state legislature, for the county of Albany, resulted in the following vote.

For the House of Assembly.

John Lansing junior, ..	284	Lawrence Hogeboom,...	216
John Tayler,.....	302	James Gordon,.....	305
Henry Glen,.....	281	James Van Schoonhoven,	228
John Livingston,.....	243	Isaac Vrooman,.....	24
Peter Vrooman,.....	257	Robert McClallen,.....	32
Abraham I. Van Alstyne,	213	Elbert Willett,.....	5

Abraham Schuyler,....	1	Israel Thompson,.....	14
John Price,.....	2	Abram Backer,.....	4
Richard Lush,.....	1	Edmund Wells,.....	14
Jacob G. Lansing,.....	1	Peter Swart,.....	1
Leonard Bronck,.....	245	William Powers,.....	1
Matthew Visscher,.....	146	Henry I. Van Rensselaer,	1
Peter W. Yates,.....	97	Thomas Hun,.....	2
Jacob Ford,.....	23	Henry Quackenboss,...	2
Matthew Adgate,.....	24	Stephen I. Schuyler,...	2
Jacob C. Schermerhorn,	26	Lucas Van Veghten,...	1

For the Senate.

Philip Schuyler,.....	170	Henry Oothout,.....	16
Volkert P. Douw,.....	165	William B. Whitney,...	12

Ivie Chambers, "at his store near the Low Dutch church, on the west side of the main street," sold the usual articles of a general store, principally liquors.

The session of the supreme court closed, when Petrus and Christian Cooper being convicted of a robbery, and Christian Loucks of horse stealing, received sentence of death respectively. Two others, convicted of felony, were admitted to benefit of clergy. One was whipped for petit larceny, and two discharged by proclamation.

May 3. An election of city officers took place, which resulted in the choice of the following:

First Ward.—Robert McClallen, supervisor; Peter Van Bergen, Bethuel Washburn, Edward Cumpton, assessors; Marte Minderse, overseer of the poor; Abraham T. Yates, Thomas Barrett, road masters.

Second Ward.—Jacob Cuyler, supervisor; Jacob Vander Heyden, Casparus Pruyn, Richard Lush, assessors; John N. Bleecker, overseer of the poor; Jacob Bleecker, John Marselis, road masters.

Third Ward.—Cornelius Wendell, supervisor; Peter Gansevoort, Jun., Abraham A. Lansing, David Fonda, assessors; Isaac Van Arnum, overseer of the poor; Sanders Lansing, Volkert A. Douw, road masters; Baltus Van Benthuysen, collector for the city.

Elihu Goodrich and John Ely opened a school "in the house occupied by Michael Hollenbake," who had "left keeping tavern." They taught Greek and Latin for 40s. a quarter; grammar, arithmetic and writing for 30s.; reading and spelling for 20s. The hours of study were from 6

to 8, and 9 to 12, in the forenoon; and from 2 to 5, and 6 to 8, in the afternoon. This to the magisters of our day, may appear to have been a pretty thorough drilling of "the young idea."

Alexander Laverty, "tayler from London," took the house lately occupied by Henry Hart, in the back apartment, where he carried on the "tayler's business as cheap as any in town," and made payments easy to those who employed him. His prices were: for a coat 14s.; lappelled do, 16s.; lappelled do, with slashed sleeves, 18s.; vest and breeches, 6s. 9d.

Elisha Crane, opposite the City Hall, sold cyder at 18s. a barrel, and took boards, plank, staves, pease and any sort of grain in payment. In a *nota bene* the public is informed that money would not be refused.

June. A company of stage wagon proprietors undertook to make the land passage between New York and Albany "the most easy and agreeable as well as the most expeditious," by performing the journey in two days, at 3d. a mile; but in the fall, "for the ease of the passengers," the time of performing the route was changed to three days, and the price raised to 4d. a mile, "agreeably to act of assembly."

July 12. An ordinance was passed by the common council for the extermination of dogs, all of whom were to be killed in two days, under penalty of £8, which was to be recovered for the benefit of any person prosecuting.

Nov. 8. The presbytery of New York ordained John McDonald a minister of the gospel, and he was at the same time installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Albany. He was the third pastor of that church, and it was during his ministry that the edifice was erected for that congregation on the corner of South Pearl and Beaver streets, the site of Beaver Block.

Dec. 13. A company of comedians having leased the old hospital, which stood near the present site of the Lutheran Church, and having fitted it up as a theatre, opened with *Cross Purposes* and *Catharine and Petruchio*, between which was a dance, *La Polonoise*, and a *Eulogy on Freemasonry*. Tickets sold at Lewis's tavern, and no money taken at the door. Boxes 8s.; gallery 4s.

A vigorous effort was made to discontinue these performances, by a large and respectable part of community, but

the common council determined by a vote of 9 to 4, that they had no legal right to prohibit theatrical exhibitions in the city. A whole number of the *Gazette* is taken up with the controversy, to the exclusion of every other subject.

1785. January. By the post office arrangements of this year, the New York mail arrived twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock P.M.; and two hours after its receipt, the down mail was made up and forwarded.

July 13. The *Gazette* was enlarged to a sheet 19 inches by 23, which we learn was the largest size then printed in America. In the same paper is announced the first part of the *Grammatical Institute*, abridged, by Noah Webster, price 6 coppers, this day printed.

The sloop *Experiment*, 80 tons burden, was fitted out at this port by Capt. Stewart Dean, and sailed for China. (See *Annals*, I).

1786. April 4. An act passed the legislature of the state of New York, for erecting the south-east part of the county of Albany into a new county, by the name of Columbia.

July 5. The supreme court closed its July session, when Caleb Gardner, convicted of passing counterfeit Spanish dollars, received sentence of death. Two weeks afterwards, the sheriff advertised that the person then under sentence of death in the City Hall would be hanged on Friday the fifteenth of September; and that any person willing to undertake the execution, was desired to apply to the said sheriff.

July 22. The corporation and citizens of Albany celebrated the centennial anniversary of the charter of the city (See vol. I, 335).

The number of houses in Albany at this time was found, by actual enumeration, to be 550. A statement of the number of houses in the principal cities and towns at this time, will serve to show their relative proportions:

Philadelphia,	4,600	Wilmington,	400
New York,	3,500	Annapolis,	260
Boston,	2,100	Fredericktown,	400
Baltimore,	1,900	Alexandria (Va.),	300
Charleston (S. C.),	1,540	Richmond,	280
Albany,	550	Petersburgh,	290
New Haven,	400	Williamsburgh,	230
Hartford,	300		

It will be seen that Albany was the sixth in point of numbers. The census of Boston was found to be at that time 14,640, exclusive of strangers, which gives seven persons to a house. At this rate Albany would have had 3,850 inhabitants. To carry out the calculation, Philadelphia would have contained 32,200, New York 24,500, Baltimore 13,300, Charleston 10,780. The number of strangers might have increased the estimate one-eighth.

1787. Jan. 1. The city authorities fixed the price of flour at 18s. per hundred weight and the assize of bread at the rate of 1lb. 12oz. for 4 coppers. In February, the assize of bread was 1lb. 8oz. of superfine flour for 4 coppers, and 1lb. 10oz. common; flour, 20s. per cwt.

The population of the state at this time was 220,000 whites, 18,889 slaves, and 12 Indians who paid taxes. In 1756, the whole population was 83,233; in 1771, 148,124.

A nail manufactory was established in "Orange street, near the High Dutch Church," by Garret Witbeck, who manufactured 8s. and 10s. at 1s. per lb., and 20s. and 24s. at 11d. per lb. He claimed that they were fully equal in goodness to any imported, and hinted at the great importance of encouraging such an establishment in this country. The forging of nails, notwithstanding their prodigious consumption in this country, was, until 1810, a handicraft trade: the machinery by which they are now produced is an American invention. In the same year, Stevenson, Douw & Ten Eyck erected a similar establishment.

A correspondent of a New York paper, Dec., 1785, observed that the infatuation which possessed many of the people of this state for theatrical exhibitions was truly alarming. That, strange to tell, the honest, sober Dutchmen of Albany, who were once distinguished by industry and a laudable parsimony, were now plunging into that very species of luxury and folly, which stamps upon the metropolis an indelible stigma. That it was still more observable and wonderful to relate that even the fathers of that ancient city had sanctioned the establishment of a public theatre, by granting their permission to players. That in justice to the magistrates of New York, it was necessary to say, that though it was not in their power to prohibit, they had never extended their authority so far as to license the opening of

the theatre ; and if common fame could be credited, none of them had countenanced the comedians by attending their exhibitions.

April 22. The sloop *Experiment*, Capt. Dean, returned from a voyage to China, without the loss of a man during the voyage. (See *Annals*, i, 261, 2d edition).

June 28. A regiment of militia was organized in the eastern part of the manor of Rensselaerswyck, under the command of Lieut. Col. John Van Rensselaer. The officers took the oath of allegiance and office before Matthew Visscher, clerk of the county of Albany : after which the regiment was formed, and the militia law and the officers' commissions were read by Adjutant Henry. At the same time two companies of light infantry were formed, the volunteers being so numerous as nearly to fill them in a short time. The uniform of these companies is thus described : The commissioned officers, dark blue coats, faced with white, and white under clothes ; non-commissioned officers and privates, a white linen hunting-shirt and overalls, a round hat three inches in the brim, bound with white tape, and covered with a piece of bearskin four inches wide over the crown ; a good musket, bayonet and cartouch box, twenty-four cartridges suitable to the bore of the musket, two spare flints, one knapsack and blanket. .

Rev. John Bassett was ordained pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, collegiate with the Rev. Dr. Eilardus Westerlo.

August. The trustees of the Lutheran Church, recently erected, acknowledged the receipt of donations to the amount of £552 12s. 2d. more than £214 of which was obtained in Albany and its vicinity. The total cost of the building was £640. (See vol. i, p. 154, 2d ed.).

1788. January, Leonard de Neufville¹ Jan Heefke and Ferdinand Walfahrt, proprietors of the Dowsborough Glass manufactory, ten miles from Albany, appeal to the patriotism of the state of New York to sustain their establishment. They say the state is annually drained of £30,000 for this necessary article which they can manufacture of any size superior to the English glass.

¹ See *Annals*, x, 219.

The delegates nominated by the two parties for the convention to decide on the federal constitution, were the following: Abraham Ten Broeck, Jacob Cuyler, Francis Nicoll, Jeronemus Hoogland, Peter Gansevoort junior, James Gordon, John W. Schermerhoorn, *Federal*; Robert Yates, John Lansing junior, Henry Oothoudt, Peter Vrooman, Israel Thompson, Anthony Ten Eyck, Dirk Swart, *Anti-federal*.

Jan. 26. Charles R. and George Webster and Co., published a quarto paper, called the *Albany Journal, or Montgomery, Washington and Columbia Intelligencer*, which was published twice a week during the session of the legislature.

Feb. 11. Claxton and Babcock, lately from Lansingburgh, published *The Federal Herald*. They returned to Lansingburgh the same year.

March 11. A law was passed by the legislature, authorizing the corporation to raise £2000 for the construction of a new jail (the old one being found inadequate to the safe custody of prisoners), and repairing the court-house. Clinton county was taken from Albany county at this session of the legislature.

May 27. The election of members of assembly terminated in the success of the anti-federal party, and seems to have been the first party struggle growing out of the dissension on the question of the constitution. The vote of the two parties in the county of Albany, as canvassed on this day by the supervisors, stood as follows. John Younglove seems to have had the votes of both parties.

ANTI-FEDERAL.

John Lansing,.....	3048
Jeremiah VanRensselaer,	3042
John Duncan,....	2990
Cornelis Vandyck.....	3033
John Thompson,.....	3006
Henry K. VanRensselaer,	2911
John Younglove,.....	4807

FEDERAL.

Stephen VanRenselaer,.	1953
Leonard Gansevoort,....	1888
Richard Sill.....	1877
Hezekiah VanOrden,....	1871
John Knickerbacker,...	1868
Isaac Vrooman,.....	1851

The *Albany Register* was begun this year, by Robert Barber.

The impolicy of imprisonment for debt is aptly illustrated in the following case, where a rich and popular citizen incarcerates a humble artisan for his inability to liquidate

his rent, who thereby becomes a charge upon the county, and a defaulter to all the rest of his creditors.

“Whereas the subscriber (a master of shoemaking) is now confined in the City Hall, upper loft, for twenty pounds back rent which he is owing Gen. Schuyler; and as he is desirous of working for his living, and not to be chargeable to the good people of this city, he therefore humbly requests such of the citizens and others as are desirous of having well made shoes on the most reasonable terms, to favor him with their custom, and they may depend on being served on the shortest notice, and every favor shall be thankfully acknowledged by the public's humble servant, THADDEUS LAWRENCE.”

Aug. 8. The city of Albany, not to be behind her sister cities, set apart a day for public rejoicings, to celebrate the ratification of the constitution of the United States by the convention of the state of New York. Every trade and profession seems to have united in the jubilee, with appropriate emblems, and formed a truly imposing procession under the conduct of Gen. Schuyler. (See vol. I, 330).

November. The citizens were entertained with the extraordinary sight of an “uncommon bird,” killed at Saratoga, and sent down as a rarity. “The distance from the tip of one wing to the other, when both were extended, was nine feet two inches; the mouth was large enough to contain the head of a boy ten years of age, and the throat so capacious as to admit the foot and leg of a man, boot and all.” No one could decide what species the stranger belonged to, till the counsel of Dr. Mitchell of New York being called in, it was decided to be a pelican; perhaps the only one that ever extended his discoveries to this region.

Peter Van Deusen and Jacob Van de Bilt established for the convenience of the citizens, a soap and candle factory, which useful branch of business, they say in their advertisement, had been long wanted in the city. To induce the citizens to encourage these domestic manufactures, they offer their articles at New York prices, thus making a saving of freight and cartage; and further to promote economy, manufactured for those who provided their own tallow, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence per pound, and furnish the cotton wick themselves.

1789. Jan. 1. The thermometer at noon indicated 18° above zero; and on the following morning, at six o'clock, it was 24° below, being six degrees colder than it had ever been known in the city.

Jan. 5. The freeholders of *Vanderheyden's* or *Ashley's Ferry*, situate on the east bank of the Hudson river, about seven miles above Albany, met for the purpose of establishing a name for the place; when, by a majority of voices, it was confirmed that in future it should be called and known by the name of *Troy*. From its important state, and natural advantages, it was anticipated "at no very distant period to see Troy as famous for her trade and navigation as many of our first towns." The journals of the legislature for the session of 1789 were printed by S. and J. Loudon, at the house of Mr. Thomas McMurry, in Barrack (now Chapel) street, they being printers to the state.

May. The *Albany Gazette*, on entering upon its sixth volume, began to be published twice a week. The following is given in the *Register*, as a particular statement of the votes of the several towns in Albany county for governor. The election was opened on the 28th April, for governor, lieutenant governor, senators and assemblymen.

Towns.	G. Clinton.	Yates.	Towns.	G. Clinton.	Yates.
Hoosick,	34	33	Stillwater,	76	59
Saratoga,	14	67	Cambridge,	100	118
Steventown,	21	173	Albany (3 wards),	55	153
Ballstown,	168	76	Rensselaerwyck, .	23	188
Katskill,	39	33	Schaghticoke, ...	7	54
Watervliet,	50	294	Halfmoon,	73	47
Schenectady,	71	132	Coxsackie,	40	53
Schoharie,	129	30	Pittstown,	56	31
Duanesburgh, ...	14	9	Eastown,	30	27
				1000	1577

The returns were very imperfectly given by the papers, the adjoining counties being seldom reported, and never accurately. The polls were closed in the city, we are told in the middle of the week; but in the east and west districts of the manor of Rensselaerwyck, ballots continued to be received until Saturday afternoon. The election of Governor Clinton was carried by the heavy majority from Ulster county, which gave him 1039 out of 1145.

July 6. The legislature met at Albany. The message of Gov. Clinton, at the opening of the session, occupied thirty-two lines in the newspapers.

On the first of June, the thermometer stood at 40°; on the 30th, at 80; on the 14th July, at 56; on the 24th, at 84; on the 12th August, at 80; on the 30th, at 47; these being the highest and lowest ranges for those months.

At the July term of the supreme court, held in Albany, Elihu Smeeds of Pittstown in the county of Albany, indicted for the murder of Ezekiel Mitchell, and convicted of manslaughter, was adjudged to receive thirty-nine lashes, at the public whipping post, and be imprisoned three calendar months. Six others, convicted of stealing, were condemned to receive thirty-nine lashes each; while about the same time, Francis Uss, convicted of breaking open and robbing a store in Poughkeepsie, was publicly hanged.

There was a scarcity of breadstuffs this year, throughout the country, and complaints were made of monopolizers. Flour sold at New Orleans for twelve dollars a barrel. Complaints were frequent of the scarcity of provisions in the western part of the state, on account of the flood of immigrants. In the vicinity of Niagara, it was difficult to subsist the new comers. A letter from "Cooper's Town, Otsego Lake," May 7, says: "The vast multitude of people that come daily to this country have caused a scarcity of provisions almost to a famine. In the Genesee it is quite so. Corn will bring ten shillings in cash, and six shillings at Albany; and it is said potatoes at Niagara are twenty shillings. However alarming this may be, it proceeds from no other cause than that of an innumerable quantity of people flocking in. I have had thirty in a day seeking land of me."

Nov. 3. A snowstorm commenced at ten in the morning, and continued during the day; and the weather was remarkably cold, having every appearance of winter: a circumstance not before recollected by any of the inhabitants at so early a period.

The amount of receipts and disbursements of the city of Albany for the first six years succeeding the revolution, was as follows:

		Received.				Disbursed.		
1783-4	.....	£625	7s.	5d.	.....	£589	11s.	3d.
1784-5	.....	277	6	1	.....	334	13	9
1785-6	.....	476	17	8	.....	482	6	2
1786-7	.....	2392	10	10	.....	2465	10	2
1787-8	.....	1421	5	11	.....	1348	14	4
1788-9	.....	547	7	9	.....	443	10	11

1790. January. It was deemed "indispensably necessary" by Mr. Cornelius J. Wynkoop, that there should be in the city "an auctioneer and vendue master for dry goods, household furniture, &c." Whereupon he opened at No. 8 Market street, "a licensed auction office.".....De Hart & Kinney received the postage for carrying the mail between New York and Albany.

Feb. 1. The legislature granted Ananias Platt the exclusive right of running a stage between Albany and Lansingburgh.

April 2. The legislature passed an act for the improvement of the navigation of the overslaugh, by allowing the proprietors of *Mills* and *Papskni* islands to erect a dam to prevent the passage of the water between them, and throw it into the main channel. This, it was thought, would more effectually benefit the navigation, than the employment of "an unwieldy machine, which at best only affords a temporary relief."

The prisoners confined for debt in the city hall, which was the jail, celebrated the 5th July (the 4th being Sunday). There was an allusion to the fifteenth year of American independence, and their *confinement for debt*. Their fifth toast was: May the time come when no *honest* man shall be confined for debt." The time did arrive, in less than half a century, when *dishonest* men even were seldom confined for debt.

October. The mail stage between Albany and New York, which seems to have been suspended, was announced to commence running twice a week as formerly.....The synod of New York and New Jersey erected a new presbytery in the northern part of this state, under the name of *The Presbytery of Albany*; to which they committed the care of all the congregations in this state in connection with them,

which lie north of the Catskill mountains on the west side, and of the southern boundary of Columbia county on the east side of Hudson's river. It was appointed to meet for the first time on the ninth November, in the city of Albany; and to be opened with a sermon by Rev. William Schenck, the senior pastor. In the absence of Mr. Schenck, Rev. John Warford of Salem preached from Luke xiv, 23. Rev. John McDonald of Albany was appointed stated clerk.....There were but two mails which reached the city of Albany at this time; one from New York, and the other from Springfield, Mass. (See vol. I, p. 56).....The revenue of the city for six months preceding the twelfth October, was £918 16s. 10½*d.*; the expenditures, £728 9s. 7*d.* Among the expenditures is an item of £3 10s. paid constables for patrolling the streets on Sundays. £24 2s. 4*d.* was received of P. S. Van Rensselaer, for ground in Barrack (Berg,¹ now Chapel) street.

December. The state of the weather is thus given for a part of this month:

8th. Thermometer indicated 4 degrees below 0. 9th. 10 deg. below 0; the barometer higher than had been observed in four years, and the weather colder for the season than had ever been known in the city. 17th. 2° below 0. 18th. 8° below 0. 19. 16° below 0. 20th. 20° above 0. 22d. 0. 28th. 4° below 0. 30th. 3° below 0. 31st. 8° below 0. Jan. 2d. 10° below 0.

¹This being the most westerly and highest street, was called *Berg* street, that is hill street, which in time came to be written by the English, Barrack street, from the Dutch pronunciation *bar-rag*, as though it were two syllables. Thus the Helderberg, was pronounced *Helder-bar-rag*, and is often written by unlettered Americans, *Hallebarrack*.

**LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.**

In the year 1810, the common council had under consideration the project of establishing a free school, on the plan of Joseph Lancaster. As yet there were no public schools in the city. The Mechanics' Society had, a number of years previous, erected a building on the corner of Chapel and Columbia streets, and maintained a school, which was not altogether confined in its privileges to the children of its own members. On the 26th May, 1812, the legislature passed a law incorporating the Albany Lancasterian School Society, which had then been some time in operation. The petition stated that Philip S. Van Rensselaer, John Lansing junior, Simeon De Witt, and others, had associated themselves for the laudable purpose of establishing a school in the city of Albany, for the diffusion of common education; and presented a petition to the legislature, setting forth the benefits that would result to society from such an institution, by implanting in the minds of children the principles of

religion and morality, and by assisting their parents in providing suitable situations for them, where habits of industry and virtue may be acquired; and that it would enable them more effectually to accomplish the benevolent objects of their institution, if their association was incorporated. The trustees named in the law to serve the first year, were Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Simeon De Witt, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Elisha Jenkins, Archibald M'Intyre, John M. Bradford, William Neill, Timothy Clowes, John Mac Jimpsey, John Lansing junior, James Kent, John V. Henry and Charles R. Webster. The members of the common council were made members of the society by virtue of their office; and any person contributing twenty-five dollars to its benefit, was entitled to send one child to be educated gratuitously. The school was conducted in the upper part of the building of the Mechanics' Society, until the completion of the school-house on Eagle street in 1817. Mr. William A. Tweed Dale was appointed preceptor. His report of the business of the year 1814, was as follows:

Salary of the teacher,.....	\$700.00
Rent of school room,.....	82.50
Fitting up Pettibone stoves, and ventilating,...	91.00
Incidental expenses,.....	331.03
	<hr/>
	\$1204.53

The income of the society arose from the following sources:

Allowance by the corporation out of the excise receipts,	\$500.00
School fund appropriation,.....	487.66
Tuition fees from scholars,.....	400.00
	<hr/>
	\$1387.66

The number of scholars instructed during the year was 400, half of whom were new pupils, or such as had not previously attended the school.

On Monday, April 5, 1817, the ceremony took place of opening the new school house, the building now occupied by the Medical College and Law School, of which the woodcut on the preceding page is a correct representation, the wing having been added since the school was abandoned. The house was built by order of the common council, at an

expense of \$23,918.93. It was capable of accommodating 450 children, and a large infant school; and afforded a residence for the principal. A procession, consisting of the trustees, principal, and four hundred scholars, formed at the house of the president of the society, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, corner of State and Chapel streets, and moved to the Capitol, where it was met by the governor of the state, mayor and recorder of the city, and the clergy and citizens; whence it moved to the school house. There the exercises consisted of a prayer by Rev. Mr. Bradford, an address by Dr. T. R. Beck, and prayer and benediction by Rev. Mr. De Witt. From the address we learn that during the six years the school had been in operation, 1149 scholars had been educated in it. The institution was designed to gather in the poor and neglected children of the city, who were growing up in idleness and ignorance. Of the thousands who were educated within its walls, many doubtless owe a life of happiness and prosperity, in some instances of eminence, to the teachings there imparted. It continued in operation until about 1834, when it was abandoned. Mr. Tweed Dale, who superintended the school from its foundation till that time, a period of about twenty-three years, was now advanced in life. He was, before his arrival in this country, a pupil of both Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, the rival claimants of the honor of having established the system. Incalculable benefits were rendered to the children of the poor in England and America, by the establishment of similar institutions, at a time when education was mostly confined to the higher classes.

This institution was superseded by the schools which went into operation in every part of the city, under the common school system of the state. The edifice was vacant for several years, when it was appropriated to the use of a medical college, of which an account is given in *Collections Hist. Albany*, II, 219.

In 1818, Mr. Lancaster visited Albany on his tour in the United States; the trustees of the Lancaster school presented him with the following address:

"Sir: The trustees of the Albany Lancaster school society, avail themselves of your unexpected appearance in this quarter of the world, to show you a young scion from

that tree which you have planted, which is rapidly spreading its branches over every region, and imparting its blessed fruit to every nation. You, sir, have devised, matured, and brought into universal practice, a system of education, by which the knowledge of letters, science, morality and religion, can with comparatively little effort and expense be communicated to millions of juvenile minds, who by the ordinary established means of education would not have become partakers of its invaluable benefits. Accept, sir, this tribute of our respect, which we tender to you as one of those rare benefactors of mankind, whose services merit such peculiar public acknowledgments as cannot be withheld without incurring the justly deserved imputation of public ingratitude.

“SIMEON DE WITT,
“President.”

ANCIENT FUNERAL CUSTOM.

The following is copied from a memoir read by Judge Benson before the New York Historical Society in 1816 :

A family in Albany, and from the earliest time, of the name of Wyngaard. The last in the male line, Lucas Wyngaard, died about sixty years ago, never married, and leaving estate : the invitation to his funeral very general. Those who attended, returned after the interment, as was the usage, to the house of the deceased at the close of the one day, and a number never left it until the dawn of the next. In the course of the night a pipe of wine, stored in the cellar for some years before for the occasion, drank ; dozens of papers of tobacco consumed ; grosses of pipes broken ; scarce a whole decanter or glass left ; and, to crown it all, the pall-bearers made a bonfire of their scarves on the hearth — bordering on barbarism ! not to be denied. We are more temperate, wholly free from excess and riot — admitted.

THE DUTCH LANGUAGE.

Since the memorable era of Col. Dongan's administration, the descendants of the ancient families which peopled the manor of Rensselaerwyck and the city of Albany have not only suffered the decadence of the institutions and language of their fathers, but have, generally, sought to unlearn and forget every thing that was Dutch; and thus virtually contributed, in no small degree, to render their paternity a by-word. The ancient language of the city has been so wholly neglected, that, although spoken in some families, we know of no scion of the ancient stock who thinks it worth his while to cultivate it for literary purposes. Hence an impression prevails of the general stupidity of the people and the meagreness of the language. Nor is this impression in regard to the Dutch, notwithstanding the respectable figure they have made in the world for several centuries, confined to this country. It is not a little remarkable, says a British writer, that of a people whose national character runs in many respects parallel with ours; who have been animated by a similar spirit of industry, commercial enterprise and maritime ardor, even the language should be hardly at all known in this country, notwithstanding the study of it is calculated to throw so much light upon our own, which has not only the same common origin, but has immediately borrowed a great number of words and expressions from it. So far from meriting that contempt with which the insolence of ignorance has branded them, there are few nations which have contributed more towards the civilization of Europe, and to learning and science, than the people of the Netherlands. The country that has produced an Erasmus and a Grotius, a Swammerdam, a Leeuwenhoek, and a Boerhaave; that has done so much for the physical sciences, for medicine, jurisprudence, philology, classical and oriental literature; that can boast of such writers as a Vondel and a Bilderdijk; that has done so much for the cultivation of its language; that possesses so many literary societies and institutes, together with others for the encouragement of the

fine arts, ought not to be stigmatized as one inhabited by a dull, plodding race of merchants.

One circumstance, which, if it has served to diffuse over Europe the labors of its learned men, has also merged their celebrity in that of continental literature generally, has been the practice of employing Latin; a circumstance which has rendered an acquaintance with the Dutch language unnecessary for the purpose of profitting by their studies or discoveries. Most probably, too, the universal celebrity of the Dutch scholars throughout the learned world has in no small degree tended to divert attention from, and excite a prejudice against the vernacular language and literature, as being rude and uncultivated, and unfitted for any nobler purpose than that of carrying on the intercourse of daily life. Yet so very far is this from being the case, that there is scarcely any modern tongue which either contains within itself more plastic elements, or which has been more carefully wrought up and polished; nor have any people paid greater attention to purity of style and elegance of diction, than the writers of Holland of late years. It can not be said that the difficulty of acquiring it has deterred us from attempting to form any acquaintance with the literature of this country; because, of all foreign idioms, it is that which bears the strongest family resemblance to our own; so much so, that flippant and ignorant travelers have sometimes described it as a sort of bastard English; which is just as correct as it would be for a Hollander to call English a bastard jargon of Dutch. Those who decide that the language in which Vondel wrote is a barbarous one, would be capable of pronouncing with equal effrontery that the language employed by Milton is altogether rude and unpolished. It certainly has its defects, but they are those of our own language, which sounds equally harsh to European ears, and is condemned as being clogged with consonants and abounding with monosyllables. At the same time it possesses far greater homogeneity, and, like the German, the power of combining out of its own elements and roots, that class of words which we borrow immediately from the Latin and the Greek; for instance, *onnavolgbare*, inimitable; *vereeningen*, to unite; *veelomvattende*, comprehensive, &c.: whereas we

have only a very few of the kind, such as *unchangeable*, wherein the Saxon root is employed.

It is not pretended that the literature of the Dutch language contains so much to reward the student as that of Germany, but it certainly contains a very great deal, and much too that is equally or even more worthy of finding translators in this country than many of the productions which have come from Germany. There is a current of sound and healthy feeling in the literature of Holland; a devotional fervor, and a regard for the hallowing influences of domestic life; a beautiful simplicity; together with a nobleness and independence, pervading many of the poetical productions of that country.

But lest we should be thought to depart from our province in extending this subject here, we will conclude by referring to the *Encyclopedia Americana*, its article on the language, literature and poetry of the Netherlands, in the hope that it may have the effect to inspire more favorable opinions on this subject even among those who ought more highly to reverence the language and literature of their fatherland.

DUTCH NAMES FOR ALBANY AND VICINITY.

Albany was known by the several Dutch names of *Beverwyck*, *Willemstadt*, and *Fort Orange*, chiefly by the last.¹ It was also known as the *Fuyck*, or *hoop-net*; and a kil is mentioned as there, and known as the *Fuyck kil*, changed to *Rutten kil*, an abbreviation of *Rutger's kil*; Rutger Bleeker,² a proprietor of the ground adjacent to it, the third creek from the Norman's kil inclusive. The creek known as *Vyde kil*, the *fifth* creek, the creek at *Water vliet*, literally at the time *water flood*, the word *vliet* since rarely in use; the seat of the family of Van Rensselaer. The lands immediately opposite to Albany, and for a distance along and from the river, the Dutch denoted as *Het Greene Bosch*, the pine woods, corrupted to *Greenbush*. The mouths of the Mohock they distinguished as the *Spruytes*, corrupted to, and which may also possibly pass for a translation, the *Sprouts*. The larger island formed by the Sprouts, they called *Walvisch island*, *whale island*. "I cannot forbear," says Van Der Donck, "to mention, that in the year 1647, in the month of March, when, by a great freshet, the water was fresh almost to the great bay, there were two whales, of tolerable size, up the river; the one turned back, but the other stranded, and stuck nor far from the great fall of the Cohoes." The arable land immediately above, they denoted as the *Halve Maan*, the *half moon*, from its crescent-like form along the hills on the western side.—*Judge Benson*.

¹Fort Orange having been taken possession of by the government, and being often inundated, the settlement was removed farther north, to State street and vicinity, and called Beverwyk.—*M*.

²This must be erroneous. In the records it is called *Rattes kil*, which shows that *rutten* is synonymous with *ratten*. No part of the city is so infested with rats to this day. This creek was called *Rutten kil* long before Rutger Bleeker's day.—*M*.

ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE.

It is known as a matter of history, that in the early part of 1755, great exertions were made by the British ministry, at the head of which was the illustrious Earl of Chatham, for the reduction of the French power in the provinces of the Canadas. To carry the object into effect, General Amherst, referred to in the letters of Junius, was appointed to the command of the British army in north-western America: and the British colonies in America were called upon for assistance, who contributed with alacrity their several quotas of men, to effect the grand object of the enterprise. It was still fresh in the memory of some of our oldest inhabitants sixty years ago, that the British army lay encamped, in the summer of 1755, on the eastern bank of the Hudson, a little south of the city of Albany, on the ground now belonging to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer. Vestiges of their encampment remained for a long time; and after a lapse of sixty years, when a great proportion of the actors of those days had passed away from the earth, the inquisitive traveler could observe the remains of the ashes, the places where they boiled their camp kettles. It was this army that, under the command of Abercrombie, was foiled with a severe loss in the attack on Ticonderoga, where the distinguished Howe fell at the head of his troops, in an hour that history has consecrated to fame. In the early part of June, the eastern troops began to pour in company after company; and such a motley assemblage of men never before thronged together on such an occasion, unless an example may be found in the ragged regiment of Sir John Falstaff, of right merry and facetious memory. It would have relaxed the gravity of an anchorite, to have seen the descendants of the puritans marching through the streets of our ancient city, to take their station on the left of the British army: some with long coats, some with short coats, and others with no coats at all, in colors as varied as the rainbow; some with their hair cropped like the army of Cromwell, and others with wigs whose curls flowed around their shoulders. Their march,

their accoutrements, and the whole arrangement of the troops furnished matter of amusement to the wits of the British army. The music played the airs of two centuries ago, and the *tout ensemble* exhibited a sight to the wondering strangers that they had been unaccustomed to in their own land.¹ Among the club of wits that belonged to the British army, there was a physician attached to the staff by the name of Doctor Shackburg, who combined with the science of a surgeon, the skill and talents of a musician. To tease brother Jonathan, he composed a tune, and with much gravity recommended it to the officers as one of the most celebrated airs of martial music. The joke took, to the no small amusement of the British corps. Brother Jonathan exclaimed it was *nation fine*; and in a few days, nothing was heard in the provincial camp but the air of *Yankee Doodle*. Little did the author or his coadjutors then suppose, that an air made for the purpose of levity and ridicule, should ever be marked for such high destinies: in twenty years from that time, our national march inspired the hearts of the heroes of Bunker Hill; and in less than thirty, Lord Cornwallis and his army marched into the American lines to the tune of *Yankee Doodle*.

¹The appearance of the Massachusetts and Connecticut troops that marched through this city on their way to Saratoga, in the year 1777, was long a source of merriment among the Dutch burgers of Albany. Not only were many of them mere boys, but their dress and accoutrements were of the most heterogeneous description. On being asked where they were going, the universal response was: "Going to take Burgoyne." But their arms and habiliments answered to the British description of the forces that, notwithstanding their uncouth and undisciplined appearance, made an indelible mark at Bunker hill.

See the Yankees leave the hill
With baggernets declining,
With lop-down hats and rusty guns,
And leather aprons shining.



SALMON IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

The historian of the first voyage of Europeans upon our river, speaks of the abundance of fish they met with, among which were "great store of salmons." There are also traditions, if nothing more reliable, that the creeks of Albany abounded with these fishes, particularly the Foxes creek, now become a mere sewer. Dr. Mitchell, nevertheless, wrote a learned paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and a letter of his is contained in the *Collections of the New York Historical Society*, (vol. I, 41), in which he labors to show that the Hudson river has never been a favorite resort for salmon. His letter is as follows :

Concerning the frequency of salmon in the river Cahohatàtea or Mahaganeghtuc, when first visited by the navigator Hudson, I have my doubts as to its correctness. That fish has, indeed, been taken in this river, and even in the vicinity of Albany. But this is a rare occurrence; and the individuals of this kind that have been caught are solitary, and not the gregarious salmons swimming in shoals. I have conversed with several persons here, who have seen a few of these lonesome and straggling fishes, from time to time, as they have been brought to market.

I can not learn that there is any record or tradition of their having ever frequented our river, after the manner of the Connecticut, the Kennebeck, and the other streams on this continent. Salmon love clear and limpid water, as do all the species of the trout family, to which they belong; and I should question much whether the ooze and mud of the Cahohatàtea was so agreeable to them, as the sandy bottoms of the more precipitous and rapid rivers. Besides, you well

know, that our river is but an estuary as far as the outlet of the Mohock; and the strata of schistic rocks which cross it above the junction of that river, are generally more shallow, than, perhaps, the salmon would like. And, further, the Dutch word *salm* or *salmpie*, commonly in use to signify *salmon*, means also, in ordinary and loose conversation and composition, *trout*.

There are, still, other considerations unfavorable to the abundance of salmon in our river. They are those which relate to the *herring*, the *shad*, and the *sturgeon*, the annual visitants of this stream, at Albany and higher. Whatever may be the opinion of speculative men, as to the governing principle of these creatures, whether it be instinct or reason, the fact nevertheless is, that they select very proper places to deposit their spawn, and perpetuate their race. In our river, these three species of fish had each an appropriate place for the great work of multiplication.

The grand rendezvous of the herrings, was the Saratoga lake; into which they entered by its outlet, yet called Fish creek. The obstruction of this passage by dams and artificial impediments, has turned the herrings from their favorite haunt. The inhabitants of the neighboring region have thereby been deprived of their yearly treat of herrings. But, more than this, the herrings thus dispossessed and discouraged, have become more rare in the river, and are deserting it in proportion to the want of accommodation it affords them. It is reported, that the course of the herrings was more especially on the west side of the river.

The shad traveled along the eastern shore. Their chief place of resort was the basin at the foot of Fort Edward falls.

No particular path in the river was selected by the sturgeons. They seem to have swam at large, as they do at present. But they assembled for the propagation of their kind at the bottom of the Cahoes, or great falls of the Mohock. The roes or eggs of the sturgeon, are exceedingly numerous, amounting to a large mass of spawn. You recollect that the Russian caviar is made of them. Other fishes are fond of feeding on them: they eat it with remarkable voracity. It is one of the most alluring baits that anglers can use. The abundance of this requisite food at the breeding season,

is supposed to be a principal inducement for the *basse* or *rock fish*, to follow the sturgeons to their place of deposit. The disturbance the sturgeons have experienced in the progress of settlement, has diminished their numbers exceedingly; and the *basse* has become proportionally rare.

Now, with all this information relative to the several sorts of fish, that have frequented the Hudson, since the possession of its banks by European emigrants, there are no regular notices of *salmon*. Neither a swimming-course, nor a breeding-place has been detected. It is therefore a fair presumption, that these fishes never found within its waters sufficient inducement to visit them in great numbers, or at regular times, and that those which have been taken are merely strays and wanderers.—*Dr. Mitchell, in Coll. N. Y. Hist. Soc.,* 1, 41.

CASTLE ISLAND.

A few were selected from the crews of the Dutch ships which sailed up the river the following year after the discovery of it, to remain here a winter over. They erected an habitation on the point of the island, the southern limit of the city of Albany, and enclosed it with palisadoes as a defence against the Indians, and it was known as the *Kasteel*, the castle. Stuyvesant, in his correspondence with the government of the Massachusetts Bay, mentions the island as still known by the name of *Kasteel island*.

Beeren island¹ and the Overslagh still retain their Dutch names. The Dutch navigators speak of the river Gambia, on the east of Africa, as having an *overslagh*, a bar, at its mouth.—*Judge Bensen.*

¹Now often erroneously written Barren island, because so pronounced. It signifies Bear's island. Overslagh (*overgeslagen*) so called as the place struck upon by vessels going on the river.—*M.*

INDIAN NAMES OF ALBANY AND VICINITY.

Hudson did not give his own name to the river which he discovered. The Iroquois Indians called it *Cahohàtatèa*, The Mahiccans, *Mahakanèghtuc*, and sometimes *Shatemuck*. Hudson styled it, emphatically, the *Great River* or the *Great River of the Mountains*,¹ no doubt from the extraordinary circumstance of such a body of water flowing through the mountains without a cataract. The name of its discoverer, however, was early attached to it. I find it familiarly called *Hudson's*² river in some of the public documents of the Dutch colonial government; but more frequently the *North river*, to distinguish it from the *Delaware*, which was discovered by the same navigator, and which, being within the territory claimed by the Dutch, was called by them the *South River*.²—*Dr. Miller, in Coll. N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1, 37.*

The names of the rivers Mohock and Hudson, as they are extant among the Iroquois, have engaged my attention to make inquiry concerning them. My opportunities have been favorable. Mr. John Bleeker, the ancient Indian interpreter, now in the seventy-ninth year of his age, was well enough to receive a visit from me this morning, and in possession of his full recollection as to what I asked of him. On seeing me, he instantly, and without hesitation, pronounced my name, with a remembrance that he had been acquainted with me at Fort Schuyler, in 1788, when the Five Nations sold their lands to the state of New York. I have also seen Colonel Louis, the distinguished Indian warrior, who is now in Albany, and have sought information from him. Jacob Dochstetter, the present Oneida interpreter, likewise gave me all the opportunity I wished of conversing with him, while he was attending with his countrymen, a treaty with the commissioners appointed on the part of the state.

¹ This name is said by some to have been of *Spanish* origin.

² There is reason to believe, that this name, though soon adopted by the Dutch, was first applied by the English; probably as a part of their system for assuming the discovery and the property of the country to themselves.

From these several persons I have obtained the following words, which I immediately committed to writing, and corrected as well as I could, by many repetitions from the mouths of the speakers. Though I ought to observe, that there are a few sounds which the letters of our alphabet are incapable of expressing.

Canneogahakalononitade — the Mohock river.

Skenectadèa — the city of Albany.

Ohnowalagantle — the town of Schenectady.

Cahohàtatèa — the North or Hudson river.

Skenectadèa, Cahohàtatèa — the North river, spoken of in relation to Albany or Albany river.

Tioghsàhronde — the place or places at which streams empty themselves.

Tioghsàhronde, Cahohàtatèa — the North river spoken of in relation to the Mohock, the Watervleit kil, the Norman's kil, and the other streams which discharge into it.

The name of our North river, in the tongue of the Iroquois, strikes my ear very agreeably : *Cahohàtatèa*.

You may contrast this with the Mohegan name for the same river, given me this day by John Tayler, Esq., a gentleman long conversant in the Indian affairs of New York ; *Mahakanèghtuc*.

What their etymologies are, I have not been able to ascertain, except as to Skenectadèa, Albany ; which signifies the place the natives of the Iroquois arrived at, by traveling through the pine trees. — *Dr. Mitchell, ibid.*, 1, 43.

The information that *Shatemuck* was one of the Mahiccan names of the River Hudson, was received from the Hon. Egbert Bensen.

DUTCH NAMES FOR THE FISH IN OUR RIVER.

A few only will be noticed—some denoted by *numbers* as their *names*—the *Twaalf*, the *twelve*, the *Streaked Bass*, and the *Elf*, the *Shad*—the name of the *Shad* in Dutch is *Elfet*, in German *Aloft*, and in French *Alose*, all perhaps from the same root; but being pronounced here *Elf*, the number *eleven*, the number itself possibly came to be considered as its name, and so led to denote others in the same manner—the *Drum* is said to have been the *Dertien*, the *thirteen*. Van Der Donck, speaking of the North river, expresses himself, it is *seer visryck*, literally *very fish-rich*—here the Dutch language would seem to have the advantage over the English, its capability of composition—*het gelt-zucht*, the *money-lust*; *het mersch-zucht*, the *sway-lust*; for a word for the first the English are indebted to the French, *covetousness*; for a word for the other to the Latin, *ambition*; *Myn Eer-naam*, my *honor-name*, the name or rather appellation, by which it is peculiarly my *honor* to be called—no word for it in either of the three languages—an instance illustrating it—“The disciples were called *Christians*.” Speaking of the fish in New Netherland at large, and consequently comprehending the Connecticut, he expresses himself, “there is also in some places salmon.” Extract from the voyage of Hudson, as found in Purchas; “They saw many salmons, and mullets, and rays, very great”—the third of September, not the *salmon season*. De Laet, expresses himself, “Hudson also testifies, that with their seines they took every kind of river fish in the river, also *young salmon* and *sturgeon*.” The Dutch, whatever may be the true name of the fish in their language, always at least in this country, call the *trout*, *Salmties*, *little salmon*; and they were doubtless in abundance at the mouths of the large streams issuing into the river. Belknap, and as a *fact* appertaining to the *life* of Hudson, mentions, “that, in sailing up the river, he found it abounding with fish, and among which were *great store* of salmon.”—*Judge Bensen, N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, II, 2d Series, p. 130.

ALBANY ACADEMY MEDALS.

The Caldwell Mathematical Medal.

The institution of the Caldwell Medal took place in 1831. In that year William Caldwell, a retired merchant of the city of Albany, presented one hundred dollars to the trustees of the Academy, to be invested in stock, the income of which should be devoted to the purchase of a gold medal, to be given at each annual examination to the student who shall have made the greatest proficiency in mathematics and natural philosophy; the student to be of at least three years standing in the academy, and the medal to be given but once to the same individual. The donation was invested, and the interest is annually appropriated to the purchase of a medal, which is awarded to the successful competitor. These medals have no device, but simply the words "Caldwell Premium, Mathematics," upon the obverse, and the name of the recipient and the date upon the reverse side, as seen in the fac simile of one of them which is here given. The names of the students who have obtained this medal, are as follows:

1831, William Austin.	1841, John J. Olcott.
1832, no examination on account of cholera.	1842, Philip Phelps.
1833, Henry Waldron.	1843, William Wrightson.
1834, Aurelian Conkling.	1844, Andrew McElroy.
1835, John Newland.	1845, John R. Croswell.
1836, Henry K. Viele.	1846, Francis B. Hall.
1837, George B. Hoyt.	1847, Frank Jones.
1838, Charles N. Waldron.	1848, Jacob C. Koonz.
1839, Joseph B. Brown.	1849, George Wrightson.
1840, William J. Gibson.	1850, William Alvord.
	1851, Richard M. Strong.



THE CALDWELL MATHEMATICAL MEDAL.



THE VAN RENSSELAER CLASSICAL MEDAL.

The Van Rensselaer Classical Medal.

In 1837, General Stephen Van Rensselaer presented one hundred dollars in trust, to be appropriated in the same manner as the preceding, as a reward for the greatest proficiency in the Latin and Greek languages; subject to the same reservations, except that the student must be of at least four years standing in the Academy. This medal, it will be seen, is in the same style as the Caldwell medal. The names of those who have received it are as follows :

1837, Isaac L. K. Miller.	1845, Wm. T. Wrightson.
1838, Henry F. Greene.	1846, John K. Croswell.
1839, Charles K. McHarg.	1847, Jacob L. Pearse.
1840, Gilbert L. Wilson.	1848, Henry L. Bullions.
1841, Philip Phelps.	1849, William A. Gott.
1842, John C. Bullions.	1850, Ernest J. Miller.
1843, Oliver Bronson.	1851, Charles Boyd.
1844, Samuel G. Courtney.	

ANNALS OF THE YEAR 1849-50.

1849. December 1. Albany and Mohawk Plank Road company organized: Wm. McElroy, president; Jacob Henry, vice president; Henry A. Allen, secretary; John M. Newton, treasurer. Six thousand dollars were subscribed on the occasion. The capital stock of the road \$25,000.

2. Thomas Turner, U. S. Consul for Brazil, died at Bahai, aged 30; formerly of Albany.

3. Snow commenced falling at an early hour, but turned to sleet and rain during the day.....Thermometer at 7 A. M. 29°; 12 M. 34°; 3 P. M. 35°; 6 P. M. 37°.

4. Thermometer, 7 A. M. 34°; 12 M. 38½°; 3 P. M. 39°; 6 P. M. 40°.....Elizabeth, widow of John Luther, died, aged 89. David A. Leighton died, aged 53.

5. Last day of canal navigation; the locks being closed by order of the canal board, instead of Jack Frost, to whom the business had always been left by common consent..... Mrs. Phoebe Hilton died, aged 78.

6. Thermometer, 7 A. M. 41½°; 12 M. 45½°; 3 P. M. 44; 6 P. M. 35°.....John Millington, Jr., died, aged 26. Wm. H. Chapman died, aged 22. John Roach died, aged 52.

7. Meeting of citizens at the Mansion house, to take into consideration the prices charged by the company for gas. A committee was appointed to confer with the company and report to a future meetingThermometer, 7 A. M. 29°; 12 M. 30°; 3 P. M. 29°; 6 P. M. 30°.

8. The river so low that the morning boats grounded on the bars, and the Boston ferry boat also grounded in her slip on the East Albany side.....Daniel Poinier died, aged 50.....Richard Starr, type founder, formerly of Albany, died at Brooklyn.....Catharine M., wife of David Seaman, died, aged 29.

9. Much floating ice in the river, and hail and rain fell during the day.....Hendrik Hudson reached her dock before 2 o'clock in the morning.....Ann Visscher, relict of Levinus L. Winne, formerly of Albany, died, aged 67. Cornelia Ann, wife of Chas. Richardson, died.

10. Cloudy and thawing.....Mr. Archibald Campbell removed from the office of deputy secretary of state, which he had filled with great industry and capacity since 1812..... A force organized and sent down to Coeymans to make further efforts to obtain coal, at a locality which had been previously examined, about six miles west of the river..... Catharine, wife of Owen McManus, died.

11. Janet Andrew, wife of Robert Dunlop, died, aged 65.....J. E. Dudley, formerly of Albany, was drowned during the passage from Buffalo to Detroit, on the steam boat Atlantic.

12. Such was the severity of the weather, that the steamer Santa Claus left at 1 P. M. and the Hendrik Hudson and Columbia at 3; and the Rip Van Winkle went into winter quarters in the Basin. The weather moderated in the evening.....Horace Knowles died, aged 50. Wm. F. Gombell died.....A convention of iron masters met at the city hall, to take into consideration the tariff on iron, and organized an association, Erastus Corning, president.

13. The First Presbyterian Church, the oldest church edifice in the city, corner of South Pearl and Beaver sts., was sold by auction, and purchased by James Kidd for \$17,550. It was built in 1792, and when completed was the best church in the city.....Andrew Fitzpatrick died, aged 60.....Meeting of gas consumers to hear report of committee; the directors of the company declined to reduce the price.

14. The board of managers of the Albany City Tract Society for the ensuing year, were chosen and consist of the following: president, Friend Humphrey; vice presidents, Ralph Humphrey, Robert Boyd, Lemuel Jenkins, Richard V. Dewitt, Wm. McElroy, Wm. C. Miller, Alden March; secretary, Erastus H. Pease; treasurer, Philip Phelps; directors, Rufus K. Viele, James B. Sanders, James Taylor, James A. Wilson, Walter R. Bush, S. T. Bowen, Wm. H. Ross, G. W. Benjamin, N. A. Fish, Eli Perry, Thos. McMullen, Silas B. Howe, A. H. Wells, James Edwards, John Vosburgh, Robt. Coburn, T. R. Rawson, William Gibson, together with the pastors of the churches represented in the board.....Mrs. Margaret Gray died, aged 62.

15. A large pulley wheel, weighing about five thousand pounds, thirteen feet six inches diameter, with twenty-eight inches face was cast at F. S. Low's Machine Works on Saturday night, for the Nail Works

16. Trinity Church having been repaired, after the late fire, was again opened for service.....Annual meeting of the Albany City Tract Society, at the Pearl Street Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Kennedy presiding. From the report of the superintendent, Solomon Cone, it appeared that the Society had been in existence fourteen years; that there were 100 visitors, who called at 500 houses once a month, distributing 7,000 tracts, or an aggregate of 28,000 pages. They had distributed a number of Bibles and Testaments, and other religious books, gathered during the year 150 children into sabbath schools, clothed most of them, nursed and counseled the sick, aided and comforted the poor, and obtained fifty names to the temperance pledge. The treasurer (Philip Phelps) reported the receipt of \$588.66 into the treasury during the past year, and expenditure of \$877.41. There is, nevertheless, \$130.25 still in the treasury. It was proposed to expend \$1,000 during the ensuing year, to accomplish which it would be necessary to raise about \$900.

17. John Peebles died, aged 59.

18. The steam tow boats Commerce and Belle left with the last run of barges for the season.....Isaac Winne, formerly of Albany, died at Sing-Sing.

20. Jonas Wickes died, aged 63. He had been employed eighteen years as deputy clerk of the county of Albany, and previously in the county clerk's office of Rensselaer. He was a philanthropic citizen, and ever prominent in all benevolent and religious movements.

21. First sleighing of the season.

22. Mary, wife of Daniel Betts, died, aged 75.

23. Ralph H. Meech died.

24. John N. Cutler died, aged 71.

25. The board of supervisors visited the Penitentiary.....
David A. Bedell died, aged 29.

26. The first mail from New York by land left New York at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon by the Hudson River Rail Road, took the stage at 10 miles below Poughkeepsie, and arrived at Albany about 5 o'clock this morning.....No

boat arrived from New York to-day, owing to the sale of the boats composing the People's Line, in New York. Three-quarters of the Hendrik Hudson,¹ bought by Daniel Drew, for \$48,000. The Columbia was bought by D. Drew for \$16,000. The Oregon was bought by D. Drew for \$36,000. One-half of the steam boats Empire, Troy and John Mason of the Troy and New York line, was bought by him for \$40,000. The South America was bought by Capt. Dodge for \$29,000. The North America was bought by A. Van Santvord for \$15,000. The Rochester was bought by Capt. Dodge for \$11,500.....Robert Southey died, aged 38. Robert Hewson died, aged 38.

27. Persons crossed the river on the ice near Bath for the first time this season, navigation being fairly closed.

29. The governors of the Albany Hospital appointed by the last legislature consisting of Marcus T. Reynolds, Greene C. Bronson, William James, Ezra P. Prentice, Barent P. Staats, Dyer Lathrop, Friend Humphrey, Samuel Pruyn, James Goold, James D. Wasson, James P. Boyd, T. Romeyn Beck, Ralph Pratt, John C. Spencer, and Clark Durant, met and adopted regulations for the government of the institution, and entered upon the business of procuring a subscription of \$20,000, the sum requisite to secure state aid.

31. Dr. Fay, the Alms house physician, reported that during the month of December there were 132 persons in that institution requiring medical attendance, of which 79 were cured, 20 died, and 33 remained under treatment.

1850.

JANUARY 1. Weather mild and sleighing good..... Meeting of the legislature. Mr. Elderkin, democrat, elected speaker, by three majority over Robert H. Pruyn, whig. James R. Rose, of Albany, elected clerk..... Rensselaer Van Rensselaer, formerly of Albany, and commander-in-chief of the forces stationed on Navy Island in the late Canadian rebellion, died at Syracuse, from inhaling the fumes of charcoal.

2. The Commercial Bank paid a dividend of five per cent

¹ It was the intention of the owners to name their boat after the old navigator, but his name was Henry, and not Hendrik.

on its capital stock. The State Bank had long been accustomed to make a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, and the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank began to do the same last year.....James Muir, Jr., died, aged 31.

3. Mr. Pruyn offered in the house of assembly a petition from the board of supervisors, praying a law to change the bounds of the city of Albany.

4. A dense fog enveloped the city, after the fall of a few inches of snow, so that at sunrise, objects could not be discerned at a distance equal to the width of State street. The day was one of uncommon mildness and beauty.....Jane Frances, wife of John Cummings, died.

7. The Housatonic train arrived from New York at a quarter before 5 p. m. making the trip in 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours..... The common council appointed C. L. Cutler to take charge of the clock of the Middle Dutch Church, as the town clock, which his father, recently deceased, had so long had the care of.....Organization of the Society for the Relief of the Poor, and the following persons appointed officers for the ensuing year: Rev. Wm. James, president; Greene C. Bronson, Robert E. Temple, Thomas McElroy, vice-presidents; Rev. Thomas R. Rawson, secretary; William McElroy, treasurer; Marcus T. Reynolds, W. W. Frothingham, Thurlow Weed, Chauncey P. Williams, P. M. Lovett, Elihu Russell, Jefferson Mayell, John Tracy, Lemuel Jenkins, Anthony Gould, Wm. G. Deyermund, Nathaniel Davis, Geo. C. Treadwell, Azor Taber.....The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Albany Insurance Company for the ensuing year: Teunis Van Vechten, Gerrit Y. Lansing, Rufus H. King, Augustus James, Marcus T. Reynolds, Archibald McIntyre, John Townsend, William C. Miller, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Herman Pumpelly, John T. Cooper, Henry Bleecker, Peter McNaughton.....At the annual election of the Tivoli Hose Company, the following named persons were elected as officers for the ensuing year; John C. Feltman, jr., foreman; Jacob C. Cuyler, 1st asst.; Robert W. Harvey, 2d asst.; Samuel T. Thorburn, secretary; Henry J. Wells, treasurer.

8. A fall of snow during the early morning, and another in the afternoon.....One hundred guns fired in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, in 1815.....The

Albany Emmet Guards gave their annual ball in the evening, at Van Vechten Hall, No. 119 State street, which was opened for the first time on this occasion since its evacuation by the Normal School.....At a meeting of the Fire Department, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: John B. Stonehouse, president; John McBride, vice president; L. D. Holstein, secretary; V. Ten Eyck, treasurer; Archibald Young, collector; John A. Sickles, George Cuyler, trustees.....Ephraim Howard died, aged 75.

9. From the long prevalence of southerly winds the ice in the river became so unsafe, that crossing with teams was discontinued.....Lawrence Murray died, aged 48.

10. The wind having veered to the north, the sun shone out in the morning giving everything the appearance of early spring.....Ralph Waldo Emerson lectured before the Young Men's Association at the North Methodist Church; and Frances Ann Kemble read Shakespeare at the Female Academy "as no other woman could read it, and very few men."

11. A north-east rain spread a crust of ice on the walks, which rendered pedestrianism difficult and dangerous.....Mrs. Elizabeth Gansevoort, relict of Conradt Gansevoort, formerly of Albany, died at Holmdell, N. J., aged 82.

12. The weather quite cold and the ice strong.....The rail road ferry boat discontinued her trips; a bridge being made from the dock to the ice to accommodate the business of the road.....Edward T. Winslow died in Geneva aged 41.

14. Thermometer 6° below 0.....News received of the death of J. K. Wing and Charles Thomas in California, late of Albany. Thomas Scott died, aged 27.

15. The 41st anniversary ball of the Albany Republican Artillery, at Bleecker Hall.....James Sammons died, aged 55.

17. Damp day, with snow and rain.....Mr. Ruel Clapp, died. His death supposed to have been caused by an affection of the heart. Mr. C. was attending to his business as usual in the morning, and to all appearance, in good health.

18. Rain and snow.....Southern mail delayed.....Daniel Bratt died.

19. A span of horses with a sleigh containing a farmer and three females broke through the ice; one horse lost.

20. John Phillips died, aged 24. Cornelia Dunbar Bensen died, aged 18.

21. At a meeting of the common council, Alderman Satterlee offered a resolution that Lydius street be opened from Allen to Magazine street. Ald. Satterlee stated that in looking over the files of *Albany Gazette*, he found that in 1817 these lands were sold by the common council. They were designated as being bounded on Washington and Lydius streets, and were four miles from the Capitol. On the 29th May, 1817, 4,284 acres were sold for \$71,750, the interest on the same from that day up to the present time, about 28 years, is \$140,630, making a total of \$212,380. Henry Yates now owns 1127 acres of this property on both sides of Lydius street. On the entire line persons owning 3000 acres have petitioned for the opening of the street, and those owning 182 are against it.....A farmer's horses broke through the ice below the ferry and were drowned.

22. The walks were covered three or four inches in depth with snow and water.

23. A mild and clear morning resembling spring..... Mrs. Mary Van Bergen died, aged 79.

26. The weather mild, and spring like.

27. Warm and pleasant; the gutters filled with the melted snow finding its way to the river.

28. Snow began to fall at 2 P. M., with an easterly wind. Mary Ann, wife of Lucien B. Laney, died, aged 32.

29. Sleighs were put in motion again..... Esther Maria, wife of Rev. P. M. Way, died. Hannah C. Priest died, aged 21. Anna E. Schuyler died, daughter of the late Stephen P. Schuyler.

30. Thermometer indicated 4°. A pleasant sun essayed to counteract the rigors of a northern breeze..... John L. Winne died, aged 77.

FEBRUARY 2. A fall of snow and sleet before daylight covered the walks with *splash* and supplied the gutters with running water during the day.

3. Pleasant but cool, and the walks icy; inclement at night..... Exercises in Church of the Holy Innocents for the first time.

4. A cold morning but sunny.....Janet Vanderheyden, daughter of Jacob Vanderheyden deceased, late of Albany, died at Bemis's Heights. Cornelia S., wife of A. A. Lansing, died, aged 26.

5. Thermometer indicated 2° below 0 in the morning John Robinson convicted of manslaughter in the second degree in killing Christopher Jocelyn in October last, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment at Sing-Sing.

6. Coldest morning of the season: thermometer indicating from 4° to 12° below 0.

7. Weather moderated.....Election of officers of the Young Men's Association in the Exchange. Rufus G. Beardsley elected president; R. H. Northrop, vice president; John N. Cutler, 2d do; G. C. Lee, 3d do.; James I. Johnson, treasurer; J. B. Brinsmade, cor. sec.; Wm. Barnes, rec. sec..... Mrs. Bridget McAnnespie died.

8. Angelica La Grange, wife of Solomon S. Leonard, died, aged 35. James B. Williams, formerly of Albany, died at Houston, Texas, aged 26.

10. The ice in the river took a start from the city of Troy, in the morning, and at eight in the evening after two or three moves, finally cleared away to a short distance below this city.....Mrs. Sally Schuyler died, aged 41.

11. The ice which broke up in front of the city, became obstructed a few miles below, causing a rise in the river, which submerged the docks, and damaged goods in the storehouses.

12. Catharine Farrall died, aged 42. Mrs. Hannah Blake died, aged 81.

13. Weather pleasant and spring-like.

14. A slight fall of snow in the afternoon; the water still several inches deep on the floors of the stores on the dock and pier.

15. The dam of ice which had formed just below the city was strengthening daily, and the only outlet was through the island creek. The old tree which stood at the point of the island, under whose shade we have many a day sat and passed the fleeting hours in angling, and which is dear to the memory of all, has been uprooted and torn into a thousand pieces by the ice and the flood.— *Express*.

16. The *Albany Daily Times* first published by Heron, Furman and Thornton, edited by Jacob T. Hazen.

18. Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins died, aged 88. Mrs. Maria Rookey died, aged 41. Mrs. Anna Staats, widow of the late Col. Philip Staats, died, aged 84.....The river closed in front of the city, so as to obstruct the regular trips of the rail road ferry boat.

19. Arbor Hill is rapidly improving. Its elevated position renders it one of the most delightful localities in the city. A great many fine residences have been built within a few months, and now that the park is enclosed, and men of taste are attracted thitherward, we shall expect it soon to become the most fashionable part of the town.—*Knickerbocker*.

20. Charles Edward Judd died, aged 22.

21. William Marchael died, aged 31.....Meeting of capitalists to consider the subject of a rail road through Waterford to Bennington, and thence to Rutland to intersect the Boston and Burlington road.....A committee consisting of Erastus Corning, Thomas W. Olcott, James Kidd, James Edwards and Robert E. Temple, was appointed to memorialize the legislature for an extension of the Cohoes rail road to the Vermont line near Bennington.

22. Anniversary of Washington's birthday, celebrated by the military companies, and by the Young Men's Association.

23. Mrs. Rebecca Baker died, aged 70.

25. A light stratum of snow lay upon the pavements in the morning. which disappeared before noon.....A young man by the name of Griffin killed by the falling of a clay bank which was being excavated on Patroon and Swan streets.....William Austin died, aged 74... ..Mary, daughter of John Van Valkenburg, late of Albany, died at Cincinnati, aged 20.

26. Mrs. Abby Babcock, died, aged 84; late of Alleghany county.

27. Jane Molloch died, aged 86.

28. Patrick Grout, engaged in excavating at the corner of Colonie and North Pearl streets, was killed by the falling of a clay bank.

MARCH 1. A few inches of snow during the night hours.

2. Coroner held an inquest on the body of a man found in the river near the foot of Maiden lane.

3. Dr. J. N. Campbell delivered a farewell discourse in the old First Presbyterian Church, corner of Beaver and South Pearl streets, selecting as his text the 17th verse of the 4th chapter of James, in these words, "Therefore to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, it is sin." Twenty years ago, when the reverend divine assumed the charge of the congregation, he preached from the same text. He stated that the society of the First Presbyterian Church had been in existence seventy-eight years. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the discourse was one of great interest throughout. On Sunday next the new edifice on Hudson street is to be opened for public service for the first time.— *Express*.

4. Messrs. Tweddle & Darlington loaded the boat General Taylor, of Albany, Capt. McAllister, with 180 tons of ice, destined for the Philadelphia market. It was taken out of the canal between the two freight depots of the Boston Rail Road Company, on the opposite side of the river..... The river which had been open for some time, above and below the city, was last night closed again, with strong ice.....The southern mail did not reach here until half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

5. A state convention of the friends of peace met at the North Pearl Street Baptist Church, and were addressed in the evening by Elihu Burritt..... Jane, wife of Theophilus Roessle, died, aged 43.....The Hibernian Provident Society held its annual meeting, and elected officers, as follows; Patrick Grady, president; John Higgins, 1st vice president; Patrick Cullen, 2d vice president; John Daly recording secretary; Daniel Boyle, corresponding secretary; John Seery, treasurer; Christopher Wallace, John Mulholland, and Michael Berry, finance committee; Edward Donahoe, John Purcell, Patrick Flynn, Lawrence Dowd, Michael Murtaugh, Hugh Coyle and Cornelius Ryan, executive committee.

7. Mrs. Nancy Alvord, daughter of Gen. Chauncey Humphrey of Albany, died at Waltham, Vt.

9. The steam boat Buffalo arrived at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the Hudson arrived soon after.....Mrs. Maria B. Miller, relict of Morris S. Miller, died at Utica, aged 69 years. In 1804 the deceased accompanied her husband the late Judge Miller, from Albany to Lowville, performing most of the journey on horseback. Some three years afterwards she removed to Utica, and there resided for more than forty years. The father of the deceased, Rutger Bleecker, of Albany, Gen. Schuyler, John Morin Scott, and Gen. Bradstreet, were the original purchasers of Cosby's Manor, and thus by inheritance she became one of the original proprietors of the valuable site of Utica. Her first residence was at the foot of Main street, near old Fort Schuyler.

10. The new edifice of the First Presbyterian church, corner of Hudson and Philip streets, opened for public worship, the pastor officiating alone in its dedication. The discourse of Rev. Dr. Campbell was truly eloquent and impressive, and was listened to with intense interest by an immense auditory. The learned divine took for his text the 2d chapter and 9th verse of Haggai, "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former, saith the Lord of Hosts, and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts." The house was filled to its utmost capacity, and large numbers were compelled to leave, being unable to gain admittance. (See vol. I, p. 293)..... Eunice, wife of Philo Booth, died, aged 54.

12. Juliette, wife of Hiram Wheeler, died.

13. Mrs. Hannah Gibson died, aged 88.

14. Since the opening of navigation there has been a steady increase of business. The steam boats have brought up large loads of merchandise. These, together with the tows, have kept the draymen employed. The recent rain has caused the river to rise rapidly and there is sufficient water on the bar to enable laden vessels to pass over without difficulty. Owing to the rain the market was inanimate early in the day, but towards noon it cleared off and business was resumed. The market is firm for flour, with sales 500 brls. at \$4.87 a \$5 for common to good state, \$5.19 a \$5.31 for Michigan, \$5.37 a \$5.50 for pure Genesee. Some 90 brls. beef hams sold within a few days at 17; holders now ask 18. A steady market for whiskey, with sales 72 brls. prison at

24½cts. ; demand fully equal to the receipts.—*Journal*..... Great improvements were in progress at the southern point of the city, which was reclaimed from the water a few years ago. North of the factory of Mr. Deyermant, Messrs. Tracy & Edson had purchased a frontage on the river of 116 feet, upon which they intended erecting a distillery. Messrs. Vose & Co. were putting up a large brick building to be used as a store house for their extensive stove establishment. There were also five or six large brick buildings going up in the same neighborhood ; and the whole aspect of the old pasture was being rapidly transformed. The locality bounded by Rensselaer and Pearl streets, and the river and creek, were thus contemplated to be compactly filled with factories and dwellings.

15. The Mohawk ice passed down the river this morning.....The rains and warm weather caused the snow in the surrounding country to melt so rapidly, that the river, which had been very low, was again over the docks in certain places.

16. The snow which fell through the whole of the preceding day, melting as it reached the earth, congealed during the night, producing just ice and snow enough on the sidewalks to enable the boys who were out early to have their last ride down hill.....The steam boats Hendrik Hudson and Manhattan reduced the fare to New York to 50cts., and the Buffalo to 25cts., in opposition to the rail road line.....Mrs. Mary M. Hubbard, wife of H. L. Hubbard, died.....Richard Barhydt died, aged 61.....The rear wall of Messrs. Durant & Lathrop's grain store, corner of Steuben street and the dock, fell during the night, casting 1000 bushels of oats into the yard.

20. Considerable ice formed in the river during the night, which was a very cold one, and large quantities of ice floated past the city during the day.....A meeting of the city capitalists to receive a delegation from Vermont at the Capitol to deliberate upon measures for the construction of a rail road communication from Albany to Bennington.....Foot race at the Bull's Head between Steeprock, Sharp Shooter and Doctor. Steeprock won the race: one mile in 5m. 31½s.

21. Horace Randall died, aged 56.

22. Ann Eliza Fitzpatrick died, aged 17.....A new bell, weighing 2058 pounds, was hoisted into the steeple of the old brick church, corner of South Pearl and Beaver streets, recently vacated by the First Presbyterian society, and now undergoing repairs for a society of Congregationalists.

23. Snowed all day.

24. Sophia, wife of George C. Gaynor, died.

25. Calvin Pepper died, aged 67.

26. Selleck Whitney, formerly of Albany, died in New York, aged 70.

30. Patrick Grady died, aged 35.

31. Helen, wife of Amos Dodge, died, aged 45. John C. Wait died, aged 32.....During this month 126 persons had required medical aid at the almshouse, of whom 13 had died and 20 remained under treatment.

APRIL 2. The convention of democrats nominated Eli Perry for mayor.

3. Eliza Osborn died, aged 21.

4. Convention of whigs nominated Franklin Townsend for mayor.

5. Great freshet; the water overflowed the dock and pier.

8. Snow upon all the surrounding hills, rendering the atmosphere cold and piercing.....Charter election: Franklin Townsend elected mayor.....Mrs. Catherine, widow of the late Isaac A. Quackenboss, and daughter of the late Gerrit Bancker, of Normanskill, died at Erie, Pa., aged 96.

9. Hester, widow of Benjamin Van Zandt, died, aged 73. Rebecca Jane, wife of Jacob Messenger, died.

11. Mrs. Ann Patton died, aged 69. Mrs. Prudence Halsted died, aged 70. Sidney Wells died in California.

12. Caroline, wife of Wm. H. Rice, died, aged 33. D. E. Hawley died, aged 40.

13. Snow during great part of the day.....An attempt was made to fire the old Payn tavern in Broadway.....David Redden died, aged 60.

14. William S. Relay died, aged 49. Lydia Ann, wife of L. D. Ayery, and daughter of the late Jacob I. Cuyler, of Albany, died at Aurora, N.Y., aged 48.

16. Sarah Matilda Carson, daughter of the late Isaac Mo-Murphy, died in New York, aged 25.

19. Mary, wife of Oscar C. Betson, died, aged 32.
21. Jubal T. Russell died, aged 40.
22. The O'Reilly telegraph posts were erected throughout the city, surmounted by gilded eagles.....Opening of the canal.
23. Mrs. M. Catherine, wife of H. E. McAllister, died, aged 23.
24. John Humphrey died, aged 62.
25. The Albany, Bennington and Rutland Rail Road Company was organized under the general rail road law, and the first meeting of the stockholders held. The following were elected directors; Erastus Corning, James Edwards, William W. Forsyth, John Tayler Cooper, Marcus T. Reynolds, Samuel Pruyn, James A. Wilson, John B. James, Franklin Townsend, Charles Van Benthuyzen, Wm V. Many, John L. Schoolcraft, James Kidd.....Barent van Everen died, aged 80.
26. Michael Keaty engaged with two others in digging a drain in Lumber street, was killed by the caving of the earth.....Mrs. Sarah Peters Munn, wife of Stephen B. Munn, died, aged 72.
28. Rev. M. Van Waggoner preached his valedictory at the Universalist church.....Lydia, wife of Eli Perry, died.
29. The water over the pier and still rising; day rainy, with lightning; cleared off cool in the evening.....Fire in Blunt's Building; damage small.
30. Water still rising in the river; a great quantity of logs and lumber floated past the city.....Meeting of the directors of the Albany and Rutland Rail Road Company; Marcus T. Reynolds, president; James Edwards, treasurer; Albert D. Robinson, secretary.....Mrs. Maria Miller, widow of the late Christian Miller, died, aged 87.
31. Ann Schuyler, relict of the late Matthew Goslee, formerly of Albany, died, aged 86.

MAY 1. Meeting of water commissioners, who appointed William J. McAlpine to examine the various projects for supplying the city with water and to superintend the construction of the work.....Jane M. Keogh died, aged 19.

3. Mrs. Catherine Fryer, widow of the late Isaac Fryer, died, aged 85.

6. Meeting at the Capitol to discuss the practice of flogging in the navy at which Dr. B. P. Staats presided.....A line of omnibusses commenced running from the north to the south ferry, through Broadway—an experiment that had been made before and abandoned.....The following persons were elected managers of the Orphan Asylum for the ensuing year; William James, John Q. Wilson, Marcus T. Reynolds, James D. Wasson, Lawson Annesley, James Dexter, Eli Perry, Ichabod L. Judson, William Thorburn, John F. Rathbone, Daniel Campbell.

7. John Lawyer, a cab driver, drowned in attempting to board the *South America* on her arrival.....The first boat through from Buffalo arrived with 660 barrels of flour.The docks submerged by another freshet.

8. Annual election of the Schoharie and Albany Plank Road Association; the following persons were chosen directors for the ensuing year: James Kidd, S. S. Peck, Richard J. Grant, Albany; Jacob Vrooman, Samuel B. Stephens, Ralph Brewster, Schoharie; Benjamin Lee, Knox; Jonathan D. Wood Wright; George C. Batterman, Guilderland. James A. Tremere, Albany; Henry Slack, Guilderland; and H. Warner, Wright, inspectors of election. James Kidd was reelected president, Ralph Brewster, secretary, and John G. Gebhard, jr., treasurer.

10. Barent W. Esmay died.

11. William Radley died, aged 50.

12. At 5 o'clock, P. M., the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new German Catholic Church, to be erected on the corner of Hamilton and Philip streets, were performed in the presence of a crowd of upwards of 3,000 persons. The stone was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McClosky, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Western New York, and the usual ceremonies of the church performed by him, aided by six priests, and the same number of attendant pages, clothed in white surtouts. The bishop wore a magnificent dress, his splendid mitre, and a gold cross set in diamonds, and delivered a short discourse. He was followed by the pastor of the German Catholics in this city, in a brief address or sermon. That portion of the community is fast increasing in Albany, and the old church in which they worshiped, was ill adapted to their wants. The

new one is to be a handsome, substantial edifice and an ornament to the city.—*Knickerbocker*.....Sarah McDonald of Albany, died at Aiken, S. C.

14. Samuel S. Fowler died, aged 51. Mr. Fowler was long a resident of this city, where in early life, by his industry and integrity, he acquired a competent estate; and although his residence for several years past has been on the other side of the river, his business relations with the city have been unchanged, and he remained up to the time of his decease an active director and the vice president of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.

15. Peter J. Martin died, aged 19.

17. Cyrus S. McCammon died, aged 27.

19. Sarah K., wife of William Wendell, died.

20. The weather continued cold and wet; fires being still necessary, and snow upon the hills north and east.

21. At a meeting of the Whig General Committee, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: S. H. H. Parsons, chairman; Joseph Davis, 1st vice, and Geo. M. Sayles, 2d vice chairman; James Kidd, treasurer; L. D. Holstein and George C. Lee, secretaries.....Mary Ann Walker died in Brooklyn.

22. The Albany City Savings Institution, chartered by the last legislature, was open daily to receive deposits, and on Wednesday evenings for females; the following are the officers of the institution: Erastus Corning, president; John Taylor, 1st vice president; James Maher, 2d vice president; Watts Sherman, John T. Norton, John Knower, Henry H. Martin, Lansing Pruyn, James Goold, Samuel White, J. V. L. Pruyn, Ellis Baker, C. W. Bender, William Humphrey, James Kidd, Thomas Noonan, John McKnight, trustees; Watts Sherman, treasurer.....The old Albany Savings Bank was also open daily for depositors, under the following officers: John Townsend, president; Teunis Van Vechten, 1st vice president; Samuel Stevens, 2d vice president; William Newton, William McHarg, James Taylor, Rufus H. King, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Gerrit Y. Lansing, Frederick I. Barnard, Benjamin Tibbitts, James Stevenson, William E. Bleecker, Robert H. Pruyn, Harmon Pumpelly, James D. Wasson, Friend Humphrey, trustees; James Taylor, treasurer; Robert H. Pruyn, secretary.

27. The body of John L. Lawyer, drowned two weeks previously, was found below the city.....Lawrence Dempsey died, aged 52.

29. Joseph Dibble died, aged 55.

30. Maria J. Hoyt died, aged 87.

31. Twenty-two days of rain during the month.

JUNE 1. Rain. At a meeting of the journeymen printers of the city at Clinton Hotel, the following were elected officers of the Printers' Union for the six months next ensuing; Giles K. Winne, president; John S. Nafew, vice president; A. F. Chatfield, rec. sec.; R. F. Johnstone, cor. sec.; D. Farling, treasurer.....There had occurred in the eighth ward 158 deaths within the year ending this day, according to the census report.

2. Rain.....Anthony Charbonnon died, aged 36.

3. Rain.

5. Dinner given by the printers to the Hon. Edward Gilbert, of California, who was a journeyman printer in Albany before the Mexican war.

6. The Caledonian Fusileers arrived from New York as the guests of the Albany Emmet Guards, by whom they were escorted to their quarters at Stanwix Hall.....Julius R. Ames died, aged 49.

12. The steam boat Kosciusko left the pier for New York, fare 6½ cents.

15. The following were elected directors of the Water-vliet Turnpike Company: John Townsend, John Knickerbacker, James D. Wasson, Nathan Dauchy, Edward Learned, Charles B. Lansing, Thomas Hillhouse, Stephen Van Rensselaer and D. T. Vail.

16. James B. Tyler died, aged 37.

17. John B. Robinson died, aged 21. Maria Louisa, wife of Dr. David Springstead, died.

18. Robert Atkins died, aged 52.

21. Caroline Matilda, wife of Egbert W. Barnum, and daughter of Lewis Benedict, died. Isaac Turner died, aged 50.

22. The amount of down freight on the Albany and Schenectady Rail Road from the 1st June to 22d, 1849, was 1,045,554 lbs; same time 1850, was 3,350,219 lbs; Excess in June, 1850, 2,304,665 lbs; equal to about 225 per cent.

One-half of the above increase is owing to the great number of cattle passing over the road toward Boston. This is a new and valuable feature in the business of the roads, and has been the result of the repeal of the tolls on live stock passing over the roads parallel to the canal. The first class passengers for the last few days, exceed those of the same time last June by 2,500.

23. John Capron died, aged 59.

24. William Champlin, of Albany, was drowned in Schoharie creek, while bathing.

25. O'Reilly line of telegraph connected with New York.

26. The Horticultural exhibition at the Geological rooms was a rare display of the products of the season, among which were more than fifty varieties of stawberries.

28. Jane Ellen D. McKown, wife of John C. Campbell, died.

29. The Albany and Schenectady Rail Road negotiated to-day their seven per cent convertible ten year bonds at par to an amount sufficient to fund the entire amount of their floating debt. The takers of these bonds were the leading stockholders of this road in Albany and New York, and they were taken for permanent investment. The road had now none but a funded debt, and the entire net earnings of the road were thereafter to be divided among the stockholders after reserving a sinking fund of not less than one per cent or \$10,000 a year. The prospects of this road were now more favorable than at any time since it was built. The track and equipage were in first rate order, and the inventory larger than at any previous time. The receipts for June exhibited a large excess over June of last year..... Mrs Margaret McIntosh died, aged 74. Owen Mead, aged 35, was drowned while bathing in the Island creek. Mary Bruce, daughter of Thomas Hillson, died, aged 47.

JULY 1. Mrs Susan Foster died, aged 88. Mrs Mary Curran died, aged 63.

3. Mrs. Phœbe Beardsley died, aged 77. William S. McGowan died, aged 52.

4. INDEPENDENCE; celebrated by the usual processions and ceremonies; oration by William Barnes; reading Declaration of Independence by Walter R. Bush. The Young

Men's Association held their usual celebration in the afternoon; the Declaration was read by John N. Cutler; an original poem was read by H. S. McCall; and an oration by Isaac Edwards..... James Meads died, aged 29.

5. The city was visited at night, by a storm of thunder, lightning and rain, the like of which had not been witnessed in this city for thirty years; and which, in this latitude, is a rare phenomenon. It had all the characteristics of a tropical storm, or rather, succession of storms, for it was prolonged from seven o'clock in the evening until after midnight. The city seemed to be the centre of some extraordinary perturbation of the elements; and the whole dome of the sky was kept illuminated with the sheet lightning with but momentary intermissions of darkness, between the flashes. Thunder and violent rain accompanied the manifestation. The electricity seemed to pervade the whole atmosphere, and to surround every object. After about two hours, a new storm from the west was attracted hither, to intermingle in the elemental strife, and sharp, forked lightning, rattling thunder, and bolts that appeared to strike, added additional grandeur and terror to the scene. From time to time, a new phase in the storm showed that its wasting energies were recruited by new arrivals of clouds, attracted to the vortex which the atmospheric commotion and the altered temperature produced. The rain fell in torrents and the streets in all parts of the city were inundated, and in many places the pavements torn up and much damage done to cellars. A house or barn on the opposite side of the river was struck and fired, and the blaze could be seen from the city. The schooner Rockaway, lying at the pier at the foot of Columbia street, loading with lumber, was struck by the lightning, which descended the forward mast, winding around it in its descent, shivering it to pieces, tearing the sails, &c. The crew were in the cabin and escaped uninjured. The sloop J. K. Polk, lying in the upper part of the basin, and one or two other vessels were also struck, but no material injury was done. The day had been extremely warm and close. Much injury was done to the Rural Cemetery, the roads being broken, and the embankments destroyed, and large trees torn down by the storm.—*Express*.

6. High water in the river caused by the heavy rains of the preceding night.

7. A rail road train left for the west at night, with two days mails, there having been no communication with the west since Friday night, on account of the damage by the storm.

8. The corner-stone of Grace Church, a new house of worship to be erected on the corner of Washington and Lark streets, was laid by Bishop Whittingham, assisted by Rev. Drs. Potter and Kip of this city, and Rev. Mr. Bostwick of Fort Edward.

10. Splendid exhibition of the Albany and Rensselaer Horticultural Society at the Geological Rooms.....Intelligence of the death of General Taylor, president of the United States, reached Albany.....James Noonan died, aged 19.....Mrs. Mary Reynolds died, aged 60.

11. Edward B. Colburn died, aged 48.

12. Francis N. Selkirk died, aged 44.

14. Business suspended in the morning and the stores hung in mourning in honor of the funeral of President Taylor at Washington.

15. Margaret C., wife of John B. Stonehouse, died, aged 32. Henry Salisbury died, aged 68.

16. Jacob Griffin, Jr., aged 30, was drowned by the upsetting of a sail boat.

17. Funeral procession in honor of the late President of the United States, Zachary Taylor. It was one of the most imposing that had ever been witnessed in the city. George Benton drowned, aged 18.

18. Francis Kant was drowned.

19. Great rain storm.....A man drowned at the Columbia street bridge.

20. High water for sixth time this season ; the pier and docks submerged.....Mrs. Elizabeth Russell died, aged 65. Timothy Spiers died, aged 62.

21. The flood which had begun to inundate the docks on Friday, reached its greatest height about 9 o'clock in the morning, when it was higher than had been known for several years, and the current of the river running at the rate of seven miles an hour. The docks were submerged several feet, and the gardens on the island below the city

were from three to five feet below the surface of the water, and the crops totally destroyed.....Richard Merrifield died, aged 67. Mrs. Skerrett died.

22. Mrs. Margaret E. Dempsey, daughter of John C. Feltman, died, aged 27.

23. The children of the Orphan Asylum had an excursion to Kinderhook.

26. Exhibition and procession of the District School children of the city, who turned out with their teachers to the number of about 2,500, and held their exercises in the Capitol park.....Margaret Ann Thornton, of New Hampshire, was found dead in her bed at the Delavan House, from the use of chloroform.

28. John Griffin died, aged 64.

30. Mrs. Fanny Hand died, aged 50.

31. Michael Kennedy drowned, aged 23.

AUGUST 2. A barge laden with 12,000 bushels of corn sunk in the river a short distance below the city.....Alicia Maria, wife of Thomas J. Tuite, and daughter of John Costigan, died at Cincinnati, aged 26.

3. John Clark died, aged 74.

4. Peter Hughes was drowned at the Steam boat landing. Thomas Van Heynigen died, aged 24.

5. The Republican Artillery left the city in two barges with excellent music and other arrangements for a pleasure excursion to Hudson.....The Burgesses Corps took the Rip Van Winkle in the evening for New York, on their annual excursion.....Election of officers of Mechanics' Benefit Society; William A. Carr, president; John Vosburg, 1st vice president; Oliver Houle, 2d vice president; James A. Buckbee, treasurer; R. S. Cushman, secretary; S. L. Hodgkins, assistant secretary; J. W. Hinkley, physician. Stewards: 1st ward, H. F. Near; 2d ward, Michael Delehanty; 3d ward, John Byrnes; 4th ward, Paul Cushman; 5th ward, William A. Rice; 6th ward, Daniel Boyle; 7th ward, J. W. Parsons; 8th ward, Alexander Sickles; 9th ward, E. C. Batchelder; 10th ward, J. H. Waggoner.

6. By the books of the deputy marshal, the census of the eighth ward just completed, was 6126, being an increase of

1300 in five years. There were 1155 families in the ward, and 718 houses.....Mrs. Edward Pacy died, aged 54.

7. Excursion of the Universalist Church sabbath school by steam boat to Beeren island. The steam boat American Eagle and two barges were freighted with a greater number of people than were ever before known to embark upon a similar expedition from this city.

8. Francis McLelland, owner and master of a canal boat, drowned by an accidental fall into the river.....Frederick Platto, formerly of Albany, died at Sullivan, Madison county, aged 55.

9. Mrs. Margaret Bergen died.

10. The Burgesses corps returned from their excursion to New York, Providence and Boston, and partook of a supper at the refectory of John McCardel, in Beaver street, by his invitation.....George W. Burk, formerly of Albany, died at Sandusky city, Ohio.....A frost in the vicinity, which touched lightly some of the city gardens.

11. John F. Stadtler died, aged 33. Volkert Austin died, aged 78.

13. William Hotaling, formerly of Albany, died in Westchester county, aged 40.

14. Mrs. Margaret Finch died, aged 33.

15. The volunteer night watch succeeded in arresting one of the burglars which had infested the city for several weeks, and who were engaged in opening the store of Mr. William Mitchell, in Broadway. The burglar captured was Hugh Johnson. The watchman, James Wilson, was shot in the face. These depredations had been made every night for a month.....An Englishman named Nichols committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a double barrelled fowling piece.....Mrs. Ann McHench died.

16. Another of the burglars disturbed the night previous was taken during the day. It was John Finnegan, the one who shot Wilson.

19. Mrs. Margaret M. Helme died, aged 52.

20. William Stevens died, aged 33. Elizabeth Dubois died, aged 82.

22. Mrs. Agnes Johnson died, aged 29.

23. John Hawthorn drowned in the Basin, and the body of a man found, which had the appearance of being several

days in the waterThe water commissioners, on behalf of the common council, purchased the Patroon's creek, with land sufficient for all the purposes contemplated, for \$150,000. The water leases, which paid an annual rent of about \$8,000, but only ran for from three to seven years, were included in the purchase.

24. Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Van Valkenburgh, formerly of Albany, died at Utica.

25. Lucia Marvin, wife of Thomas Olcott, died, aged 25.

27. Upwards of 70,000 baskets of peaches arrived in market from New Jersey, sold at from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts..... James Wilson and Thomas Mead, who were instrumental in arresting the burglar Johnson on the night of the 15th Aug., received from the citizens a donation of \$1,125.

28. Daniel Fry died, aged 42. Abraham Phillips died at Ithaca, aged 23, formerly of Albany.

29. John D. Fisher died.

30. Robert Wallace died, aged 40. John Hodge died, aged 55.

SEPTEMBER 2. A drenching rain, the like whereof was not remembered.....The common council determined to light the city with spirit gas, instead of oil as heretofore.

2. The church of the Holy Innocents was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whittingham, according to the ritual of the Episcopal church. Among the officiating clergymen present, were the Rev. Mr. Reed, rector, Rev. Dr. Potter and Rev. Mr. Davenport, and several others from abroad. The bishop administered the rite of confirmation to some 20 persons.....Frederika Bremer, the Swedish authoress, arrived in the city.....The river much swollen by the rain of the previous day. At nine o'clock in the evening the water was over the docks, but soon after began to fall.

4. State fair opened at Bull's Head on the Troy road..... Abigail Mott of Albany, died at Battle Creek, Mich.

5. The second day of the fair, on which occasion the city was visited by the greatest multitude of strangers it had ever witnessed. The New World brought up 1200 passengers. The avenue to the fair grounds was thronged all day with an interminable mass of people moving up and down, enveloped in a cloud of dust so dense as to render it impos-

sible to discern objects across the road. At seven o'clock a rain storm came up which continued until morning. The number of tickets sold, 40,000. It was estimated that over 6000 vehicles were in attendance upon the fair.....Hon. D. D. Barnard appointed minister to Berlin.

6. Francis Schadelle died, aged 33.

7. The State fair closed. The net income was \$10,465.10, being double that of any two previous fairs of the society.....George George died, aged 59.

9. Jane Roessle killed by an accident on the rail road.

10. Joseph R. Pitcher died, aged 23.

12. Fires were required in many houses by reason of the coldness of the weather.....Catharine E., wife of Isaac Rose, died, aged 24. Sanders Van Rensselaer died, aged 35.

13. Abraham Baum, a German, accidentally fell into the river and was drowned.....Lord Elgin, governor-general of Canada, left this city for New York in the Hendrik-Hudson.

14. Henry E. Hills died, aged 20.....John Norton, formerly teller in the State bank, died at Buffalo.

16. Catharine Barton died, aged 40.

16. Sarah Ann, wife of Andrew Passenger, died.

17. The water commissioners opened the various proposals which had been submitted for the construction of the projected water works. Nearly one hundred proposals were sent in from various sections of the state. The work was awarded to the following persons: Brick, to Dennis McCall, of Albany; retaining reservoir, Andrew Brigham, of West Troy; receiving reservoir, Aspinwall & Jackson of Albany; section No. 1, William J. Martlett, Syracuse; conduit sections Nos. 2 and 3 to A. G. Sage, Chittenango. The proposals were twenty-five per cent lower than the estimates of the engineer, bringing the entire cost to about \$600,000.

18. Andrew Brand, the Kentucky giant boy, died, aged

16. The deceased came to this city about four weeks previous to this time, for the purpose of attending the state fair, accompanied by his brother and two friends, and not being in good health was immediately after his arrival prostrated by an attack of intermittent fever, from which he never recovered. In size he was probably the most extraordinary person in the world; his advertised weight previous to his

demise, being 537 pounds. He measured over 6 feet around the body, and 4 feet 8 inches round the thigh. His age was less than 16 years.

19. Sanders Lansing, formerly of Albany, died at Manheim, aged 85. He was born and educated in the city of Albany, and passed the greater portion of his life in the place of his nativity. For the last thirty years he had been a resident of Herkimer county. A member of one of the most ancient families in the state, he was intimately connected with many of the distinguished men who acted a prominent part in the scenes of the revolutionary war, and who participated largely in the formation and establishment of our state government. He was one of the last links in the chain which connected the present generation with the immediate actors in those memorable scenes. While the Hon. John Lansing, a brother of the deceased, held the office of chancellor, the subject of this notice was the register of the court of chancery. He held the office of county judge, and other places of trust and responsibility. At a good old age he descended to the tomb, sustained by the confidence and hopes that Christianity inspires, and surrounded by numerous friends and relatives who cherish his memory with respect and affection. His widow survived him but four days.

20. Torch light procession at night, in honor of a company of firemen from Utica on a visit.....Mrs. Elizabeth Cluett died, aged 85. Mrs. Sarah Lay died, aged 52.

21. The St. Charles Hotel in Hudson street burnt.

23. Eliza Cushing, wife of Granville Slack, died, aged 42.

24. Torch light procession in the evening by the fire department, in honor of the Howard engine company which arrived from New York on a visit.

28. James Kidd appointed postmaster in place of Lewis Benedict.

30. James A. Pratt died at Binghamton, aged 29.

OCTOBER 1. Hannah Briggs died, aged 71.

2. The contract for the construction of the Albany and Rutland Rail Road from Rutland to the New York state line was closed, conditioned that the road should be ready

for the rail on the first September next.....Samuel Waddell died, aged 59.

3. Meeting of colored and uncolored citizens at the City Hall on the fugitive slave law.

5. John Regan died, aged 51.

6. Arthur Bulgin, book keeper and accountant, was found dead at the door of his room in Blunt's Building; age 35. Richard Cooper died.

7. Mrs. Esther, wife of Michael Artcher, died, aged 50.

8. Ground was broken for the erection of a row of splendid stores on the old Eagle Tavern lot, by Mr. Delavan..... Annual election of the Burgesses Corps when the following were elected for the ensuing year: *Military*, B. R. Spelman, captain; J. W. Blanchard, 1st lieutenant; S. W. Whitney, 2d lieutenant; Hale Kingsley, 3d lieutenant; E. J. Lansing, 1st sergeant; E. A. Benedict, 2d sergeant; Wm. O. Muir, 3d sergeant; John Hastings, 4th sergeant; *Staff*, Lewis Benedict, jr., quarter-master; W. J. Thomas, pay-master; J. McMichael, surgeon; William Davis, chaplain; *Civil*, John R. Taylor, president; Joseph Clinton, vice president; Wm. O. Muir, treasurer; J. C. Cuyler, secretary; S. W. Whitney, asst. secretary.....Sarah, wife of Erastus Hills, died, aged 53. Mrs Hannah L. Warren died, aged 68.

14. Cornelia Knower, wife of Peter D. Stevens, died, aged 27.

12. Some idea of the magnitude of the freight business at the depot of the Western rail road at East Albany, may be gained from the fact that two hundred and fifty cars per day were loaded and sent off. The freight business of last month, at that place was larger than in any other previous September. In October, 1849, eight freight trains were sent off one morning. The freight bills of that day amounted to over \$5000.

14. Canal receipts in Albany for the 2d week in October: flour, 50,294 brls.; ashes, 276 do; whiskey, &c., 326 do; corn, 33,090 bu.; barley, 100,010 do; oats, 45,600 do; rye, 4,270 do; wheat, 60,782 do; peas and beans, 1,220 do; potatoes, 4,580 do; seed, 19,400 lbs.; butter, 92,140 do; cheese, 291,400 do; lard, 72,700 do; wool, 10,250 do.

16. Helen, wife of James Gourlay, died, aged 76.

17. Matthew Trotter died at sea, on his return from France, whither he had been for the recovery of his health.

19. John A. Zuliman died, aged 21. Isabella Clark, wife of Charles O. Hagan, died, aged 46.

21. John Kerin died, aged 27. Henry Kelley died, aged 30.

23. Ashley Scovil died, aged 52. Martha, wife of Chauncey V. Crapo, died, aged 23.

25. The common council, by a vote of 15 to 1 adopted the report of the water commissioners recommending the purchase of the Patroon's creek for supplying the city with water. A loan of three hundred thousand dollars was negotiated with Rufus H. King and Watts Sherman for the purpose of prosecuting the work.....Lucy Jane Osterhout died, aged 35.

26. John Harris died, aged 53. A man, name unknown, walked off the Steam boat dock and was drowned.

27. Catherine, wife of Augustus Waterman, died, aged 20. Hezekiah W. Whitney, late of Albany, died at Milwaukee, aged 66.

28. High water caused by the drenching rains of the previous thirty-six hours. The island at the lower end of the city inundated for the eighth time this season, causing great damage to crops.....The Van Namee Guards, a corps composed entirely of hatters, went out for a target exercise. The prizes, consisting of a silver cup and gold pencil case, were won by B. Lockwood and Teunis Visscher.

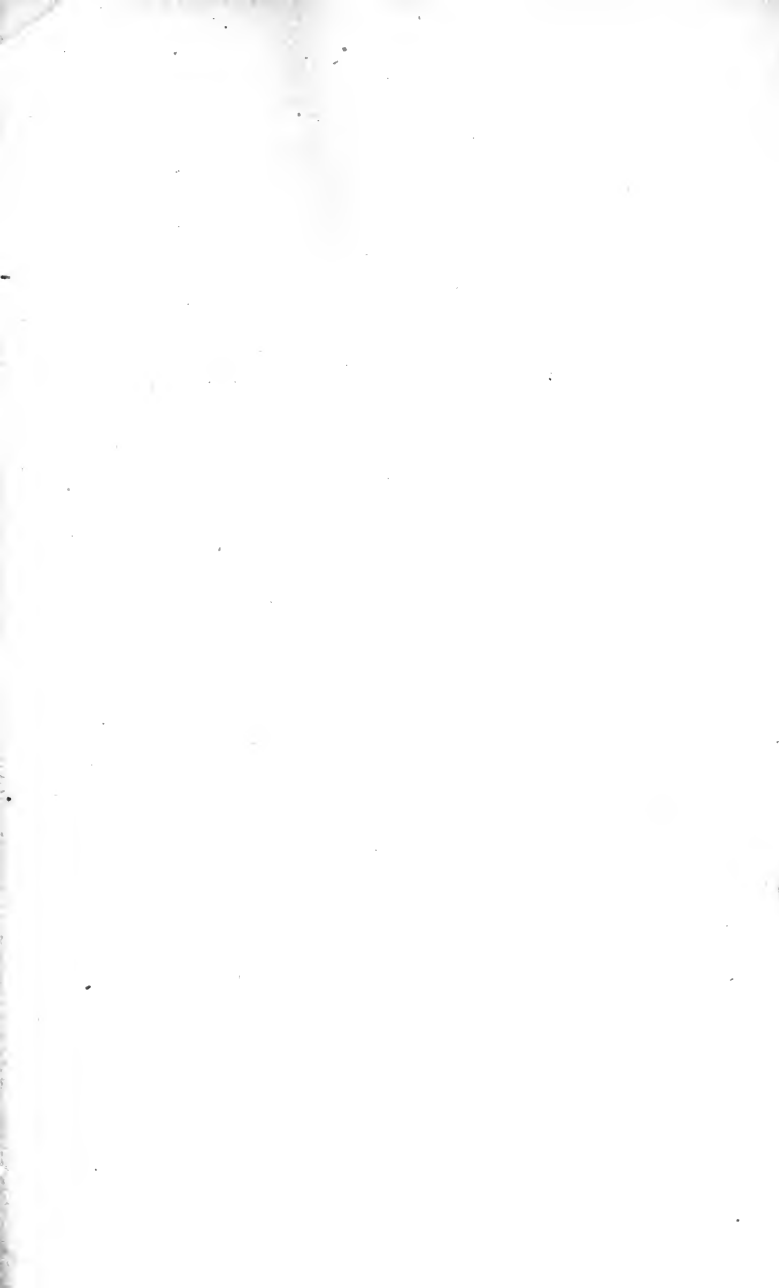
20. The horse boat attached to the Greenbush ferry sunk at five o'clock in the morning with 8 horses and milk wagons on board, four of which were lost overboard.

30. A fly wheel cast at Low's furnace weighing six tons, said to be the largest one ever cast.

31. House's Telegraph line having been completed, went into operation this day, forming the third telegraph line.

NOVEMBER 2. Margaret Paddock died, aged 23.

5. Election day. John L. Schoolcraft reelected to Congress; A. J. Colvin, district attorney; Hamilton Harris and Eli Perry, assemblymen. Greatest number of votes polled in the county for any two candidates, 13,906.





6. Walter B. Thayer, of Albany, died, at Cannelton, Indiana, aged 42.

8. Mrs. Francis Dougherty died, aged 64.

9. Celebration of the completion of the Albany and Mohawk Plank Road, took place at the aqueduct.

11. Martin Lawlor died, aged 52.

12 Bartholomew Van Valkenburgh died, aged 49. Lucia M. Gregory died, aged 41. Nathaniel Ring died, aged 84. Joseph Sherwood died, aged 22.

14. Annual meeting of Albany County Medical Society. Address by Dr. James McNaughton, president. Officers chosen for the ensuing year; James H. Armsby, president; William F. Carter, vice president; B. A. Sheldon, secretary; J. B. Rossman, treasurer; John Swinburne, librarian; P. McNaughton, Howard Townsend, P. P. Boyd, Uriah G. Bigelow, and Leonard G. Warren, censors.....Annual meeting of St. Andrew's Society, when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Dr. James McNaughton, president; D. D. Ramsey, 1st vice president; Lithan Algie, 2d, do.; Rev. Peter Bullions, chaplain; Dr. Peter McNaughton, physician; William Gray, treasurer; Peter Smith, jr., secretary; Robert Cameron, assistant do.; Peter Smith, Alexander Gray, James Dickson, James Duncan, George Young, managers.....Sarah Welch died, aged 16.

15. Annual meeting of Phoenix engine company, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year; J. B. Stonehouse, president; J. Kearney, 1st assistant; D. Winne, 2d assistant; G. Campbell, clerk; P. Hewson, steward.

17. The sloop Index, Capt. Morris Bumpus, arrived on her return trip from New Bedford, having made two trips of 400 miles each, equal to 800 miles in 8 days. She left this port on the 9th inst., fully laden, and arrived at New Bedford on the 11th. She discharged her cargo, reloaded in part, sailed again on the 14th, and arrived here on Sunday evening, the 17th. During the run she encountered considerable head winds, and when within twenty miles of New York on her return, nearly a whole day was passed in a calm. This favorite vessel is the property of Capt. Gibb.

18. Canal receipts, Albany, Nov. 18: flour, 25,310 brls.; ashes, 298 do.; beef, 1520 do.; whiskey, &c., 6380 galls.;

barley, 18,250 bu.; oats, 6000 do.; wheat, 14,600 do.; potatoes, 1000 do.; seed, 5100 lbs.; butter, 79,700 do.; cheese, 95,900 do.; wool, 14,900 do.; hams and bacon, 21,800 do.....The first snow storm of the season occurred before daylight, and was perceptible on the surrounding hills after sunrise.....Sarah Johnston died, aged 92.

19. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road Company, the president of the road, Erastus Corning, of this city, was voted a service of plate, for his long and valuable services, for which he has always declined to receive any compensation.....In the early part of the week, three brigs arrived at Hudson from Maine for the purpose of loading. The high water enabled them to reach Albany, they being of such a large draft of water that in an ordinary state of the river they would have been unable to reach our port. They were towed up and loaded with staves from the stave yard of Mr. William H. Dewitt, and immediately left for the southern market. Their presence in our harbor was the subject of great curiosity among our commercial men.....Maria, wife of Aaron S. Ward, died. Mrs. Mary Percy died.

20. A lad named Dayid Barscall drowned at the Rail Road ferry. Sarah, wife of Wm. M. Graves, died, aged 22.

21. Introductory lecture before the Young Men's Association by Charles King of New York, and poem by Wm. L. Learned, in Pearl Street Baptist Church.

25. A new company, the Schoolcraft Light Horse, numbering 120, under Capt. James B. Harris, went out for a target excursion to Sloan's tavern in Guilderland. The first prize, a silver goblet, was won by David Osterhout; the second a silver cup, by Mr. Schoonmaker, the third a gold pencil case, by Mr. Henderson.....The Corning corps, numbering 120, under Capt. John Osborn, went to Crane's tavern on the Troy road, for target firing. The first prize a \$100 dollar watch, was taken by John Clark; the \$30 silver goblet, by Alexander Thompson; the \$15 gold pencil case, by John Ingmire, and the \$10 gold pencil case, by William Dwyer.....Mrs. Hannah Hilton died, aged 51.

26. The streets were whitened with snow in the morning, which disappeared in a few hours; the day dark and rainy.

27. Harvey Kilbourn, of St. Louis, died at the Franklin House, aged 45. Abigail, wife of Samuel Carter, died, aged 53.

28. The machinists of Jagger, Treadwell & Perry's establishment organized as a military company, under the name of the Eagle Guards, turned out for a target excursion.....Thomas J. McCall died.

29. The Emigrant's Friend Society, organized for the protection and assistance of emigrants, elected the following officers: Hon. Franklin Townsend, mayor, president; John Tracey, vice president; R. M. Van Sickler, rec. sec.; C. P. Williams, treasurer; James Maher, John O. Cole, James Dexter, I. N. Wyckoff, H. B. Haswell, M. McMahon, directors.....The quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley left at tide water during the 4th week in Nov., in the years 1849 and 1850, was as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1849,	270,426	212,183	84,644	88,448
1850,	301,500	490,215	35,419	93,066

Inc. 31,074 Inc. 298,032 Dec. 49,225 Inc. 4,618

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th Nov., inclusive, during the years 1849 and 1850, was as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1849,	3,191,864	2,667,802	5,053,559	1,390,737
1850,	3,170,272	3,566,551	3,219,476	1,723,914

Dec. 21,592 Inc. 888,749 Dec. 1,834,083 Inc. 333,177

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of Nov., inclusive, during the years 1848 and 1850, was as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1848,	3,074,292	3,038,168	2,886,575	1,544,603
1850,	3,170,272	3,556,551	3,219,476	1,723,914

Inc. 95,980 518,383 332,901 179,311

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the correspond-

ing period of last year, shows an increase of 156,157 barrels of flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of Nov., inclusive during the years 1848, 114 days; 1849, 114 days; 1850, 122 days:

	1848.	1849.	1850.
Flour, brls.,.....	3,074,292	3,191,864	3,170,272
Wheat, bu.,.....	3,083,148	2,667,802	3,556,551
Corn, bu.,.....	2,886,575	5,053,559	3,219,476
Barley, bu.,.....	1,544,603	1,390,737	1,723,914
Rye, bu.,.....	284,472	313,272	608,834
Other grains, bu.,....	1,425,739	1,376,558	2,404,326
Beef, brls.,.....	61,075	99,861	88,065
Pork, brls.,.....	89,760	73,312	46,621
Ashes, brls.,.....	63,676	56,180	36,421
Butter, lbs.,.....	23,516,783	20,510,411	16,607,981
Lard, lbs.,.....	9,775,277	9,051,821	8,276,934
Cheese, lbs.,.....	22,985,803	41,622,669	32,125,874
Wool, lbs.,.....	8,736,660	12,633,096	11,860,756
Bacon, lbs.,.....	8,201,865	8,422,242	9,514,421

Stephen Harris died, aged 61.

STATISTICS.

CITY FINANCES, 1849—50.

The annual report of the chamberlain for the year ending May 1, 1850, was referred by the common council to the finance committee consisting of Visscher Ten Eyck, C. P. Williams, and John D. Hewson, who, on the 12th August, made the following report on the condition of the finances of the city.

The financial affairs of our city, from their magnitude and varied character, require from the officers connected with their management a strict devotion to duty, as well as zeal, promptness, fidelity, system and good order to control and govern all their operations. The essentials are now the prominent features of the chamberlain's office; and the officers connected therewith, are justly entitled to the commendation of the board for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their laborious and highly responsible duties.

Receipts and Expenditures—The aggregate amount received by the chamberlain from all sources, during the past year, including \$41,668.78, the balance on hand

May 1, 1849, was.....	\$695,366.67
Expenditures during the same period.....	627,635.42

Leaving a balance on hand, May 1, 1850, of.....	\$67,731.34
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In the year 1844, when the annual report of the chamberlain was made, the city had available means, applicable to the support of the city government of.....\$19,464.67

In the year 1845.....	10,677.81
do 1846.....	6,797.98
do 1847.....	793.70
do 1848.....	662.35
do 1849.....	41,668.78
do 1850.....	67,631.34

The large balance of 1849, and the still larger balance of 1850, are the results of the operations of the law of 1848. In former years the amount raised by tax for support of the city government was nearly if not entirely exhausted on the 1st of May, by its application to the payment of temporary loans. These loans were made in anticipation of the annual taxes, and the means realized therefrom were required for the ordinary expenditures of the city. By a strict adherence to the requirements of the law above referred to, and a due regard to economy in the administration of the affairs of the city, these temporary expedients may be in a great degree, if not entirely, avoided.

<i>Loans and Interest.</i> —The amount of temporary and other loans made during the past year is.....	\$190,000.00
During the same period the amount paid and cancelled by the city was.....	\$192,008.75
Cash paid to trustees of sinking fund for the same purpose.....	178,700.00
	<hr/> 370,708.75

Making a diminution in the debt of the city in one year of.....\$180,708.75

Of this amount, \$153,415.36 was received from the state under the provisions of the law of 1859 relative to the Albany basin. The further sum of \$20,000 was received from the state under the provisions of the same law, but the applications thereof by the city was changed by a law passed at the last session of the legislature. This \$20,000 formed a part of the moneys paid by the city to the Pier proprietors, to procure their assent and release required in the law of 1849 relating to the Albany basin.

The amount raised by tax during the past year on account of interest on the city debt, was.....	\$45,500.00
Amount received of the Albany and Schenectady Rail Road Co., and from other sources.....	9,830.74

Making a total of.....\$55,330.74
The expenditures during the same period were.....61,991.11

Leaving a deficiency of\$6,660.37
This deficiency was caused by the accumulation of interest on the bonds held by the state, and which were paid and cancelled by carrying into effect the law of 1849, above referred to.

City Lamps.—The amount raised by tax during the past year for the maintenance of the city lamps was.....\$10,000.00
The expenditures during the same period were.....10,489.17

Leaving a deficiency of.....\$489.17

This deficiency was occasioned in part, if not entirely, by the high rates of oil during the past year.

The expenditures for the city lamps were,		
In the year	1844,	\$7,135.90
" "	1845,	7,121.58
" "	1846,	10,899.49
" "	1847,	9,076.85
" "	1848,	9,207.30
" "	1849,	9,342.60
" "	1850,	10,489.17

A part of the city lamps are now maintained under the provisions of a contract made with the Albany Gas Light Company. The expense attending the execution of the contract can always be estimated, and it can be increased or diminished by the committee of the board having this subject in charge. The expense attending the oil lamps is variant and must continue so, under the present system; and your committee would suggest that measures be adopted by the appropriate committee to ascertain if the contract system can not be carried into effect for these lamps, and a large saving to the city be realized by its adoption.

Markets.—The aggregate amount received from butchers for licenses and for rents of the several markets and out stalls, during the past year is..... \$1,819.08
Expenditures during the same period..... 1,369.58

Leaving a balance in favor of the city of..... \$449.50

Of this balance the sum of \$225 was realized from the lease of the North market, which being deducted from \$449.50 would leave \$224.50 as the net sum received by the city for the use of the large amount of property connected with the Centre and Vegetable markets.

From the year 1835 to 1845, the average annual net income derived from the several markets was \$342.13, and from that period up to the present year, the average annual revenue was \$915.69; a revenue entirely below a fair compensation for the use of so large an amount of real estate.

Common Schools.—The amount raised by tax during the past year for the support of common schools and the erection of a school house, was..... \$9,503.36
Amount received from the School fund..... 4,501.68
For tuition..... 301.00

Making a total of..... \$14,306.04
Expended during the year..... 15,340.46

Leaving a deficiency of..... \$1,034.42

The Ferry.—There has been received during the past year from the lessee of the ferry the sum of..... \$1,525.00
Expenditures during the same period for repairs..... 273.34

Leaving a net revenue of..... \$1,251.66

The ferry is now under the operation of a lease or contract, and the city is realizing annually therefrom a fair equivalent for its use, whilst, under the old system, its management and maintenance was attended with expenditures far above the revenues received.

Night Police.—The amount authorized to be raised annually by tax for the support of the night police under the provisions of the 2d section of the act of March, 1848, is \$17,000.

The amount raised during the past year under the authority conferred by the 3d section of said act, was..... \$18,000.00
 The amount expended during the same period was.... 16,979.46

Leaving a surplus of..... \$1,020.54

Day Police.—The amount expended during the past year for the support of this department, including the salaries of the police justices, was..... \$4,249.29

Making an aggregate for the support of the night and day police of..... \$21,228.75

This sum ought, in the opinion of your committee to be sufficient to secure a united and always reliable night and day police for our city, which would be prompt and efficient in its operation, and are preferable to the system now existing.

City and County Poor.—There was expended during the past for the maintenance of the Alms House \$15,405.87

For temporary relief in the city, salaries, cholera expenses, &c. 12,885.83

Making a total of..... \$28,291.70

During the year 1849, the expenditures for the same objects were..... \$26,127.49

During the year 1848..... 33,966.34

“ “ 1847..... 20,455.73

“ “ 1846..... 18,797.51

Justice's Court.—The amount received during the past year from this court for fees was..... \$2,667.84

Expenditures during the same period to the justices for salaries 2,630.00

Leaving a balance in favor of the court of..... \$37.84

Fire Department.—The amount expended during the past year for the support of this department was \$20,476.47

Of this sum \$2,598.57 was expended for the Hose depot, \$1,303.58 for new hose, and \$890 for fire policemen.

Contingencies.—The amount received during the past year on this account from taxes was..... \$40,000.00

From the state under the law of 1849, relating to the Albany basin..... 20,000.00

From fines imposed by the Albany special sessions, (\$1,240.50) rents, surveys, and sundry other items, \$14,699.86

Expenditures during the same period..... \$74,699.86
 59,998.55

Leaving a balance in favor of the city of..... 14,701.31

City Debt.— On the first day of May, 1848, the debt of the city was..... \$877,896.93
On the first day of May, 1849..... 858,396.93

Making a diminution during the year of..... \$19,500.00

On the first of May, 1850, the debt of the city was \$677,688.18
Showing a reduction during the past year of..... \$180,708.74

The debt here stated does not include the contingent liabilities of the city, viz: \$100,000 of the bonds of the Albany and Schenectady Rail Road Company, guarantied by the city, and falling due in the year 1852; and 1,000,000 of city bonds issued to the Western Rail Road Corporation. These liabilities of the city are amply secured, and they can not therefore be classed as a debt, for the payment of which means should be provided.

Your committee have stated that the debt of the city on the 1st day of May, 1850, was..... \$677,688.18

From this there should be deducted the sum of \$125,000 loaned to the Albany and Schenectady Rail Road Company, and upon which they pay an interest of 5 per cent; and also further the sum of \$123,468.80, being the amt expended by the city for the same company, for the purchase of the depot and track in the city, which sum, according to the terms of the agreement, is to be refunded to the city or interest paid thereon, at the expiration of the 20 years, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, making an aggregate of..... 248,468.80

Leaving the actual debt of the city..... \$429,219.38

Under the restraining operations of the law of 1848, this debt can be steadily and successfully reduced each year, if the common council on their part carry into practical operation all the requirements therein contained. To reduce taxation and lessen the burdens of our citizens should be the constant aim of all, and in order to do so effectually, great care must be exercised in the prosecution of new improvements. If improvements are directed by the board and the owners of the property benefited by the improvement are negligent or remiss in their payments, the deficiency must be raised by taxation. If the common council are profuse in their expenditures for the public lamps, or the night police, or in the ordinary contingent expenses of the city, all deficiencies beyond the amount received during the previous year must be raised by taxation.

It is this inattention to small matters in the beginning, which has been the cause of rolling up this large debt against the city, and to cancel which all our energies should now be directed.

During the past year it became necessary to renew some of the loans of the city, and for that purpose stock was issued amounting

to \$50,000 bearing an interest of 6 per cent. This loan was taken by Watts Sherman, Esq., of this city, and upon which the city realized a premium of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, being the first premium ever received by the city.

During the month of May last, a further loan was negotiated with the same gentleman for \$100,000 of the city bonds, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. This loan was taken at par, and the amount realized therefrom is to be applied to the payment of city bonds, bearing an interest of 7 per cent, and falling due during the present and ensuing years.

To provide means for the gradual payment of our present debt, and the necessary increase which must inevitably follow, when the water law is carried into effect, requires the board to be firm in the discharge of their duty, and to be governed and directed by the restraining law of 1848, before referred to, and all other laws which may tend to the same result.

The character and prosperity of our city depend, in a great measure, upon the faithful discharge of the trust committed to our care; and it is for us to determine by our acts, whether the credit which our city now enjoys shall continue to grow and flourish, or be reduced to that low standard under which we groaned a few years since.

ASSESSORS' VALUATION.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

From many untoward and disastrous circumstances, the citizens of Albany, for several years past, have been burthened with what may be very justly termed most enormous rates of taxation; reaching a point far exceeding that of any city in the Union. The causes which have produced such results have been numerous and in many instances, unavoidable; while, in other cases, it has been the result of mismanagement and political manœuvering. The failure of the Canal Bank was a sad blow to the moneyed interests of our city, and coming at a time, too, when we were sorely scourged by conflagrations, the finale to which was the devastation of nearly one-eighth of our city. The basin assessment has been hanging over our heads like a leaden weight, completely crushing us and retarding our progress. From these and other numerous causes, rates of our taxation have been ranging from two to two and a quarter per cent, and on one occasion going beyond even that high figure.

It will be a matter of congratulation to every Albanian, that we have at last emerged from the woods, and are now so firmly established on a good, sound basis, that we can rejoice at our deliverance, and look with bright hopes to the future. We have recovered from all our disasters; that incubus, the basin assessment, is wiped away; our limits are extending on every side; the last vestiges of the fire of 1848 are rapidly disappearing, and our population has, in spite of all the stumbling blocks cast in our way, reached over 50,000, an increase of over 12,000 since the last census.

We feel that we have a right to rejoice for all these favorable results, and should any of our friends need additional cause for such manifestations, we have only to call their attention to the returns of the Assessors for the present year.

In the year 1849, the entire amount of real and personal property returned as assessed by the common council, amounted to \$11,971,274.38. For the present year the amount returned is \$12,602,284.85, or an increase of \$630,415.47 over the year 1849. The increase over 1849, when distributed among the wards of the city is as follows:

REAL ESTATE.

1st Ward	1850	\$422,665	
"	1849	400,880	\$21,785.00
2d	1850	602,010	
"	1849	591,440	10,570.00
3d	1850	903,186	
"	1849	874,015	29,171.00
4th	1850	1,925,175	
"	1849	1,879,448	45,727.00
5th	1850	1,916,196	
"	1849	1,912,306	3,890.00
6th	1850	1,003,360	
"	1849	930,050	73,210.00
7th	1850	583,289	
"	1849	514,935	68,354.00
8th	1850	387,635	
"	1849	351,860	35,775.00
9th	1850	853,009	
"	1849	814,993	38,016.00
10th	1850	833,575	
"	1849	781,365	52,210.00

Total increase of real estate, \$378,708.00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

1st Ward	1850	\$5,500	
"	1849	4,455	\$1,045.00
2d	1850	32,300	
"	1849	27,300	5,000.00
3d	1850	92,200	
"	1849	38,500	53,700.00
4th	1850	766,822	
"	1849	713,666	53,156.00
5th	1850	1,928,617	
"	1849	1,896,240	32,377.00
6th	1850	151,950	
"	1849	123,450	28,500.00
7th	1850	44,200	

7th Ward	1849	\$17,000	\$27,200.00
8th "	1850	6,500	
"	1849	6,800	
9th "	1850	103,500	
"	1849	63,000	40,500.00
10th "	1850	40,000	
"	1849	29,500	10,500.00

Total increase of personal estate,	\$251,978.00
" " real estate,	378,738.00

Total excess,	\$630,415.47
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TOTAL VALUATION.

1st Ward	\$428,165.00	6th "	1,155,310.00
2d "	634,310.00	7th "	627,489.00
3d "	995,386.00	8th "	394,135.00
4th "	2,691,997.00	9th "	956,509.00
5th "	3,844,813.00	10th "	873,575.00
Total,	\$12,601,689.85		

The above statement gives us ample cause for congratulation, and although we have been groping in darkness for a long time, the day is breaking and light is pouring in upon us. As another gratifying evidence of our progress we would state that the rate of assessment will be about 1.70, where it was \$2 to \$2.25 last season

THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT ON THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Mayor's Office, Albany, May 25, 1850.

WATTS SHERMAN, ESQ.,

Sir, In accordance with your request, I take pleasure in presenting to you the following statement of the financial condition of the city of Albany :

For many years prior to 1847, the public debt of the city had been gradually rolling up, from the operation of the same causes which produce individual embarrassment ; an expenditure greater than the resources, and a reluctance to resort to those trenchant and restrictive measures necessary, as well to reduce the evil as to prevent its recurrence. But in the year 1847, the finance committee of the common council, convinced of the necessity of preventing any additions being made to the debt, and also of providing for its liquidation, recommended a *restraining law*, which was passed by the legislature of the state in 1848.

This law is one of the most restrictive character : requiring that all expenses of the city government, and the deficiencies arising from the non-payment of assessments for street improvements, together with the interest and *ten thousand dollars* of the principal of the debt, shall be raised by taxation annually : and also providing that no expenditure of the public money, except for the ordinary expenses, which with the amounts, are specified in the law, shall be made, unless the appropriations for the same shall have been passed by the votes of two-thirds of all the members of the common council.

On the first day of May, 1848, the debt of the city (exclusive of the loans made to the Western Rail Road Corporation, and to the Albany and Schenectady Rail Road Company, both of which are so amply secured that they can not be considered absolute liabilities of the city), amounted to \$752,896.93. Since that date, this debt has been reduced \$211,764.90 ; and the exact amount of the same at this present time, is \$541.132.03.

This rapid extinguishment of so large a portion of the debt, resulted from the assumption by the state of a part of the expenses which the city had incurred for the excavation of the basin at the eastern termination of the Erie and Champlain canals, and from the effect of the *restraining law* before alluded to.

There is every probability that the amount which will be realized by the trustees of the sinking fund from taxation, receipts from the sales of city property, and payments of assessments, will not fall short of \$20,000 annually. As this fund is sacredly pledged for the redemption of the debt, it is sufficiently evident that the liquidation of the same within a reasonable period, is placed beyond contingency. In addition to all this, the city, in its corporate capacity, possesses property which may be fairly valued at \$415,000, of which \$375,000 are invested in real estate, and \$40,000 in the stocks of water works, insurance and plank road companies.

The population of the city as shown by the last census which was taken in 1845, was 42,189. The increase during the then previous five years was 8,476. The census which is to be taken this year, will probably show the present population to be over 50,000.

The value of the taxable property in the city as shown by the assessment rolls returned to the board of supervisors, in November, 1849, was \$11,971,203.

In speaking of the value of the taxable property, it should be remarked that although the assessment rolls furnish the only criterion by which the aggregate value can be ascertained, they are by no means a correct one. To lessen the amount which each county must pay towards defraying the general expenses of the state, it has been, and still continues to be the practice of the assessors in most of the counties, to value property at much less than its actual worth. In this respect, the county of Albany is not an exception ; and, therefore, the assessors of this city have established a standard of valuation which is equal to about sixty-five per centum. For

this reason, the value of the taxable property in the city of Albany may be safely estimated at \$18,000,000.

Trusting that the information here contained may serve to maintain the high credit which our city already enjoys,

I remain very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND,

Mayor of the City of Albany.

TAXES FOR CITY GOVERNMENT.

The following statement of the amounts raised by tax for the support of the government of the city, is gathered from the reports of the finance committees of the years 1848 and 1849:

Amount required to be raised by tax for the support of the city government, 1848.

For night police,.....	\$18,000.00
Public lamps,.....	10,000.00
Contingent expenses,.....	30,000.00
Fire department,.....	5,000.00
Interest on city debt,.....	47,000.00
School house on Arbor hill,.....	7,000.00
Temporary relief of city poor,.....	7,000.00
Account of city debt,.....	10,000.00
Improving streets,.....	22,500.00
Support of common schools,.....	9,003.36
Total,.....	<u>\$165,503.36</u>

Amount required to be raised by tax for the support of the city government, 1849.

For night police,.....	\$18,000.00
Public lamps,.....	10,000.00
Expenses of fire department,.....	20,000.00
Contingent expenses (ordinary),.....	30,000.00
On account of payment to pier proprietors to obtain their consent to the law relative to expenditures for excavating Albany basin, &c.,	10,000.00
To pay interest on city debt,	45,500.00
On account of sinking fund,.....	10,000.00
For support of common schools,.....	9,003.36
For alterations and repairs to district school No. 10,	500.00
For temporary relief of city poor,.....	5,000.00
Probable balance that will remain unpaid May 1, 1850, on assessments, and apportionments for improving streets, &c., approved and confirmed during the year ending Nov. 1, 1848,.....	10,000.00
	<u>\$168,003.36</u>

PAUPERISM IN ALBANY.

From May 1st, 1849, to May 1st, 1850, overseer of the poor of the city of Albany gave permits to 1,373 persons to enter the Alms-house; of which number 169 were Americans, and 1,204 were foreigners; of the latter number 737 were chargeable to the commissioners of emigration.

The ages of those admitted were as follows: 202 were under 5 years; 190 were 5 and under 10 years; 79 were 10 and under 15 years; 112 were 15, and under 20 years; 320 were 20 and under 30 years; 218 were 30 and under 40 years; 152 were 40 and under 50 years; 62 were 50 and under 60 years; and 32 were over 60 years.

Of the above number, 6 were idiotic; 19 were insane; and 563 were afflicted with various diseases.

The amount collected by the overseer from the commissioners of emigration, during the year, on account of board of the emigrants supported in the Almshouse, and paid over by him to the chamberlain of the city, to be placed to the credit of the county, is \$2,405.97

The additional amount audited and allowed by said commissioners for the like purpose, the payment of which has been withheld for the want of funds to pay the same, is. 2,038.39

Making a total credit to the county, \$4,444.36

The amount collected from said commissioners and paid to the chamberlain on account of temporary relief, is 2,542.26

The amount audited and allowed by the said commissioners, and remaining due the city, is. 2,598.08

\$9,584.70

During the year he assisted 1560 persons principally heads of families by affording temporary relief, exclusive of fuel; he also aided in the funeral expenses of 270 deceased persons, who died within the year, which expenses amounted in the aggregate to \$914.25. Of the whole number thus relieved 280 were native born citizens, and 1550 were foreigners, 718 of the latter were chargeable to the commissioners of emigration; and of the former, 38 were persons of color.

Of the whole number assisted 1555 received less than \$5 each, 166 received from \$5 to \$10 each, and 109 received more than \$10 each, one of the latter received \$72, that being the largest amount given to any family.

The number of families who shared in the distribution of the fuel during the past winter, is 804, composed of 3162 persons. The heads of the families thus relieved may be classified as follows: Americans, white, 177; do. (colored) 62; foreigners, 565; of the latter 212 were chargeable to the commissioners of emigration.

For the purpose of granting the above temporary relief, and of meeting the incidental expenses of his office, the undersigned drew orders on the chamberlain for the payment of money to different persons amounting in the aggregate to..... \$7,118.39

From which deduct the following, to wit: for accounts charged to county for cholera and other expenses, incurred by the city, prior to Nov. 13, 1849, which accounts were audited and allowed by the board of supervisors amounting to \$550.40

Amount of similar accounts chargeable to the county from Nov. 13, 1840, to May 1, 1850 84.30

Blank books and stationery for office, 67.89

Desks and repairs to office, and other incidental expenses 49.87

Delivering wood to indigent families, \$ 145.50

Amount collected from commissioners of emigration and paid to chamberlain on account of temporary relief, \$2,542.26

Amount audited and allowed by said commissioners not collected, 2,598.08

Making a total amount of credit \$6,038.30

Balance, exclusive of fuel and incidental expenses... 1,080.09

To which should be added the expenses incurred by the city for fuel delivered during the past winter to indigent families, to wit: 291 cords of wood

at \$5.51, \$1,603.41

Amount paid for delivering same, 145.50

258½ tons of coal at \$4.38, 1,132.96

Total for fuel \$2,881.87

Balance of expenses for temporary relief proper. \$3,961.96

The number of cords of wood on hand belonging to the city is 150.

The overseer during the year took the affidavits of 986 emigrants, principally heads of families (representing 2606 persons), who for the first time applied for relief at his office. All of whom were relieved by him, either by sending them to the Almshouse, or by giving out door or temporary relief.

COMPARISON OF TAXES FOR 1849 AND 1850.

	1850.	1849.
Expenses of night police,.....	\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00
“ public lamps.....	8,500.00	10,000.00
Interest on city debt,.....	35,500.00	45,500.00
Amount carried forward,.....	\$62,000.00	\$73,500.00

Amount brought forward,.....	\$62,000.00	\$72,500.00
Sinking fund,.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Contingent expenses,.....	27,000.00	30,000.00
Fire department,.....	15,500.00	20,000.00
Temporary relief to city poor,....	3,000.00	5,000.00
Common schools,.....	9,853.36	9,503.36
Deficiencies improving streets,.....	3,500.00	10,000.00
On account payment to pier proprietors,.....		10,000.00
Totals.....	\$130,853.36	\$168,003.36

ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAIL ROAD.

The following facts are gathered from the annual report of the condition of this company made to the comptroller on the 30th November :

Capital stock subscribed and paid in,	\$1,000,000
Funded debt as by last report,	552,000
Total amount of funded debt,.....	700,000
Total amount of funded and floating debt,.....	700,000
Average rate per annum of interest on funded debt, 6½ per ct.	
Cost of road and equipment,.....	1,711,412.30

Length of road nearly 17 miles ; double track 9 miles ; weight of rail, 60 lbs. per yard. The company own 3 engine houses and shops, 7 engines, 36 first class passenger cars, 33 second class do., 45 mail and baggage, and 34 freight cars.

Miles run by the passenger trains 51,545 ; do., freight 32,248 ; freight carried 63,012 tons ; number of passengers carried over road 284,279.

Expense of maintaining road,.....	\$19,000.10
repairs of machinery, &c.,.....	5,924.87
operating the road,	66,247.01
Total expenses,....	91,171.98
Earnings from passengers,.....	132,207.69
freight,.....	70,242.69
rents and mail services,.....	6,134.50
Total earnings,.....	\$208,584.88

The receipts are the same as the earnings.

Transportations including tolls paid state,.....	\$91,171.88
Paid interest,.....	38,808.67
dividends,.....	70,000.00
Surplus fund,	8,604.23
Total amount of surplus and reserved fund,	25,000.00

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAIL ROAD.

Capital stock subscribed and paid in,.....	\$1,000,000.00
Floating and funded debt,	930,895.01
Cost of road and equipment,.....	1,930,895.01

Length of road 38½ miles. The company have leased the road to the Western Rail Road Corporation; the expense for repairs of machinery and running the road, are paid by the lessees.

BASIN EXCAVATION.

It was charged in August, that the person having the contract for removing the earth which had accumulated in the Basin, had *dumped* it near the channel below the city. The editor of the *Express*, having investigated the matter, made the following statement. It is interesting as showing the changes which the channel of the river is subject to in the neighborhood of the city.

During the last spring freshet, the ice formed a complete dam, from a point a few yards south of the termination of the docks near the island, and a new channel was made by a diversion of a great body of the water which was flowing down the river. When this formidable barrier was worn away, it was found that an entire new channel had been made through the creek, and running out into the river at an opening in the dyke, nearly opposite the Abbey, and the flats had been materially increased, in very many places. The forwarding men who are most deeply interested in the navigation of the Hudson, last year had a channel cut through these flats upon the western side of the river, and when the work of excavation of the basin was commenced, made a visit to this formidable obstruction. Upon consultation they arrived at the conclusion that by lessening the depth of water upon these flats by depositions of earth, it would be forced into the original channel of the river, and in a great degree aid in rendering it navigable for vessels. Accordingly, the earth dug from the bed of the basin, is taken in scows to the flats, and dumped upon them, so as to lessen the quantity of water in that locality, and throw it over into the channel. These deposits are of a hard formation, impregnated with clay, and remain in their position, notwithstanding the ordinary current; rivermen contend that it is proving an advantage to the navigation instead of a detriment, and is consequently worthy of approval. When the bill authorizing the removal from the basin, of the obstructions to its free navigation, was pending, it was contended that the work would cost from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The whole expense, however, will not exceed \$35,000. The lower section will be completed on Saturday, after having dug out over *twenty thousand yards of earth* affording *eight feet* of water in every portion of the same. The upper sections will also be soon finished,

THE BARLEY TRADE OF ALBANY.

Albany is the barley market of the Northern and Eastern states, and of many of the cities in the Atlantic states. Purchases have been made here during the past season for points as far south as Charleston, while with Baltimore and Philadelphia a large business has been transacted. To show the increase of the trade in this article within the last few years, we give from official documents the receipts of barley at tide-water for a period of nine years ;

1838,	677,338 bush.	1847,	1,523,020 bush.
1841,	121,010 "	1848,	1,548,197 "
1844,	818,472 "	1849,	1,400,194 "
1845,	1,137,917 "	1850,	1,720,000 "
1846,	1,427,953 "		

At Albany almost the entire of these receipts are sold. Of the new crop of the last season, of which we estimate that at least, 1,600,000 bushels were received at tide-water, we have reported sales in this market of 1,330,000 bushels. In these reported sales the contracts made with our brewers early in the season for delivery of barley are not included, and allowance should also be made for sales which were not reported to us. If we place the sale of the new crop in this market at 1,430,000 bushels, we think we shall be within the mark. Of the value of the contract sales and the sales not reported to us, we can not make any estimate, but we have made a valuation of the actual transactions reported, reaching to about 1,330,000 bushels; all of the new crop, and find it amounts to the sum of \$1,008,574, an average of 76 cents on the bushel. The lowest figure paid was 65 cents, the highest 101½. The greatest number of bushels sold at one price was 117,500, which brought 100c.; 89,100 bushels were sold at 85c.; 77,200 at 77c.; 75,100 at 60c.; 69,500 at 78c.; &c., &c., and the smallest quantity sold at any one figure was 700 bushels at 97c. It will be seen that the receipts of barley at tide-water for the season which has just closed, are 1,720 000 bushels, exceeding our estimate, which was considered a rash one, made at the opening of the new crop, 120,000 bushels, and exceeding the receipts of any previous season. The high prices realized during this season will no doubt be a sufficient inducement to farmers to sow a greater breadth of land than usual with this grain. Whether the next season will call out the crop to such an extent as to justify the payment of high prices, is a problem yet to be solved.—*Argus*.

HILLS AND CREEKS.

For the past twenty years there has been a species of civil war going forward between the lads and young men residing on the hill, as the Texan section of Albany is called, and the creek, as the upper part of the 8th ward is styled. We remember twelve or fifteen years ago, that these feuds were of a serious character; on one occasion a Creek who had ventured from his valley, upon the hill, was set upon by a large party of Hills, who pounded the life nearly out of him, when he fired a pistol and they retreated just far enough to enable him to limp down hill all bruised and bloody, being well revenged a night or two thereafter, for two of the Hills who strayed down into the creek, were attacked and soon transformed from tolerably good looking fellows into mummies. There were in those days frequent fights, in which one hundred and fifty persons, and often as many as two hundred, were engaged. Many who were engaged in them have grown up to manhood, become peaceable and influential members of society, and their children have succeeded them in carrying on the war. The combats within the last eighteen years between the Hills and Creeks, would fill volumes. For the last ten years the war has been carried on, but with less spirit, and at times lengthy cessations of hostilities. On Saturday, Nov. 4, however, it was renewed, and on sabbath afternoon the Hills and Creeks met again upon their old battle ground. The Creeks marched up hill, and the Hills drove them down again, when the latter sallied down and were driven back in great haste by the valley men; and woe to the straggler or cripple who could not run fast and lagged behind his fellows. The running fight, which lasted several hours, attracted great crowds of spectators. No one, we are glad to say, was seriously hurt. This species of sabbath breaking and disgraceful wrangling should be stopped by the interference of a strong body of policemen. If such civil war is allowed to exist, it will soon be as of old, unsafe for persons residing on the hill or in the creek, to venture into the districts of the contending parties. It is morally wrong that such occurrences should take place in a law abiding community.—*Knickerbocker.*

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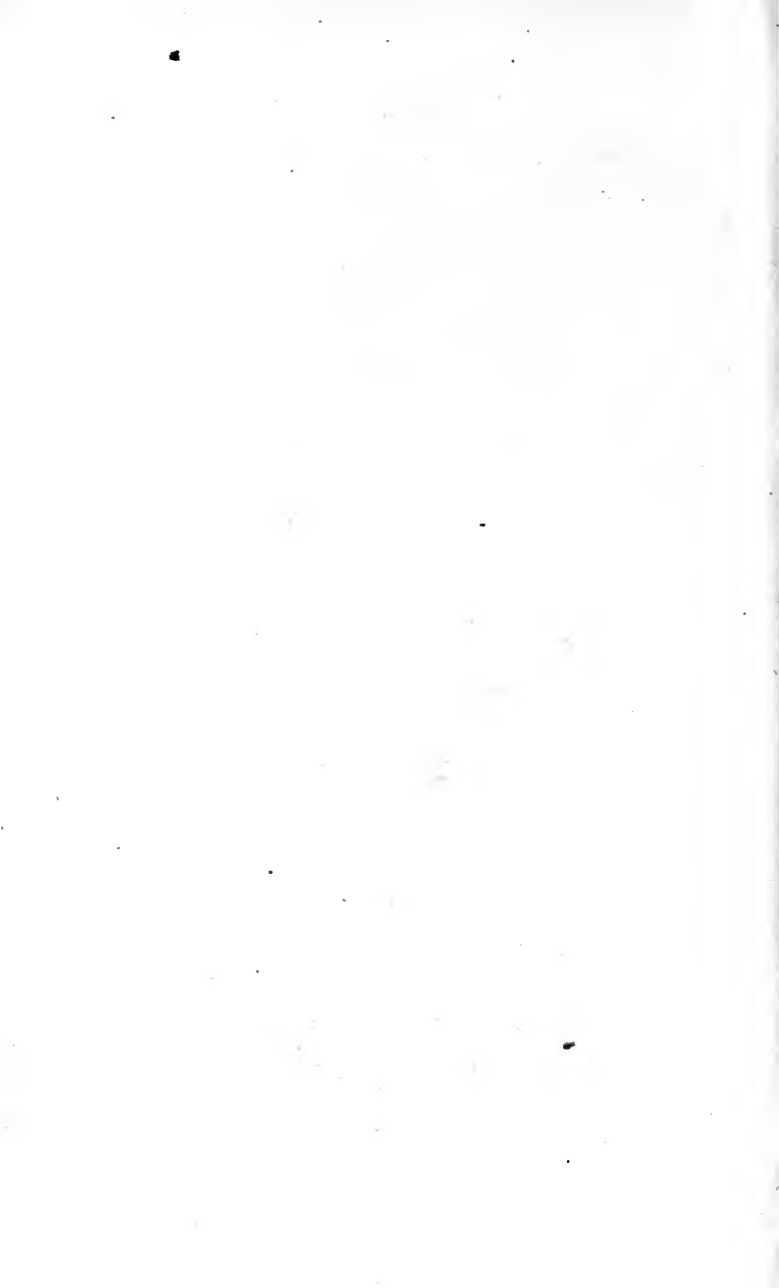
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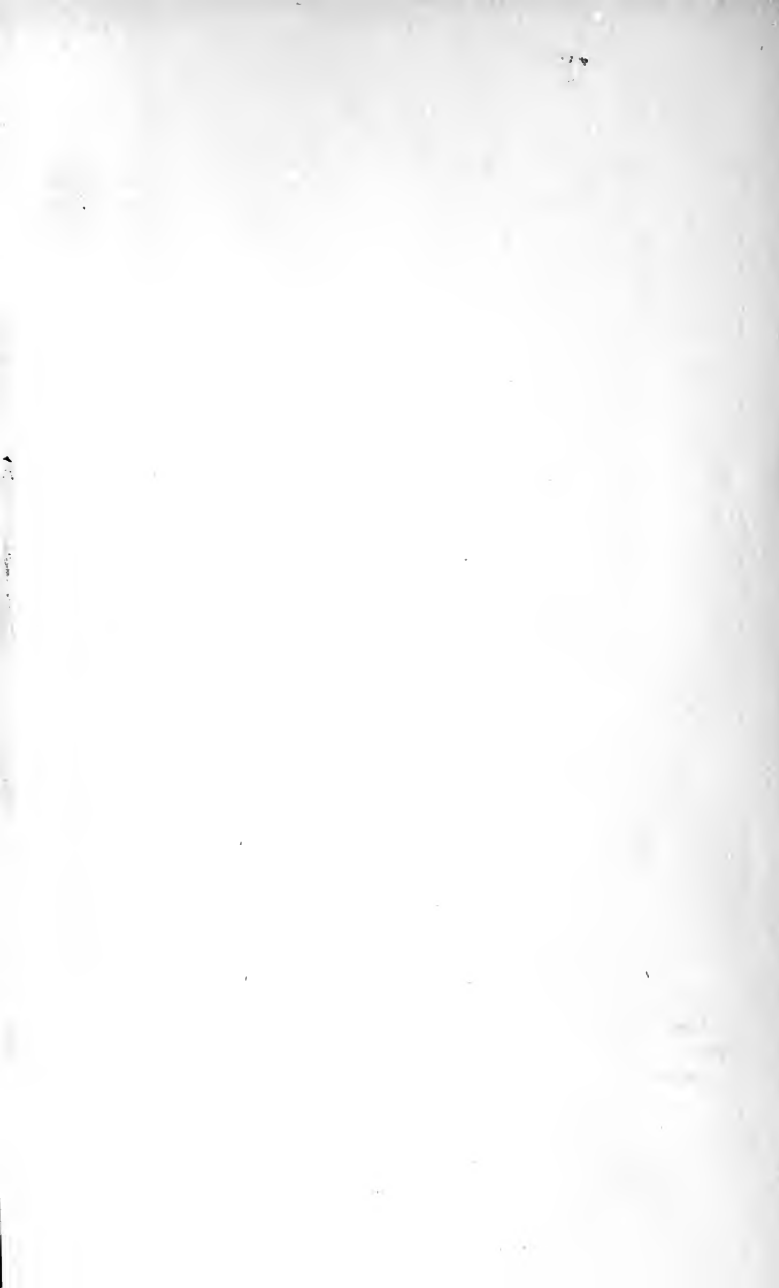
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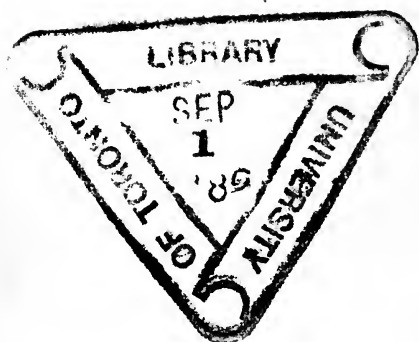
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